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NOTICE.—The BANKERS' MAGAZINE having been consolidated with RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING, the volume number of the former only is retained.

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LESLIE M. SHAW,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. JANUARY, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, No. 1.

THE RECENT GOLD EXPORTS did not excite the apprehension that was formerly occasioned by similar movements. The favorable condition of the foreign trade of the United States and the changes for the better in the monetary laws, as well as prosperous domestic conditions, have brought about a degree of confidence that is not easily shaken. Nevertheless the business public is very sensitive to any sympton that might be construed to indicate a turning of the tide, and the fact that the tendency to the export of gold makes little impression indicates the belief among bankers and financial leaders that the stock necessary to be held as reserve is not being trenched on. In other words, that the present exportations represent the product of our mines that is not needed in our own money markets. But it must be added that the flow of gold to and from a country is a feature of exchange operations always closely watched, and the exact explanation of which is eagerly sought.

In the case of the other great commercial nations the great Government banks, in one way and another, exert more or less control over the movement of the standard metal. The Bank of England raises or lowers the rate of discount according to the condition of its gold reserve, which under its organic law controls its note issues. The Bank of France prevents the outgo by virtually charging a premium, and attracts importation by offering the same. In these days of large transactions and small profits it takes very little in the way of premium either way to accomplish the desired result.

The United States seems to be the only country having a large stock of gold where trade in the metal is perfectly free, or at least subject only to the natural laws governing the money market. There is no agreement among the large banks of New York to fix discount rates, and the United States Treasury pays gold on demand to whoever presents Government notes. The discount rates are the resultant of the independent action of the banks and all other capitalists and financial institutions having money to loan, and this action is governed only by the laws of demand and supply.

The ease and speed of communication between this country and Europe enable transactions to be made in all kinds of securities, as well as gold, at a margin of profit that would have been impossible a few years ago. The large shipment made a short time ago on one of the fastest of the ocean liners, it is alleged, would not have been made on any boat with a slower record.

It is, however, to be expected, whenever the money markets of any commercial nation show symptoms requiring the strengthening of the reserves, that efforts will be made to attract gold without waiting for the slower operation of natural laws. When, during the panic of 1893, the gold reserve of the Treasury, which in the United States corresponds to the gold reserves of the Bank of England and the Bank of France and other European banks, began to fall to what was regarded as the danger point, extraordinary means were successfully taken to attract gold to this country. The wonderful credit of the United States Government enabled this to be done. The situation was retrieved, but at great expense, and after great losses had been incurred by the public. Other nations do not permit their reserve to weaken so as to excite public distrust. They begin restorative measures in time to allay apprehensions of weakness. If during the months preceding the panic of 1893, when the gold of the Treasury was being depleted, steps had been quietly taken to attract gold, the alarm of the public might not have been greatly aroused, and the run on the Treasury would have ceased before it attained dangerous proportions. Seeing that most of the money markets of the world, when they fail to satisfactorily maintain their gold reserve, under the ordinary laws of supply and demand, always turn to the United States as the locality in which they can buy gold cheapest, it is not to be wondered at that exports will now and then occur most unexpectedly, and in a manner difficult to explain. The final destination of the gold may be kept a secret. A bank or Government in some part of Europe or elsewhere may require a supply. The deal may be made with some cosmopolitan financier, with whom they have business affiliations, who acts as a middleman. He buys in the cheapest market; and, deducting his own commission, turns the goods over to his customer. The gold recently shipped to France may or may not be needed to strengthen French reserves, but some French financier will make a profit by filling some order he has received. As secrecy is an important element of some of these transactions, the real customer may never be known. Our gold exporters may be content with the profit they receive, but they must often be subject to a chilling doubt as to whether they

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might not, with a wider knowledge of the field, and with such an abundant supply of gold, secure for themselves the profits now going to the middleman.

THE REPORT OF MR. RIDGELY, the Comptroller of the Currency, owing to his assuming the duties of his office so late in the year, does not, as he says, contain so extended a discussion of the general state of monetary affairs as those of some of his predecessors. It is, however, a compact and well-ordered presentation of the operations of the National banks during the year, from which those who wish to draw conclusions can readily do so. The new Comptroller has not yet had time to develop any hobby, or to undertake to advise Congress as to what should be done.

The statistics for the year show the growth of the system under the impulse of the additional circulation privilege conferred by the monetary law of 1900, especially in the direction of the banks organized with the new minimum capital of $25,000. The conversion of the bonds held by the banks into the thirty-year two per cents has been well-nigh universal; out of $329,833,939 bonds held to secure circulation, $316,625,650 were two per cents. The calculated profits on circulation indicate why this is so. But the premium on these bonds has already risen so high that the profit on circulation based on them is less than three-quarters of one per cent. The price of these bonds is still rising, and it is easy to see that it will soon be so small as to afford little inducement for increase of circulation. As might be expected, the average capital of the banks has been reduced by the influx of new banks with the new minimum of $25,000, and the average capital in the whole country is now $117,057. The prosperity of the banks, as shown by dividends and earnings, has increased. During the years from 1894 to 1898, the dividends on capital ranged between 6.7 per cent. in 1897 and 6.9 per cent. during the years 1895, 1896 and 1898. In 1899 they rose to 7.4 per cent. and in 1900 to 7.9. For 1900 they are over eight per cent. This increase in dividends is in some measure due to the increase in surplus, and probably to the greater proportion of deposits to capital.

The Comptroller's recommendations are not numerous. He is rather inclined to let well enough alone as to the gold-standard law, but suggests that anything to strengthen the status of the gold standard would be desirable. As to asset currency he advises caution and moderation in adopting the plans proposed. Mr. RIDGELY is opposed to the sub-Treasury system, and in favor of an increased use of National banks as public depositories. He recommends directly the passage of a measure for extending the corporate existence of Na-

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tional banks, and for restricting the use of bank funds by directors and managers.

On the whole the report is a very satisfactory one, and shows that Mr. RIDGELY holds sound views on currency matters, that he discerns the points in the monetary system needing change and improvement, and that he has not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the best means of making these improvements. In all of which he is at present much in line with the majority of experts on the subject. He has nothing to say about any substitute for the sub-Treasury system or about branch banks.

THE LIABILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS for fraudulent acts of the executive officers, committed without the knowledge of the directors, is considered in a decision reported in the banking law department of the December MAGAZINE of last year, among the Canadian cases.

When a bank fails, and as sometimes is the case, very little remains to be divided among the creditors, even after the liability of stockholders is exhausted there is a disposition to bring action against the directors to make them pay, if sufficiently solvent, all the losses incurred. Of course, where the directors have been guilty of actual misappropriation and are responsible for the losses, it is right to compel them to disgorge. But in the majority of cases of failure the board of directors, as a whole, is very seldom found to be seriously at fault. It is very improbable that the members of a board will conspire together to rob their own institution, or even that they will knowingly permit such robbery by others. But when a bank fails feeling runs high and the director is assumed to be an omniscient creature who ought to have detected the beginnings of evil, and who, because he did not, must have been criminal or at least criminally negligent. The men selected as directors of banking institutions are generally good business men, awake to the condition of all sorts of enterprises within their bank's circle. They know who are entitled to loans and who are desirable customers, but with the technical handling of the funds of the bank they may not necessarily be acquainted, especially in large institutions. They select employees in whom they have confidence, and provide for such checks upon them as experience has shown to be necessary. Occasionally they may be deceived by those whom they employ, but they have to run this risk or else do all of the technical work of the bank themselves. This they are neither fitted nor expected to do. The sphere of action in which they incur the most responsibility is in making the loans of the bank. The probability is very strongly in favor of their being, as a rule, exceedingly careful and jealous of this duty. As a board, directors

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generally watch very closely loans made to each other. In this they are actuated by the spirit of business competitors, and even if some of the board are more or less favorable to each other, there is generally a minority who impose a check on unwise liberality to the united majority. Sometimes, but not often, a manager will gain an ascendancy by means of the confidence reposed in him. This increases the risk of malfeasance, but usually this confidence is wholly warranted and does not result in harm.

On the whole it ought to be remembered that in the great majority of cases directors perform their duties satisfactorily, and that in the minority of cases where disaster occurs it happens in such a way that they can seldom be charged with more than error in judgment. There are undoubtedly a few cases where directors are culpable and should be made responsible, but the general outcry against these officers whenever a bank fails or a defalcation occurs is, as a rule, unwarranted.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY is frequently referred to as standing in the way of complete monetary renaissance. All financial authority seems to agree that it should be deprived of its function of receiving and holding the revenues of the Government; nevertheless the independent Treasury was the logical consequence of banking conditions existing at the time it was placed in operation. Its continued existence is due to banking conditions existing to-day. Under the various statutes relating to it a system of receiving and paying out the public moneys has become fixed and well understood by all the collecting and disbursing officers of the Government, and all who are in any way connected with the payment and receipt of public moneys. The paragraphs of the revised statutes and all the later laws by which the handling of the public funds is controlled, with their interpretation and construction by the courts, constitute a vast body of rules for which it will be difficult to find a substitute. When the abrogation of the independent Treasury is talked of few immediately realize what a dislocation of all the vast operations of the Treasury Department, conducted in accordance with the practice of half a century, might result.

While the general principle of the laws making the Treasury independent of the banks is that all public funds shall be kept in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries, in the custody of Government officers, yet these laws also provide for the use of the banks as depositories of public moneys of certain classes and under certain circumstances and conditions. Even if the principle of keeping Government funds as far as possible in its own vaults should by act of Congress give way

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to the principle of depositing these funds in one or more banks where they may be a part of the active circulation of the country, it would not be necessary or perhaps advisable to abolish the machinery of the independent Treasury. This might still be useful to the Government. Of course, much of the space used now for vaults and storage could by degrees be utilized for other purposes, but the general system of disbursements might remain much the same as it does now. It might still be advantageous for the Government to keep certain sums for immediate use in its own custody. These would be constantly passing in and out, and would have no effect on the flow of the main circulation. All the machinery for the payment of interest on the public debt would still remain as it is. The checks for disbursements would be drawn on the bank depository instead of on the Treasury or sub-Treasuries.

An investigation of the methods and practice under the present system would show exactly at what points the public moneys are collected and disbursed, and would afford a foundation for the intelligent establishment of a new system. Statistics as to the details of Government transactions at various dates in the year through a series of years can not fail to throw much light on the circulation of money in the country and the effect of Government operations on the general circulation. They would also show to what extent the present method of collection and disbursement is beneficial or harmless, and to what extent it acts detrimentally to the business of the country. Any change made from the present system should be made carefully and with due regard to securing in the future a system of collections and disbursements at once the most convenient for the Government and the most beneficial to business.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, published in the December MAGAZINE and briefly commented on in that number, is a clear and succinct statement of the monetary condition of the country, and is in every way worthy of the high reputation of Mr. GAGE, both as a statesman and financier. While those portions of the report relating to the reduction of revenues will no doubt be criticized according as they represent or antagonize the views of those who are interested in the doctrine of greater or less protection of home industries, his views on the currency and banking must, it would seem, appeal with great force to all who have made any study of these questions.

In the December number of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE a suggestion was made for a great bank, controlled and owned by the other banks of the country, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting

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community of interest and mutual support among the scattered bank units making up the so-called banking system of the country. The Secretary's recommendations, in a measure, endorse the plan which has been for some years suggested by the MAGAZINE, although the plan of the MAGAZINE did not necessarily include the contribution of the capital of the proposed institution by the banks themselves. Although the capital might be obtained in the way mentioned by the Secretary, yet if the banks could not unite in such a course on account of their mutual jealousies and rivalries, yet this capital could, if Congress should grant the necessary charter, be easily obtained by private subscription.

But the method of organizing such an institution is of minor importance. The main difficulty will be to bring the people of the country, and more particularly that part of the people interested directly in banks as managers, directors and stockholders, to look favorably on the idea of a regulating bank. To do this it is necessary to show that the proposed institution is an entirely different thing from any great State bank which is now in existence or has ever existed; that in its powers and functions it will have nothing in common with the former Bank of the United States, with the Banks of England, France, Russia, or any other country; that it will work in a sphere entirely outside of and independent of existing banks, and that it will in no way interfere or compete with them in their present or future activities.

The Secretary leaves much to the imagination as to how this proposed bank is to send abroad its beneficent influence. The plan of the MAGAZINE is to confine the powers of the bank to receiving public moneys and performing the fiscal operations required by the Government, while at the same time making advances to banks on commercial paper. It is to have the exclusive right of issuing bank notes on which issues it is to maintain a coin (or until the greenbacks are retired, a greenback) reserve. Banks are to obtain these notes on the security of commercial paper. It is to pay interest on public moneys. In return for the note-issuing privilege it is to receive at par for collection checks drawn on all points in the country, thus rendering the check system homogeneous. It is not to deal with individuals at all but only with banks and other financial corporations.

Undoubtedly some of the functions which this bank would perform are now to some extent imperfectly performed by some of the large banks in the money centres, and to this extent it might be regarded as a rival by them; but the interference would be very slight and the aid such an institution would extend in other directions would far counterbalance this small disadvantage. However, it is useless to mention now more than the general outlines of such an institution.

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The Secretary's plan for an asset currency partially secured by bonds and Government notes is also in line with a plan which for some years has been suggested in the MAGAZINE, and was partially approved by Secretary CARLISLE in his report for 1894. Mr. GAGE'S remarks as to the weak points of our banking system are also in line with the views of the MAGAZINE.

Naturally, it is not his province to discuss the probabilities of this or that measure being acceptable to the people, or to the banks or to Congress, in a political sense. He can only give the results of his thoughts and experience and let Congress, by its usual methods, find out whether it can command the support of the people in embodying these ideas into law.

The problem of currency and banking reform requires for its solution the devising of plans which will adapt themselves to existing conditions of banking law and practice with the least possible interference. These conditions are a growth which has so intertwined with the habits and modes of thought and prejudices of the people that it would be practically impossible to abolish them and to clear a field for a new departure. Improvements must be made on the old foundations, and luckily these foundations have much to recommend them.

It is because of the necessity of adaptation to the existing system, with its irremovable twists and angles, that it is so difficult to devise a plan that at once appeals to a sufficient number of minds to secure the support which is necessary to its adoption. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the prejudices, the business rivalries, the jealousies, all the heterogeneous factors that go to make up opposition to any proposition. The path of least resistance has to be followed, and many personal preferences relinquished. There are, unfortunately, those who propound good plans, but who refuse to acknowledge the force of unreasonable opposition. People often prefer to find and rely on doubtful arguments to sustain the course which they deem for their interest, rather than to yield to unanswerable arguments for a better course which offends their prejudices.

It is encouraging that the bankers of the country have been aroused to the fact that something should be done, but it is believed that they are still very far from an agreement as to what that something should be. If they could agree, there is little doubt that Congress would carry their wishes into effect.

EXCESSIVE LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS are declared by the Comptroller of the Currency to be responsible for a large percentage of National bank failures. The Comptroller recommends the

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passage of some repressive measure similar to that introduced by Representative Brosius in the last Congress.

This is a very delicate subject and lies deep at the roots of the whole banking business as conducted in the United States. While the fact cited by the Comptroller seems to be beyond dispute, yet it is due to the principles of growth that underlie the system of banking, the word system being used in the widest sense. The great increase of banking power in this country as compared with that in other civilized countries is no doubt due to the freedom with which any one with moderate capital can enter into the business. In other countries the large capital required renders banking virtually a monopoly, and in those countries men with small capital who, in the United States, would invade the business and do their own banking, are obliged to swell the resources of the established banks with which they can not compete, and as depositors and customers obtain such banking facilities as they require from the monopolistic institutions. It is probable that the business men of an enterprising section of the country, where there are resources to develop, can do their banking business much more cheaply and advantageously by starting a bank for themselves than they could if compelled to solicit help from a large institution. It is such business men who as a rule organize the numerous small banks which are at once the pride and the despair of banking theorists. These are the men who become the directors and managing officers and furnish a very large proportion of the banking power of which the country is proud, but at the same time they stand in the way of the adoption of methods which would permit a freer use of credit and a more economical use of the banking power developed. The number of individuals who are directors and managers of banking institutions in this country, and who consequently have a say in the use of bank funds, is immensely greater than the number similarly situated in other countries, and it is not remarkable that more of them should prove incompetent or reckless. But it is this very facility and freedom with which any one can become the director or officer of a bank that draws into the business the most thoughtful, the most enterprising, and very many of the most talented individuals. Considering their opportunities, it is surprising with how little percentage of loss from their ignorance or malfeasance the business of banking is conducted. The repressive and restrictive laws of Federal banking and the strict enforcement of these laws by the Federal courts as well as the tendency of many of the States to imitate the Federal laws, have, notwithstanding this freedom, greatly reduced the losses in banking, both State and National.

The comparative safety of the banks in most parts of the country, under the legal restrictions imposed, attracts the public to them and

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thus gives them a business advantage which compensates them for the more or less rigid laws under which they are obliged to conduct their business. But there is a limit to the imposition of restrictions. When the managers of National banks, or of State banks in States that rigidly supervise banking institutions, find that the increase of business does not warrant the enduring of restrictions, they will naturally divert their capital to private banking or to the States where restrictions are less severe.

It is believed that a large proportion of the small National banks of the country, and also of the State and private banking institutions, are primarily organized in order that the directors and managers who organize them may obtain a freer use of banking facilities in their private business. There is nothing wrong in this, because they probably furnish most of the capital and take the chief risk. The outside public is also benefited, and the advantage is to a certain extent reciprocal.

It is vain to suppose that those who control the bank will not use its funds for their private business, especially as their private business is frequently the foundation and mainstay of the community in which the bank is located.

A sweeping law restricting the facilities of directors and managers of National banks, enacted because a small percentage of these men go wrong, would be manifestly an injustice to the great mass of honest and well-meaning and reasonably efficient directors. It would certainly drive a great many out of the National banking system.

It is the ideal of some theorists to have a banking system absolutely perfect, absolutely safe, so that a failure will never occur; but to attain this ideal the bonds and handcuffs will have to be so strong and numerous as to prevent the victim from moving at all. The restrictions imposed by law on National banking, and on State banking in many of the States, are now sufficient to reduce loss from failure to a minimum. Before the granting of additional privileges by the act of 1900 the growth of the National banking system had virtually stopped. The new circulation privilege overcame the disadvantage of restrictions, and the National banks are increasing. Will this increase continue if Congress unwisely tampers with the rights of directors and managers?

THE ADDRESS OF EX-COMPTROLLER DAWES before the Illinois State Bankers' Association, printed in the December MAGAZINE, shows that the ex-Comptroller is still strongly opposed to an asset currency. While Mr. DAWES agrees with those who deem an asset currency unsafe, at the same time he thinks that an emergency currency, subject

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to a tax insuring its retirement when the emergency has ceased, would be practicable. The word practicable does not ordinarily mean safe, but as applied to any form of currency must necessarily include this definition; and therefore it is not an extravagant assumption, that while he thinks an asset currency unsafe, he believes an emergency circulation would be safe. How these two opinions can be reconciled it is difficult to see. An emergency currency must be based either on special or on general security. If based on bonds deposited with the Treasurer, it could not very well serve the purpose for which it is intended; few banks could procure the bonds and obtain the currency in time to meet the emergency. If based on general assets, it would be in the same boat with ordinary currency based on general assets, and necessarily could not be any safer, while open to objections to which the ordinary currency would not be liable. In fact, the object being to afford a means of liquidating obligations, when the ordinary instruments of liquidation fail, it has been thought that in such times of stress the usual safeguards that surround the use of a bank's credit might be temporarily relaxed, and the bank permitted to supply itself with something that will serve the purpose of money until the immediate pressure is relieved.

During the panic of 1893, it was found by many banks with abundance of assets quick enough in ordinary times, that they could not procure either gold, silver or paper money to meet the demands made upon them. It was also found that their creditors were willing to accept due bills or certificates of deposit, for temporary use as money, and it was justly inferred that if these banks had been legally permitted to issue promissory notes in response to demand, the situation would have been immediately relieved. Out of this experience, coupled with some knowledge of the issue of extra circulation, in times of stringency by Continental banks, subject to a tax causing their early retirement, has grown up the proposition for an emergency circulation in this country. The success of foreign banks with this device is no assurance that it would prove equally satisfactory here. The difference between a system composed of a comparatively small number of large banks and one composed of a great and constantly increasing number of small banks, makes a comparison very uncertain. Asset currency is regarded as safe in France and Germany, as their banks are conducted, and the emergency currency of German banks is safe for the same reason and to the same extent that the ordinary currency is safe.

The main objection to an asset currency in the United States is the small and numerous banks which under a general banking law would become entitled to the privilege. In their case the same objection applies with even greater force to an emergency circulation. If

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it is unsafe for the thousands of small banks to issue a currency based on their general assets in ordinary times, it is easy to see it would be positively dangerous to permit them to issue an emergency circulation to meet their obligations under the pressure of adversity. It must not be forgotten that in 1893 the circulation of the banks was absolutely secured by the deposit of bonds. There was no distrust of the bank note and no run on the banks on account of note issues. Their only demand liability which gave them trouble was their line of deposits, and it is not difficult to see why the public was willing to accept any evidence of indebtedness issued by the banks which could be used as a substitute for money. Assume a panic to occur, when the banks had already used their privilege to issue notes on assets to the possible limit; the weaker the bank the greater the tendency to use the privilege. The run on the banks which excited popular distrust would be for the redemption of notes. Of what avail would be the issue of more notes? The bank would have to pay specie or specie funds or fail. In the State bank days, the pressure might begin with a demand for deposits. These were paid in notes as long as possible. As credit failed the notes were sent in for redemption. The issue of notes never saved a weak bank.

But assuming that an emergency currency were theoretically a correct device, and one that might prove of service to many institutions, there would always be a temptation to reckless and dishonest bankers to use the liberty they afforded for their own profit. A dishonest banker, knowing the weakness of his bank, would be tempted to force as much as possible of this currency into circulation, regardless of any repressive tax. Notes of warning against this very plausible-looking expedient have already been sounded, notably by Mr. JAMES H. WILLOCK, president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, in an address commented on favorably by the London "Bankers' Magazine."

Both asset currency and emergency currency would be rendered still more unsafe if deprived of the security of a first lien on all the assets; that is, if such issues were, as Mr. DAWES seems to propose, placed on the same basis of security as deposits. If there is anything axiomatic in banking theory and practice it is that the note holder should be a preferred creditor. The bank in its business benefits first its stockholders, then its depositors, and lastly, especially if it issues notes, the general public, by furnishing a circulating medium which, as experience proves, has many advantages over all other forms of money. If bank notes have not proved their advantages, there is no room for further controversy. The general public, taking the bank notes as money, are if these notes are discredited, exposed to the greatest risk for the least return. The depositor takes the next

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risk, but he receives more in return. He is a part of the bank, a friend of the court—through him and his account the credit paper of the bank is passed on to the public. He can obtain loans and often receives interest upon his balances. The stockholder is next; he receives his share of the profits of the bank. Legislators, in settling the affairs of a failed bank, protect the outsider, the note holder, first, the depositor next, and the stockholder must not only be satisfied with what is left, but often contribute more to pay note holders and depositors. The whole fabric of business, where bank notes are used, rests on their credit. If this is tainted the whole business structure is shaken. The notes are the foundation of deposits, of checks and of all transactions. Legislators have recognized that the foundation should be stronger than the superstructure.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN BANKERS will open in the Philippine Islands as soon as proper legislation is enacted by Congress. Some idea of the nature of these opportunities is suggested in the special report made to Secretary ROOT by Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT, from which extracts are printed elsewhere in this issue of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. The report was the result of a visit paid to the Islands by Mr. CONANT for the express purpose of investigating this subject and making recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary of War to Congress.

Positive legislation is required, first, to do away with the restrictions of the Spooner amendment to the last army appropriation bill, which practically prohibited the granting of any franchises; and, secondly, to prescribe regulations for the conduct of banking which will at once establish favorable conditions for American banks and will give the assurance to the business community that banking in the Philippines shall be conducted upon sound and conservative lines.

These points are quite fully covered in the special report submitted to the Secretary of War. It is pointed out that only strong banks with large capital and with authority to establish branches will be of any avail in competing with the branches of the big English banks and the other foreign institutions which control the exchanges of the Orient. The proposal that National banks shall have authority to establish branches outside the United States will probably excite no opposition. The collateral suggestion made by Mr. CONANT, that National banks of the United States shall have power to establish branches within the United States for conducting foreign business, is likely to attract some attention among the smaller banks of this country. The kind of business which such branch banks may do is carefully limited, however, by excluding them from discounts on domestic

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bills and advances made in the way of local loans within the United States. Under these limitations, which practically restrict such branch banks to dealing in foreign exchange and to the acceptance of special deposits to be employed in the Philippines, the business of other National banks in the United States cannot be affected.

It is not probable that this privilege to establish branches for foreign business would be availed of by more than two or three banks in the United States in any case, or that it would be availed of outside of two or three of the largest cities. This, indeed, appears to be the purpose of the provision—that if a National bank should establish branches in the Orient, it may have the privilege of establishing branches for foreign exchange business in such cities as Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans. If any further limitation were needed to protect the country banks from the possibility of branch competition, it could be attained by naming the large cities in which branches would be permitted or by limiting the authority to establish such branches, as is suggested by the report, to cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants. Perhaps it would be well to add the provision, which does not seem to be embodied in the report, that no branches could be established in the United States by any bank which did not maintain several *bona-fide* branches in the Philippines or elsewhere outside the limits of the Union. With these limitations, the grant to National banks of the power to establish branches for foreign business would infringe in no way upon the privileges and business of the country banks, but would rather tend to divert the large city banks away from the field of country banking which they have recently been entering by the investment of their surplus resources in the purchase of bank stock.

THE EXTENSION OF NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS is one of the subjects that will probably engage the early attention of Congress. The last act for this purpose was enacted in 1882, and twenty years, the statutory length of life prescribed for a National bank, has elapsed.

The National system was inaugurated in 1863, and under the first act it was provided that the franchise of the banks might continue for any period, not exceeding twenty years, which each bank might determine in its articles of association. Many of the banks determined on nineteen years only, and so their corporate existence expired in 1882. An act for extension was therefore passed in that year. As a matter of fact one or two charters expired before the Act of 1882 became a law. These banks merely liquidated and started new associations under the same name, which they could do easily enough.

The National system is a continuing one. New banks are organ-

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izing under it almost every day, and there is hardly a date at which some charter does not expire. Like the aerolites, there are dates when more of these corporate lives burn out than at others, and owing to the expiration of great numbers in 1882, 1883 and especially in 1884, the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 will witness a similar ending of the corporate lives renewed twenty years before. But there is no reason why these lives cannot be again renewed under the Act of 1882, as they were at the date of their first renewal. This act, for all that any one can see, provides for any number of renewals of the same corporate life. The only reason that can be perceived for another renewal act might be to frame it on the lines of the old act, and at the same time omit some of the useless provisions with which the old act is loaded. This might be worth while. A new act for renewal might moreover be made a nucleus for some further bank legislation, and the introduction of some needed amendments to the present banking law.

THE FREE TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER DOLLARS by the Government suggests the inquiry, why should the charge continue to be borne by the Treasury instead of by the bankers or business men who wish to use the silver dollars, the same as they pay the express charges on other kinds of money. At first sight there appears to be no reason why the Government should pay charges on any kind of currency forwarded at the request of the consignee. But it might be better policy to pay charges on all shipments of currency rather than to confine these payments to one kind only. If the Government paid these charges it would tend to encourage a better distribution of money throughout the country.

It is highly improbable, however, that Congress would consent to granting so sweeping a benefit. Even if the general impolicy of saddling the Treasury with the expense of sending out money be conceded, it is not so certain that it would be either politic or just to treat silver dollars in accordance with this principle. If the public had to pay the charges on silver dollars as they do on the transportation of other currency, not many of the dollars would remain in circulation. Their bulk and weight so increase the cost of transportation that any one desiring small denominations would send for one and two dollar silver certificates in preference.

If there is any advantage in keeping these dollars in the hands of the public, the Treasury had better keep on paying, the cost of transportation. Even if it were more advantageous to keep all the dollars stored in the Treasury vaults, and substitute silver certificates, ones and twos, in their place, yet the cessation of the free circulation of

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silver dollars might not be counterbalanced by an equal circulation of silver certificates. The transportation charges on the latter might check the demand for them, and the people in those parts of the country where the silver dollars are now most freely used, might not be able to obtain their usual supplies of money of any kind. In the poorer sections, where the bankers have to struggle to maintain themselves, the charge for transportation becomes quite important. Since the country has coined so many silver dollars, the only hope of ever getting rid of them is that they may be lost or buried, and this delusive hope would not exist if the dollars are to be stored in the Treasury. If kept in circulation, they may perhaps in the course of some centuries become lost or worn out. As long as they are to form a part of the circulation the least the Government which created them can do is to offset their disadvantages and inconvenience as far as possible by paying for their transportation.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY GAGE, although not yet officially proclaimed, is believed to be one of the certain events of the near future, and the appointment of Governor LESLIE M. SHAW, of Iowa, as his successor is considered equally certain.

It has been known for some time that Mr. GAGE desired to leave the cabinet, and while his retirement occasions no surprise, it will cause much regret, for his administration of the financial affairs of the Government has been such as to contribute greatly to the remarkable prosperity of the country since the first inauguration of Mr. MCKINLEY as President. He was instrumental in securing the enactment into law of provisions for more firmly establishing and maintaining the gold standard, and has also successfully managed the conversion of a large part of the public debt into gold bonds bearing a low rate of interest. His work in carrying on the financial operations of the Government during the war with Spain, and in preserving a comparatively stable condition of the money market in an era marked by considerable speculation, must also entitle him to high rank as a financier.

Mr. SHAW, the new Secretary, is a man of sound views and long political training, and should prove a worthy successor to Mr. GAGE.

A portrait of Governor SHAW, together with some reference to the salient facts in regard to his business and political career, will be found elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Both Mr. SHAW and Mr. GAGE have been noted for their candor in dealing with financial questions, and have not hesitated to point out the reforms necessary to the highest security and efficiency of the currency and banking system.

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THE EXTENSION OF NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his remarks in regard to the expiration and extension of the corporate existence of National banking associations, states that during the last session of Congress a bill to provide for the extension of the charters of the National banks passed the House of Representatives but failed to receive the consideration of the Senate. The Comptroller urgently recommends that this measure or a similar one be enacted into law, inasmuch as the first charters will expire in July, 1902.

It is not easy to see why such a law is necessary ; or, in other words, why the act of July 12, 1882, still in force, does not fully provide for the extension of the charters which commence to expire in 1902 just as it has provided for all the charters which have expired since 1882. The act seems to be a continuing act and renewals are to-day made under it. It reads that any National banking association organized under the acts of February 25, 1863, June 3, 1864, February 14, 1880, or under any of the sections of the revised statutes in which these acts have been embodied, may at any time within two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under present law, under certain conditions and in a manner provided, extend its corporate existence for a term of not more than twenty years, etc., etc. The bank availing itself of the provisions of this act continues to be the identical corporation that it was before.

It is difficult to understand why an association organized under any of the acts named cannot extend its corporate existence as many times as its stockholders agree to do so, for as many succeeding periods of twenty years as they see fit, under the law of July 12, 1882, as it stands. In other words, what is there to prevent an association organized under the act of February 25, 1863, which in 1882 extended its corporate existence for twenty years, from again extending that existence for another period of twenty years, and as long as the act of July 12, 1882, is not repealed, for as many additional periods of twenty years one after another as the life of the bank is desired by its stockholders. The association is just as much organized under the act of February 25, 1863, in 1902, as it was in 1882; the act of extension in 1882 did not change its status in the least. And this being so in regard to an association organized under the act of 1863, it is the same in regard to those organized under the other acts and sections mentioned in the law of 1882. This law, in section four, provides distinctly that the association extending, under it, its articles of association "shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession."

The idea that more law is necessary to enable National banks, which have nearly outlived the second period of twenty years, to revive themselves for a third or fourth period, seems to be based on the fallacy which in other respects has caused much trouble in National bank legislation, that the National system as a system was some way limited to the twenty-year period. Some appear to have regarded the National system as a sort of corporation

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beginning at a certain date and expiring by limitation at the end of twenty years. But National banks forming the system, the units of which it is composed, may, as long as the law authorizing organization continues, be organized at any time and thus the system be continued forever. Even if there were no provision for extension, the creation of new banks would perpetuate the system, and as a matter of fact many stockholders prefer to let the old bank die and use the capital to organize a new one. When the act of 1882 was passed it was understood that it was a measure that would allow the indefinite continuance of a National bank under its provisions.

While, however, the provisions of law for extension of the corporate existence seem to be ample, yet there are other provisions that need amendment. Section six, which requires the extending banks to retire all the circulation which they have issued previous to extension, and receive new circulation of a different design, to issue during their new life, is a useless and annoying section, which causes much unnecessary expense to the banks. This section was inserted by certain legislators who were noted for their hostility to the system. Their argument was that it was necessary in order that the Government should receive the profit of all notes lost and destroyed and which might never be presented for redemption. They were dreadfully afraid that the gain which arises from this source, slight though it is, would swell the profits of the banks. They ignored the fact that, under the laws as they previously existed and now exist, this profit, such as it was, did go to the Government. If section six were repealed to-day, the profit on notes lost and destroyed would still inure to the Government. The section itself was and is a mere piece of supererogation, annoying and expensive to the banks and only making more work for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The only possible danger was and is that some claim might be trumped up by the banks to their profit, but this might have been guarded against by simply providing that the banks should have no claim to it.

The provisions of section nine should also be repealed. These obstruct National banks in the retirement and reissue of circulation, and restrict the amount which may be retired by all the banks in any one month to three millions of dollars, except in certain cases. These provisions tend to destroy what little elasticity the National bank note may possess. There are also other amendments which should be made in this law, which are far more necessary than any new legislation for the extension of corporate existence.

Bank Burglars Active.—There has been an epidemic of bank burglaries in Iowa and some other States recently, and in consequence many of the banks are putting in improved safes and vaults. Steps are also being taken to secure the enactment of severe laws against burglars who are found to be "professional" criminals, and the bankers' associations will no doubt be spurred to renewed activity in hunting down and prosecuting those who rob banks.

Where banks are located in places not much frequented after nightfall, especially in the smaller towns, they are open to attack by burglars, and all possible precautions should be taken. There is double propriety in adopting all reasonable safeguards; first, the depredations of the burglar will be prevented, and, second, the confidence of the public will be secured. People will be attracted to a bank that is prudent in making every physical provision against assaults on the funds committed to its keeping.

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THE EXPANSION OF AMERICAN BANKING IN THE FAR EAST.

*BY EMIL S. FISCHER.**

The contest among the civilized nations of the world for political, financial and commercial supremacy in the Far East is being energetically carried on, especially since the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894. Great strides have been taken by several of the world powers in the effort to acquire "spheres of influence" in the Chinese Empire. Great Britain had her eye principally upon the immensely rich and fertile Yangtze Valley; Russia took a firm footing in Manchuria; Germany stretched her arms over the borders of Shantung; France got a hold along her Indo-Chinese frontier, while Japan, which is recognized as a rightful arbiter in the affairs of the East, as well as Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Portugal, are following in the wake of the greater nations, hoping for a favorable moment to secure proportional advantages.

The transfer of the Philippines to the United States has necessarily worked a change in the attitude of the American Government towards her immediate neighbors in the Orient. The United States heretofore was only an unselfish observer and protector of its own commercial interests along the coast of Eastern Asia. And even in 1900, when the United States forces joined the allies to relieve the legations at Peking, the immediate withdrawal of its troops was accomplished when the actual danger of the Boxer uprising had passed. However there was a growing necessity of protecting the new markets which American manufacturers and exporters had secured, against the counteracting influences of other powers seeking a foothold, threatening the partial exclusion of American goods from Chinese markets. Secretary Hay's note to the powers and their agreement to an "open-door policy" in China has been universally recognized as an excellent "*coup d'état*" of American diplomacy.

The importance of United States interests in the East, following the acquisition of the Philippines and of the Hawaiian Islands, together with the marvellous march of its foreign commerce, has led to a general desire on the part of importers, exporters and manufacturers, that an American financial institution be established in the extreme Orient. It should be recalled that for years the representatives of the United States stationed in China and Japan have urged that an American banking concern should open branches in the Far East, so as to facilitate the handling of the growing financial transactions between Asia and America. Moreover, the War Department and civil authorities governing the Philippines have constantly recommended that

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the vast receipts and disbursements of the United States funds should be entrusted to an American banking institution with headquarters at Manila, and acting as fiscal agents of the United States Government.

In October, 1899, during the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, public utterances were made strongly advising the establishment of an American bank with branches extending to the large financial trading centres and settlements of the East, in order to enter the profitable field of foreign banking in the Orient. The same opinion was expressed by the Hon. E. A. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, at the dinner tendered to him last year by the American-Asiatic Association of New York.

Reference should also be made to Minister Wu Ting-fang's address before the New York Bankers' Association at Buffalo, when he said:

> "In China there are established large British, French, Russian, German and Japanese banks, but the American banker is conspicuous by his absence, which is all the more remarkable when the large share of China's trade, enjoyed by Americans, as compared with the amount participated in by other nations, is considered."

Of late we have heard the expressions of the Hon. Lyman J. Gage at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, when he called attention to the close intimacy between the Government's finances and our commercial affairs. Such close relation existing here, why should not law encourage American financiers and bankers to enjoy the same advantage in foreign countries or in the Colonies?

American Banks Would Promote American Commerce.

The United States has come to be the most formidable competitor of the trading nations in the East, and to reap the full benefit of the enterprise of its people, their commercial interests in the Orient should be represented by a strongly capitalized banking institution established with the moral support of this Government. Notwithstanding the predominant position which this Government has acquired in the Colonies since the Spanish-American war, we are not getting the full measure of the commerce that belongs to us, simply because we are not supported by our own national financial system. This is largely due to the difficulty in establishing foreign branches, as the laws do not foster branch banks, and it will be one of the next Congressional policies to remove these obstacles. The only provision of law for the maintenance of branch banks of National associations is found in section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which appears in paragraph thirty-nine in the most recent compilation of the National Bank Act, which authorizes State banks to retain and keep in operation, under certain conditions, any branches they may have in existence at the time of conversion to the National system. A statement, kindly supplied by the Hon. William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, relating to the subject of operation of branches, contains reference to the statutes and decisions of the courts, and says that "the granting of this special privilege to State banks, and the absence of similar provisions in the law with respect to banks of primary organizations have always been construed by this (the Comptroller's) office to imply that the latter banks were not permitted to have any branches, and as the section indicated restricts branch banks of converted associations to such only that have a definite proportion of the capital of the parent bank assigned to them, it is not to be assumed that the law contemplated that asso-

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ciations of primary organizations should be permitted to operate branches without any part of the capital of the parent bank being assigned to them."

The banking law of the State of New York authorizes trust companies, if provided with a special charter, to establish branches and agencies, with the consent of the Superintendent of Banks, throughout the United States or elsewhere. There are corporations which on the basis of such charters have established branches in the Colonies, which under the ægis of the colonial administration have given very satisfactory results. However, our bank examiners, not yet sufficiently familiar with colonial affairs, have generally objected to the investments of the parent bank with regard to their branches in the Colonies. This effort on the part of bank examiners to protect stockholders and depositors by a strict scrutiny of loans and securities, has practically prohibited investment in colonial enterprises by State banking concerns, no matter how safe or profitable these investments might prove to be. Under such circumstances of course there has been very little inducement for our large financial institutions to follow the examples of British, French, German, Russian and even Japanese bankers.

EUROPEAN BANKING ACTIVITY.

The large trading nations of Europe, especially so Great Britain, Germany and France, have kept a watchful eye for the fostering of their foreign trade, which they encouraged by the passage of laws furthering the opening of branches in the Colonies, or making provisions for the establishment of National banking institutions in foreign countries. Under such laws bankers and capitalists of Great Britain have secured almost exclusive control of colonial trade. They established monetary exchanges for mercantile accommodations in the Colonies, doing away with the barter of goods. J. B. Attfield, in his work on "English and Foreign Banks," says in this regard :

> "Joint-stock companies established by charter came into existence and their *raison d'être* appears to have been that without some such privilege as a charter could give them, the business would not have been undertaken on account of the risk. * * * Chartered companies are now almost things of the past, and no doubt they are contrary to the spirit of the times. In regard to banking they are found in some cases to be a hindrance rather than an advantage, for the charter so often contains clauses that at the time they were granted appeared necessary, but as time passed have been found restrictive; in reality their inelasticity has been felt, and thus when a charter has expired it has not been unusual for the company to be reconstituted under the Company Acts."

Most of the British colonial banking institutions are incorporated or registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 to 1890, or under special Royal charter. We find among these the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, with branches in all the prominent trading centers of the Orient. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the leading banking institution in the East, was established pursuant to the confirmation of the British Government, under ordinance of the legislature of Hongkong in 1867. A number of Australian, African and South American banks, whose head offices are in London, have similar charters. The London and San Francisco Bank, the Anglo-Californian Bank, the London, Paris and American Bank, and others, which have branches in this country, are institutions incorporated under British laws. Several Canadian banking institutions enjoying the privileges of the Canadian banking law, which is based on the Scotch banking system, have agencies in New York city and elsewhere in the United

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States, and whenever occasion offers they have the additional benefit afforded by the facilities of our financial markets. German financiers followed the lead of Great Britain as soon as the German merchant had firmly settled in the Colonies. The Germans were greatly strengthened in their enterprise by the formation of colonial banking syndicates. The leading banking institutions of Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Cologne, and Munich combined for the purpose of establishing German banks abroad. These colonial banking syndicates included: the *Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft*, of Berlin; the *Deutsche Bank*, of Berlin; the *Norddeutsche Bank*, of Hamburg; the *Dresdner Bank*, of Dresden; the *Royal Seehandlung*, of Berlin; the *Bank fuer Handel und Industrie*, of Berlin; the *Handelsgesellschaft*, of Berlin; S. Bleichroeder, Mendelssohn & Co., Robert Warschauer & Co., of Berlin; M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other prominent private bankers and joint-stock companies belonging to their group, better known as the "*haute* finance of Germany." German export and import trade has received an enormous stimulus since German colonial banks were established. Thus, we find in Argentine, the *Banco Aleman Transatlantico*, with its main office in Buenos Ayres; in Brazil, the *Brazilianische Bank fuer Deutschland*, with its seat in Rio de Janeiro; in the Far East, the *Deutsch-Asiatische Bank*, at Shanghai and Calcutta, and other prominent trading centers; on the South American West Coast, the *Bank fuer Chile und Deutschland*, at Valparaiso. Similar German banking agencies are making headway in Australia, South Africa, Mexico and in this country.

As a result of these colonial banking investments the Germans have profited in many ways by the expansion of their merchant marine, the tonnage of which during the last thirty years has increased over 150 per cent. in the international trade alone, not including their enormous coast trade. The German trade with America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan and India, has been growing continuously. During the last quarter of the century there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. with the United States; with Mexico, Central and South America, over 300 per cent.; and with the Far East and Australia, about 500 per cent.

The financial institutions of Germany, now covering all parts of the world, have helped Germany in acquiring large railroad and mining concessions; they own and control important Egyptian and South African roads, several Brazilian and Venezuelan lines, the Shantung Railroad in China, the Turkish railways, which constitute the connecting link between the Bosporus and the Persian Gulf.

If the American railroad concessionaires in China had had the vigilant support of an American financial institution on the spot, sufficient interest would have been taken to prevent the granting of railroad concessions encroaching upon an exclusive right, theretofore held by Americans. The concession granted by the Chinese Government to Calvin Brice and others for the Hankow-Canton line, which was surveyed in 1899 by Chief Engineer Wm. Barclay Parsons, passes from its Southern terminus, Canton, through a rich, important and very populous section of the country. It ends at Hankow, a city surrounded by an immensely rich iron and coal area. This important railroad line, known as the American Railway of China, begins on the south coast and goes almost straight northwards through the heart of China, to the Yangtze Kiang; from here the Belgians connect with their line, the American

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route ending in its course at Peking. While the Belgians now have their connecting line to Peking about half finished, the Americans have not yet begun building. However, the carrying through of this great railroad scheme is now fully secured; J. P. Morgan has given his strong financial support and at the recent election of the board of directors of the American-Chinese Railway, Chief Engineer Wm. Barclay Parsons was chosen president.

The consideration of railroad construction in China is financially important, because the banks established in the East possess great advantages in the handling of financial business pertaining to these great enterprises. There is no doubt that the foreign powers interested in carrying through the various Chinese railroad concessions would have frequently encountered serious obstacles if they had not been supported by their own banking institutions in the East. The value of having such institutions at hand is demonstrated in the case of the Manchurian Railway concession. As a condition to its construction, the Chinese Government had to deposit several million taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank. Russia required this guaranty for the fulfillment of the agreement by the Chinese to build the Manchurian Railway from the Siberian frontier in connection with the Trans-Siberian continental line to the southern borders of the Gulf of Pechili. The British Government has its arrangements for the Yangtze Valley line, the fiscal agents being the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The *Deutsch-Asiatische* Bank represents the interest of the German Railroad concessions in Shantung and elsewhere, while the American Railway interests must seek representation by foreign banking institutions. Of course the *Banque de l'Indo-Chine*, which is intimately connected with the *Comptoir National d'Escompte*, of Paris, represents the French railway interests for the extension of the lines from the Tonkin frontier into Yunnan and Szechwan, the rich Hinterland of China. But French banks have fostered international trade not only in the Far East, but also in all other parts of their colonial activity. Among these institutions are : the *Crédit Lyonnais*, with about 200 branches and agencies in all parts of the world; then the *Société Générale* with over 300 branches in France alone. Other French banks also have aided in a very remarkable way the commercial and political progress of the French nation in the French Colonies, especially in Algiers, Tunis, Madagascar, Indo-China, as also in many of the British possessions, in South America, Egypt and in the United States.

The Profits Derived from Oriental Banking.

Having considered the important inter-relations between the establishment of colonial and foreign banking institutions and the development of trade and commerce with the mother country, we now come to the question of the vast financial possibilities in store for future colonial undertakings.

Most of the foreign banking institutions of the Far East have been working very profitably for many years. Among these the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is very noticeable. This company has its main office in Hongkong and has branches and agencies in all the prominent trading centers of China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Java, India and Burmah; also in London, Hamburg, Lyons, New York and San Francisco. Its capital fully paid amounts to 10,000,000 Mexican dollars and its reserve fund, invested in consols and other sterling securities, has accumulated to 13,750,000 Mexican dollars out of business profits.

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It is interesting to show statistically the increase of the reserves of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation during the last ten years, as well as the amount of the annual dividends paid and the occasional bonus distributed among its shareholders.

PERIOD ENDING.	*Semi-annual profits.*	*Reserve fund.*	*Dividend paid.*	*Bonus distributed to shareholders.*
December 31, 1891	$705,000	$6,300,000	£1, 10s.	....
June 30, 1892	782,000	6,300,000	1	....
December 31, 1892*	....	....	1	....
June 30, 1893	998,000	3,900,000	1	....
December 31, 1893	1,117,000	4,200,000	1	....
June 30, 1894	1,141,000	4,500,000	1	....
December 31, 1894	1,677,000	5,000,000	1, 5	....
June 30, 1895	1,634,000	5,500,000	1, 5	....
December 31, 1895	1,202,000	5,750,000	1, 5	....
June 30, 1896	1,158,000	6,000,000	1, 5	....
December 31, 1896	1,461,000	6,500,000	1, 5	....
June 30, 1897*	....	....	1, 5	....
December 31, 1897	2,128,000	8,000,000	1, 5	....
June 30, 1898	2,886,000	9,000,000	1, 5	....
December 31, 1898	4,015,000	10,000,000	1, 10	£1
June 30, 1899	2,612,000	11,000,000	1, 10	....
December 31, 1899	2,155,000	11,500,000	1, 10	10s.
June 30, 1900	2,477,000	12,000,000	1, 10	....
December 31, 1900	2,243,000	13,000,000	1, 10	10
June 30, 1901	2,069,000	13,750,000	1, 10	....

* Figures not available.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose business is now so extensive and scattered over so many places, has grown to its present importance through its management in the East by a *personnel* absolutely familiar with the problems of Oriental commerce and finance, currency and banking, politics and government business, as well as with the policies carried on by the powers interested in China.

The statistical table of figures above referred to shows that the reserve fund of the bank has increased annually since 1893 at an astonishing rate. The business of this bank was so profitable that is was able to make up (out of its earnings) for the serious shrinkage of its capital, caused by the deterioration in the price of silver. The directors have wisely invested their enormous surplus and reserves, at present amounting to 13,750,000 Mexican dollars, in consols and other sterling securities.

The semi-annual dividend, which up to June 30, 1894, amounted to £1 per share, was raised to a semi-annual dividend of £1, 5s. and, beginning with the end of December, 1898, the Hongkong Bank distributed semi-annually a dividend of £1, 10s.; in addition the shareholders also received during recent years an annual bonus of from half a sovereign to one sovereign per share, which shows a distribution among the shareholders during 1900 as follows:

Considering a semi-annual dividend of £1, 10s. per share of 125 Mexican dollars, gives per annum	£3
Plus the bonus for 1900	10s.
Or, in full, a dividend of	£3, 10s.

the equivalent of which at 2 shillings per dollar is $35, Mexican, yielding a dividend of twenty-eight per cent. on its capital, or about six per cent. per annum upon the investment at the average quotation for 1900, which was at a premium of 375 per cent.

Not only has the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation prospered in such an astonishing way, but most of the other banks in the East have

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equally participated in the remarkable expansion of trade since the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894. The *Deutsch-Asiatische* Bank of Shanghai, with a full paid-up capital of 5,000,000 Shanghai taels, has distributed for 1900 a dividend of seven per cent. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, has for years regularly maintained a dividend of ten per cent. The Russo-Chinese Bank since its start on Chinese soil in 1895, after absorbing the interest of the Shanghai branch of the *Comptoir National d'Escompte* of Paris, has also paid large dividends. The Yokohama Specie Bank, another large financial institution of Japan, has kept pace with the foreign banking institutions established in the East. It has paid annual dividends at the rate of thirteen to fifteen per cent.

Such results could not be derived from the success of the regular business transactions and the exchange operations alone which by the existing competition is carried on with small margins of profit. The large Government transactions, continuously carried on between the foreign banks and the Oriental Government, the floating of the Chinese-Japanese war indemnity loans and the foreign debt which China and Japan incurred since 1894, the large commissions which the banks received from their Governments in the course of their financial transactions, all of which was occasioned by the incidents of the Boxer campaign, these and other business transactions have resulted in securing handsome profits to all the banks largely interested in the East. And there is no doubt that the scope of business and the expected future of expansion of eastern trade give promise to the banks of an era of profitable financial activity.

The Boxer troubles of 1900 stopped for a time the stream of foreign capital into China intended for the better development of its immense natural resources. But this stoppage is only temporary ; it is to be hoped that, with the establishment of an American banking institution in the East with large resources wisely distributed by a system of branches and agencies in the more important trading centers of China, Japan and the Philippines, a decisive step will have been taken for the entrance of large United States enterprises into the successful field of Eastern business. A strong institution should be reared, charged with the important financial transactions of the United States Government in the East. Such an institution will be able to stand side by side with the older ones.

The import and export trade of China has increased during recent years enormously, showing an advance of over 100 per cent. during the last decade. The total foreign trade of China amounted to 214,251,961 Haikwan taels in 1890, and 460,533,286 Haikwan taels in 1900, which was brought about by the opening of so many new treaty ports of which twenty-eight in all now foster foreign trade. The commerce of Shanghai amounts annually to over 200,000,000 dollars (United States currency), and there is no doubt that a large share of the business would be acquired by the American banking institution. The American commerce with the Flowery Kingdom will receive a new stimulus, and our business with the East, which has suffered of late according to the reports of the Treasury Department, will revive. Imports into China from the United States in 1900 amounted to 16,724,493 Haikwan taels, while in the corresponding period of 1899 American goods valued at 22,288,745 Haikwan taels were imported into China. There was a remarkable falling off of American drills, of which in 1899 China imported 1,626,107 pieces, while in

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1900 only 805,892 pieces were imported, showing a reduction of over fifty per cent., which seems to be accounted for by the lessened demand for heavy American drills in those provinces of North China where the Boxer rebellion had raged. American sheetings showed a decline from 3,975,903 pieces imported in 1899, to 2,312,494 pieces in 1900 ; American kerosene oil, which has to compete with Baku and Sumatra oil, fell from 40,724,989 gallons in 1899 to 34,447,112 gallons in 1900. These are only temporary effects caused by the troubles of 1900, and there is abundant hope that the present prospect of affairs in China, as well as the increasing trade with Japan and the Philippines will supply the means of securing, and successfully managing, American banking interests in the Far East.

China's Increasing Foreign Trade.

The official reports on the commerce and finance of the United States for June, 1901, show that during the last twenty-five years the foreign commerce of China has increased as follows :

Exportation from China in 1873 valued at, * Haikwan taels...............	69,451,000
Exportation from China in 1899 valued at, Haikwan taels.................	195,784,832
Importation from China in 1873 valued at, Haikwan taels.................	76,687,000
Importation from China in 1899 valued at, Haikwan taels.................	264,748,456

The Imperial Maritime Customs of China, supplying the statistical figures, does not give exact data, indicating the country whence the merchandise originates, or is destined, but credits the trade to the country from which the carrying ship clears. Therefore all the goods shipped from or to the United States by the Canadian Pacific steamers are credited to the British Dominion of Canada ; goods from America going via London are entered as British goods. The same is true with respect to the American goods carried in Japanese, French and German ships—everything carried under foreign flags—and minimizes considerably the statistics of trade of this country with the East.

There is no doubt that it is the intention of the Eastern trading people to buy more and more goods from the United States, and this increased purchasing power goes along with the development of Oriental resources, combined with a larger offering to us of their raw material and colonial products. It will depend upon an American banking institution established in the East to foster both sides of the Oriental trade, whereby it will make substantial marginal profits. Such an institution will be able to do the business directly instead of doing the transactions over London and the Continent.

Banking business has undergone considerable change in recent years. Formerly only Wall street private bankers did an international banking business while the National and State banking institutions undertook only local and internal financial transactions. This has changed. Consolidation of several of the larger institutions have taken place ; strong and well capitalized banking concerns have taken up, like their European *confrères*, the fostering of the enormously increasing foreign trade of this country by opening foreign exchange departments. But in order to advance American interests in the best possible way, it seems desirable that the financial energies of the nation be centered in some giant institution in the American metropolis with competent branches stretching throughout the commercial centers of the Union, to take care of the interior financial needs of the country. On the other hand an international institution, with appropriate branches in the Colonies, will have to serve the national demand for the development of our colonial and foreign interests.

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* The present value of the Haikwan tael is about seventy cents, United States currency, but to convert the value of the Haikwan tael of 1873 and the one of 1899, would give a misleading idea, considering the enormous differences in value of the tael on account of the fall in the price of silver from 1873 to 1899. It has also to be considered that the fall in the price of commodities from 1873 to 1899 is an element in calculating the growth of the commerce of China.—E. S. F.

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

COLLECTIONS—DEFAULT OF CORRESPONDENT—DUTY TO INQUIRE AFTER PAPER NOT HEARD FROM.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, November 15, 1901.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, KY., vs. MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ALBANY, IND.

Where a bank receives for collection paper payable at a distant point, it is only bound to exercise due care and diligence in the selection of an agent to which to transmit the paper; and where it has done this it is not responsible for the default or negligence of such agent.

But if such paper is not heard from within a reasonable time the transmitting bank should make inquiry concerning the same; and this duty is especially important in times of financial uncertainty, or where there are circumstances which require prompt action.

This was an action by the Merchants' National Bank of New Albany, Ind., against the Second National Bank of Louisville, Ky., to recover the amount of certain notes alleged to have been lost by negligence of the defendant. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed.

HOBSON, *J.:* The Second National Bank of Louisville made an agreement with the Merchants' National Bank of New Albany, Ind., by which, in consideration of the New Albany bank depositing with it its surplus, it agreed to pay three per cent. interest upon the daily balances in favor of the New Albany bank, and also agreed to do the collecting of that bank without charge. After this, on April 1, 1893, the Bedford Stone Quarries Company, a corporation doing business at Bedford, Ind., executed its two negotiable notes to the New Albany Manufacturing Company, a corporation doing business in New Albany, Ind.—one for $652.07, due in thirty days, and the other for $650, due in sixty days—both payable at the Bedford Bank, of Bedford, Ind. The New Albany Manufacturing Company discounted the notes before maturity to the Merchants' National Bank, and the latter on April 22 sent the thirty-day note, which matured May 4, to appellant by mail, for collection, and on May 13 sent it the other note in like manner. Appellant, on the same day that it received the notes, sent them to the Bedford bank for collection. On June 6, 1893, the Bedford bank assigned for the benefit of its creditors; and so, soon afterwards, did the Bedford Stone Quarries Company, the maker of the two notes. On June 14 the two notes were returned to appellant unpaid and unprotested, and were returned by it to the New Albany bank. On the next day it returned them to appellant, claiming that diligence had not been used, and that by the failure to protest them the indorser was released. The notes were governed by the laws of Indiana, and thereby were placed on the foot-

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ing of foreign bills of exchange. The indorser was therefore released, and, the maker being insolvent, it was insisted by the New Albany bank that appellant was liable to it for the amount of the notes. The court below adjudged in favor of the New Albany bank.

That the Bedford bank was negligent, and that it is primarily liable for the loss, is admitted; but appellant is not liable for the neglect of its correspondent. In Bank vs. Newland (97 Ky. 464) this Court said:

"When a customer deposits with a bank a note, bill of exchange, certificate of deposit, check, etc., for collection at a point distant from the location of the bank, he must know the bank cannot send one of its officers or agents to such point to make the collection. He is presumed to know the method employed by banks in making such collections. He knows that the bank must select some other bank or agency to aid in accomplishing the undertaking imposed on it. He has made the bank his agent for that purpose. He has employed the bank to do, through its method of making collection, that which would cost him much time and money to do himself. When he so engages the bank, and makes it his agent to make the collection, he does so with the implied understanding that the bank will follow the customary method in making such collections, which necessitates the selection of agents or correspondents at other points to carry out the undertaking; and the bank can only be held responsible for the exercise of due care and diligence in making such selection."

The evidence in this case shows very conclusively that the Bedford bank was regarded as solvent, and appellant cannot be held liable for negligence in the selection of the agent. But there are other facts shown by the proof. The notes were both signed thus: "Bedford Stone Quarries Company, by W. C. Winstandley, Secretary and Treasurer." W. C. Windstandley was also the Cashier of the Bedford bank, and appellant knew this. By the course of business between the two banks, if a note was collected the amount was immediately remitted by the Bedford bank to the appellant. When the note matured on May 4, and nothing was heard from it, appellant should have ascertained the cause, and in a reasonable time thereafter have given notice to the New Albany bank of the situation. Notwithstanding this, on May 13 it forwarded to the Bedford bank the other note, and took no steps, so far as appears with any certainty, until June 7, when in response to a letter from appellee a tracer was sent; and after this, on June 14, the notes were returned by the Bedford bank, with the statement that they had not been protested because the maker expected to pay them from day to day. The New Albany bank had no notice of the state of affairs until June 14, or eight days after the Bedford bank had failed, and only twenty days before the Stone Quarries Company failed.

At the time of the transaction a great panic was on the verge of sweeping over the country, and business men everywhere were on the alert. The bank that collects for its correspondent must use due diligence; and, while it was not negligence to send the notes to the bank of which Winstandley was Cashier, although he filled the position of secretary and treasurer in the Quarries Company, still, when the notes were not paid or protested according to the usual course of business, the exercise of ordinary care was required of appellant, to learn what the trouble was and apprise its customer of it, especially under the existing conditions in the financial world.

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In Shipsey vs. Bank (59 N. Y. 485) the plaintiff deposited a check drawn by another upon a bank at Portchester with the defendant for collection, who forwarded it by mail on the same day. It should have reached Portchester on the 3d, and an answer on that day would have reached the defendant on the 4th. The check was lost. The defendant did not discover the loss until the 16th, and on the 18th it notified the plaintiff. The drawer failed on the 20th, and before another check could be forwarded. The defendant was held liable for the loss, in not discovering and notifying the plaintiff sooner of the loss of the check.

In First Nat. Bank of Trinidad vs. First Nat. Bank of Denver (4 Dill, 290, Fed. Cas. No. 4,810), the check was sent for collection on January 10, and remained good until January 29; but the defendant made no inquiries until February 9, and gave the plaintiff no notice of the non-payment of the draft until February 11. The bank was held responsible, Judge Dillon saying that the decisions in England and in this country are uniform that such delay to make inquiry and omission to notify the party interested imposed a liability for the loss. (See, also, 3 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law [2d Ed.] p. 805, and cases cited.)

These authorities seem to us conclusive of the case before us. It was the duty of appellant to use reasonable skill and diligence in protecting the interests of its depositor, and, in determining whether it did this, we must look to all the circumstances of the case. It was a time of great financial stress. Windstandley, whose duty it was, as Cashier of the Bedford bank, to collect the note, was the treasurer of the stone company, and therefore the person whose duty it was to pay it. The sum of the matter was that Winstandley was to collect the note from himself. While a bank, in forwarding paper for collection to its correspondent, is not required to inquire who its officers are, before sending the paper, when it does actually know that the Cashier is to collect the note from himself, and the paper is not paid or heard from after maturity, in a time of financial pressure, inquiry should be made by it promptly, and notice given the depositor without unreasonable delay. On May 5 appellant should have received either the money or notice of protest of the first note. It was grossly negligent if it made no inquiries before the 13th, and, if it made such inquiries, it was equally negligent to forward the second note to the Bedford bank without an answer to its tracer. For it was bound to know that the indorser on the first note had been released, and it should have taken reasonable steps to protect the interest of appellee.

[The remainder of the opinion discusses questions not of interest here.]

CASHIER—AUTHORITY TO SUE ON NOTES OWNED BY BANK.

Supreme Court of Michigan, November 4, 1901.

BATTERSBEE vs. CALKINS.

The Cashier of a bank may maintain an action on a note held by the bank without express proof of authority.

This was an action upon a promissory note payable to the order of Myers & Co.

The note was sold before maturity to the Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit, under circumstances which admittedly made the bank a *bona fide* purchaser. It was sold to this bank by E. F. Bacon, the attorney of Myers & Co., to

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whom it had been sent for collection. It does not appear whether or not Myers & Co. directed such sale. Bacon indorsed the note before sale in blank, as Myers & Co. had previously done. The note went to protest for non-payment, and subsequently it was indorsed to "any bank or order," over the signature of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and transferred to the State Bank of Croswell, which sent to the Citizens' Savings Bank its check for the amount due upon the note. The plaintiff is the Cashier of the Croswell bank, and testified that he is not the owner of the note, having brought this action for the benefit of the bank.

HOOKER, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): We are of the opinion, however, that the court erred in his instruction upon the subject of plaintiff's ownership. The plaintiff was trying his case upon the theory that the bank owned the note. If it did not own it, it was lawful for it to permit suit to be brought upon it in the name of another, and, the note being indorsed in blank, the possession was presumptive evidence of ownership by the plaintiff. Furthermore, the plaintiff was the Cashier of the bank, and presumptively authorized to represent the bank in the collection of its paper. Whether the bank owned this paper, or held it as agent for Myers & Co., there was no testimony in the case tending to overcome the presumption that the plaintiff was entitled to bring an action upon the note. He had a presumptive title. He was Cashier, and represented the bank in whatever capacity the bank acted (Boyd vs. Corbitt, 37 Mich. 52; Moore vs. Hall, 48 Mich. 143; Coy vs. Stiner, 53 Mich. 42); and, if it did not act at all in the premises, there is nothing to show that plaintiff was not authorized to collect the note for whoever owned it.

STOCKHOLDER—LIABILITY—WISCONSIN STATUTE.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin, November 5, 1901.

GAGER, *et al.* vs. PAUL, *et al.*

Under the provision of the Wisconsin statute, that any person holding stock in any bank who shall sell or assign his stock shall be held, for six months after such sale, liable to the amount of such stock for all debts of such bank existing at the time of such sale or assignment, the liability is limited to those who are creditors at the time of such transfer.

The action must be commenced against the ex-stockholder within six months after the transfer.

While it may be that a banking corporation may bind itself by an agreement with the subscribers for its stock to accept anything in full payment for the stock so that it could recover nothing more, such contract may be attacked by subsequent creditors, and if fraudulent as to them, they may demand its repudiation and payment by the stockholders as if it had never been made.

DODGE, *J.*: (omitting part of the opinion): This appeal presents a few of the very numerous questions that are liable to arise for solution by the courts in working out the policy of the general closing-up action upon insolvency of corporations, especially of banking corporations whose stockholders are chargeable with the so-called additional statutory liability for the par value of their stock. The recoveries here sought are of three classes: (1) The statutory liability above mentioned; (2) the liability of a stockholder for the amount of his stock subscription where, by reason of contract with the corporation, it has not been paid for in full, either in money or its equivalent; and (3) the liability of a stockholder for dividends received by him practically

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out of the capital of the corporation—that is, paid and received at a time when there were no earnings or profits out of which they could be paid. Some of these questions are further involved by the peculiar circumstance that the action is against a residuary legatee of a stockholder, brought after the completed settlement of his estate.

1. Statutory Liability. This rests upon two sections of the banking act, now included as subdivisions under section 2024, Revised Statutes, 1898. These are subsections 47 and 16. Subsection 47 provides: "The stockholders in every corporation or association organized under the provisions of this act shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock for all its indebtedness and liabilities of every kind." Subsection 16 provides that "each and every person owning or holding stock in any bank or banking association who shall sell, transfer or assign his stock * * * shall be held and remain for the term of six months from and after such sale * * * personally liable to the amount of the stock so as aforesaid sold * * * for the payment of all debts and liabilities of such bank or banking association existing at the time of such sale, transfer or assignment." That appellant's testator was a stockholder, and that the stock remained in his estate, and the property in trust of his executors, until May 6, 1897, and was then transferred, is conceded; also, that this action was commenced under sections 3218, 3219, Id., by Marsden as a stockholder merely on October 19, that his complaint was amended so as to allege that he was also a creditor on November 8, and that further amendment joining Rebecca Morgan as a party defendant and service of summons upon her occurred March 11, 1898.

It is contended on the one hand that no suit can be maintained on this liability if it had expired by the statutory six-months' limitation before the commencement of the action, and that the action was not commenced against the party sought to be charged until after that period had expired. On the other hand, it is contended that the general action, which might involve the enforcement of this liability, having been commenced on October 19, within six months after the transfer of I. P. Morgan's stock, the creditors are entitled to hold the estate of I. P. Morgan, and, that having been distributed, to hold the residuary legatee, Rebecca Morgan, and, she having since died, to hold her administrator.

The maintenance of such an action as this in the circuit court against the estate of the deceased person, instead of the presentation of claim in the county court against that estate, has already received adequate discussion and decision in Gianella vs. Bigelow, 96 Wis. 185, and we entertain no doubt that the rights of recovery of this liability are the same against the appellant as they would have been against I. P. Morgan if living. We must therefore proceed to consider the force of our statutes above mentioned.

Subsection 16 differs radically from the provisions on the same general subject in other States, and there are cited to us no decisions from other States helpful upon its construction. Some statutes with more or less clearness extend the liability of a transferrer, not to the then creditors for a term of six months, but to all who shall become creditors within a term of six months; thus warranting a construction to the effect that the class to whom liability shall exist only is limited by that term, and the liability, having arisen, may be enforced when the creditors choose, subject, only, to the gen-

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eral limitations upon actions. Such construction is clearly excluded by our statute. The liability is limited to those who are creditors at the time of the transfer, and, if that liability were intended to be enforceable at any time within the ordinary period for bringing actions, the clause "for a term of six months" would be meaningless. That clause can have but one significance, and that its obvious one—namely, that at any moment within the specified period there exists a liability from the transferring stockholder to each and all of the defined class of creditors on which suit can be brought (the form of such suit needing to be in compliance with the holding of this court from Coleman vs. White, 14 Wis. 700, 80 Am. Dec. 797, to Bank vs. Benson, 106 Wis. 624), and that after such six months he is not liable at all.

Hence the only reasonable construction seems to be that, if a suit is commenced while that liability exists, the creditors are entitled to recover, but, after such liability has expired, no action can be maintained or serve to revive it. It being essential, then, that the action be commenced against the ex-stockholder within six months after the transfer, we must consider what constitutes such commencement. The liability thus imposed is a personal and separate one of each stockholder, and while, for convenience, it can be properly ascertained and enforced only in an action which brings before the court all creditors and all stockholders upon whom the liability is to be fixed and among whom it is to be adjusted, yet in ultimate analysis it is a direct, personal and legal liability of the individual. That it cannot be adjudicated and enforced against him without making him a party to the action is at least inferentially decided in Finney vs. Guy, 106 Wis. 256. In that case a contrary doctrine, suggested by the Minnesota court in Harper vs. Carroll, 62 Minn. 152, 64 N. W. 145, which is now urged upon us by the respondent, was repudiated. The necessity that the stockholder shall have been brought before the court by service of process as fully and completely as in any other action against him, is recognized and certainly intimated by all our decisions on the subject, among which Foster vs. Posson, 105 Wis. 99, Finney vs. Guy, *supra*, and Bank vs. Benson, *supra*, may be mentioned.

It must not be forgotten that, while proceedings in equity to close up a banking corporation may include recovery of stockholders' statutory liability, they equally may not; for assets of the corporation or other liabilities to creditors, equitably prior to this, may satisfy all creditors. It is therefore an unwarranted presumption that an action seeking to enforce some of the rights of creditors is necessarily one to enforce all. (Gager vs. Marsden, 101 Wis. 598, 603.) The only safe course, which, while protecting diligent creditors, still gives full protection of this statute to stockholders, is to construe these actions like others—measure the cause of action by the complaint, and deem them commenced against any defendant when, and only when, any other would be so deemed. On this subject section 4239, Revised Statutes 1898, fixes the service of summons as the commencement of an action, except for cases where a diligent attempt to make service may suffice, under section 4240. This statute would seem sufficiently unambiguous to conclude the question. It is, however, confirmed by the holding in Levy vs. Wilcox, 96 Wis. 127, that, however necessary a party may be to the general purpose of an action, it is not commenced against him until he is actually and by name brought in. The conclusion seems irresistible that no suit was commenced to enforce the liability of I. P. Morgan's estate until March 11, 1898, some

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four months after that liability had expired, and that, consequently, judgment therefor against the administrator of his residuary legatee is erroneous.

2. Stock Subscription Liability. It appeared and was found by the court that I. P. Morgan, in 1880 and 1885, received certificates of stock, purporting to be full-paid, for $1,000 par value, for which he in fact paid into the capital of the bank but $300. It quite clearly appears, however, that this was by contract between him and the corporation that he should not be under obligation to pay anything more. That contract is evidenced by the action of the corporation in 1885, when by resolution it attempted to pay for said stock with assets of the corporation, treated and declared as profits, but which were not profits. There can be no doubt whatever that, as between creditors and a stock subscriber, the latter is liable to make good any known or fraudulent deficit between the amount paid by him and the face value of his stock; but the first question is whether, under such circumstances as here presented, this is a liability to the corporation, or a liability enforceable only by the creditors, in derogation of the contract between the corporation and its stockholders, as a fraud upon them. If the former, it might perhaps be barred by statutes of limitation, or lost by failure to present in county court against the estate of I. P. Morgan. If the latter, no such defense could be urged. Respondent has discussed the situation and appellant cited authorities as if the attempt here were to collect upon an actual contract to pay par value for subscribed stock, and as if the transfer to W. H. Morgan were of concededly part-paid stock. In that respect they are clearly wrong. As between the corporation and I. P. Morgan there was never anything due for these two shares of stock, certainly after 1885. As between it and a transferee for full value, relying on the certificate of full payment, no recovery could be had, though perhaps as to either the corporation might defensively raise the shield of our statute (section 1753, Rev. St. 1898) declaring such stock void. (Land Co. vs. Parker, 111 Wis. 1.)

The corporation could bind itself to accept anything in full payment for stock, so that it could recover nothing more. (Wells vs. Canal Co. 90 Wis. 442, 452; Gilman vs. Gross, 97 Wis. 224, 227; 2 Beach, Priv. Corp. §§ 559, 561.)

But any such contract between corporation and stockholders may be attacked by subsequent creditors, and, if fraudulent as to them, they may demand its repudiation and payment by the stockholders as if it had never been made. (Gogebic Inv. Co. vs. Iron Chief Min. Co. 78 Wis. 427.)

While by legal fiction it is said that in such proceeding the creditors recover in the right of the corporation, it is still true that they enforce rights which the corporation did not have, and are not precluded from their suit by statutes of limitation, nor by other omissions of the corporation to proceed against the stockholder.

NOTES GIVEN TO BANK FOR ITS ACCOMMODATION—DEFENSES.

Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No. 1, Nov. 19, 1901.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY vs. BRADY.

Where notes have been delivered to a bank without consideration, that they may be used to apparently swell the assets of the bank, the maker may, if sued by the bank thereon, interpose the defense that they were given merely for accommodation.

The same defense may be interposed where suit is brought on the notes by a Receiver of the bank.

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This was an action by the plaintiff, as Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, upon six promissory notes—one for $5,000, one for $4,200 and four for $700 each—executed by the defendant, and delivered to said bank, and which were found by the Receiver among the assets of the bank. The answer of the defendant admitted the execution and delivery of the notes to the bank, and set up as a defense that they were so executed and delivered without any consideration, for its accommodation.

BRACE, *P. J.* (omitting part of the opinion):

This brings us to the main contention of appellant's counsel, which seems to be that, although it appears from the evidence that all of these notes were executed and delivered to the bank for its accommodation, they had never been negotiated by the bank, or been out of its control or possession, but came into the hands of the Receiver with the other assets of the bank. Yet, as it also appeared from the evidence of the defendant himself that the purpose for which they were so executed and delivered was simply to swell the apparent assets of the bank, whereby the State bank examiners and others might be deceived as to the condition of the bank, the court erred in holding by its instruction that the plaintiff, "as Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank, was in no better position than the bank itself"; and the argument in support of this contention seems to go to the length of maintaining that the court, upon this evidence, erred in holding that, as against the Receiver, the defense set up in the answer could be maintained.

* * * * * * * * * *

It is upon this evidence that counsel for appellant base their contention that the defense in this action should not have been maintained. We find nothing in it even tending to prove that the notes sued on were not accommodation paper. Being such, they were without consideration, which is always a defense to a suit upon such paper between the immediate parties. (1 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 350.) "The appointment of a Receiver does not have the effect of changing any rights of action, or of changing the contract relations existing between the original parties against whom the Receiver is appointed, and their debtors. A Receiver, therefore, cannot maintain an action upon a note or obligation running to the original party which he himself could not have maintained. * * * For the purpose of actions and suits connected with their receivership, receivers occupy substantially the same relation which was occupied by the original parties against whom or over whose estate they were appointed. Any defense, therefore, which defendant might have made to an action brought by the original party in interest is equally available, and may be made with the like effect, when the action is instituted by his Receiver." (High, Rec. [3d Ed.] §§ 204, 205; Smith, Rec. § 70; Cox vs. Volkert, 86 Mo. 505.)

As the defense would have been good if no Receiver had been appointed and the suit on the notes had been brought by the bank, so it must be held to be good against the action of the Receiver. The fact that the effect of giving these notes was to swell the apparent assets of the bank, and that such was the purpose of giving them, and that thereby the bank examiner, creditors and stockholders of the bank may have been deceived as to its condition, in no way changes the relation or rights of the parties. Accommodation paper is simply a loan of credit by the person making it to the person to whom it is given, and its necessary effect is to swell the apparent assets of the latter

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to the eyes of any one to whom it is exhibited; but, unless it is negotiated, such person can acquire no right of action thereon by reason of that fact, nor does it supply a consideration for the paper.

As was said in Bank vs. Robinson, 24 Me., loc. cit. 277, 41 Am. Dec. 387: "If the doctrine were admitted that the probability of loss or injury which the creditors or stockholders of a corporation might sustain by its taking a note and making a false exhibit of its funds constituted a sufficient consideration for it, it would be difficult for any one to avoid his contract with a corporation by proof of a want or a failure of consideration. It would not be difficult in many cases for the corporation to prove that such contract had been exhibited as constituting a part of its assets, and that debts had been contracted with those who relied upon such assets as a means of payment, or that its stock had been sold, and dividends declared upon it, on the faith that such contract constituted a part of its assets. But a more conclusive answer is that there must be a consideration at the time of making the contract, and that no injurious consequences to the parties or to others which may afterward happen from their having made it can constitute a legal consideration." It is undoubtedly true that the Receiver of a corporation, being not only its representative, but also a trustee of its assets for the benefit of its creditors and stockholders, may repudiate the fraudulent and illegal contracts of the corporation whereby those assets have been impaired, diminished, or misappropriated, and maintain actions in many instances when such actions could not be maintained by the corporation itself; and this is the character of cases cited by appellant's counsel in support of their contention, but such is not the character of this case. The contract here is a lawful one. Accommodation paper is not fraudulent or unlawful by reason of the fact that it swells the apparent assets of the person to whom it is given, and that others thereby may be deceived as to the financial condition of such person; and the Receiver in this instance is not repudiating the contract of the bank with the defendant, but is seeking to enforce it. In doing so he necessarily stands in the shoes of the bank, with the same rights, no more and no less; and the defense of failure of consideration is just as good against him as it would have been against the bank had no Receiver been appointed and the suit been brought by the bank. There was ample evidence to sustain the defense, and the verdict of the jury thereon is conclusive. Finding no reversible error, the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY NATIONAL BANK OFFICER—INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, November 11, 1901.

McKNIGHT vs. UNITED STATES.

An intent to defraud or injure the bank is an essential ingredient of every offense specified in section 5,209 Rev. Stat. U. S., and this applies to embezzlement as well as to the other acts enumerated in such section.

In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

DAY, *Circuit Judge:* This case, upon a former writ of error, was before this court at its October term, 1899, and is reported in 38 C. C. A. 115, 97 Fed. 208. At the second trial of the case the plaintiff in error was convicted upon two counts, numbered 39 in the indictment in case No. 5,782, and 2 in

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indictment in case No. 5,783. These counts severally charge McKnight with embezzlement of the funds of a bank. Upon the trial the court was requested to charge the jury that the defendant could not be found guilty unless the jury believed that the acts of embezzlement were committed with the fraudulent intent charged in the indictment. In both the counts under consideration the embezzlements were charged to be with the intent to injure and defraud the bank, in this respect using the language of section 5,209, Rev. St. U. S. defining the offense. The court, however, refused so to do, being of the opinion that the language of the statute requiring the criminal acts to be done with intent to injure or defraud the association did not apply to the offense of embezzlement.

This section (5,209) undertakes to provide, in the first instance, for the acts of certain officers of the association—President, director, Cashier, teller, clerk, or agent—whose acts are made criminal by the section. These acts are defined to include embezzlement, abstraction or willful misapplication of the moneys, funds or credits of the association, or, without authority from the directors, issuing or putting in circulation the notes of the association, or, without such authority, issuing or putting forth any certificate of deposit, or drawing any order or bill of exchange, making any acceptance, assigning any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or making any false entry in any book, report, or statement to the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the association, etc. "In either case," obviously includes all or any of the acts which have been previously denounced as criminal when done by one of the officers named, and one of them is embezzlement of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association. These acts are criminal only when done with the intent which the statute has made an essential element of the offense. This is the natural interpretation of the language used, and has been the uniform holding of the courts of the United States, in construing this section, so far as we are advised. (U. S. vs. Britton, 107 U. S. 655, 2 Sup. Ct. 512, 27 L. Ed. 520), in which case the supreme court said that the intention to injure and defraud is an essential ingredient to every offense specified in the section, and the failure to aver the intent is a fatal defect in the counts in which it occurs. To the same general effect are Evans vs. U. S. 153 U. S. 584, 14 Sup. Ct. 934, 38 L. Ed. 830; Agnew vs. U. S. 165 U. S. 36, 17 Sup. Ct. 235, 41 L. Ed. 624; U. S. vs. Northway, 120 U. S. 326, 7 Sup. Ct. 580, 30 L. Ed. 664; U. S. vs. Harper (C. C.) 33 Fed. 471; U. S. vs. Youtsey (C. C.) 91 Fed. 864.

It is true that the court defined "embezzlement" as the fraudulent appropriation by an officer of a National bank of the funds of the bank which had been committed to his custody and care, and further told the jury that it must appear that McKnight fraudulently appropriated the money to his own use, in the one instance in order to bribe Britt and Reeder, and in the other to his own use as charged in the two counts of the indictment upon which the accused was being tried. It may be fairly argued that the fraudulent appropriation of the money of the bank intrusted to his charge would include the intent to injure or defraud the bank, to be inferred from such fraudulent appropriation of trust funds. In the same connection the court told the jury that, if the intent charged was necessary to be proved, the jury would be authorized to conclude that it was present from the fraudulent act of misappropriation of the money which constituted embezzlement. But,

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when the attention of the court was directly called to the necessity of proving the intention to injure or defraud the bank in order to work a conviction, the jury was told that it was merely surplusage to allege in the indictment that the appropriation of the money was with intent to injure or defraud the association, and more than once the jury was told that it was unnecessary to allege or prove that the misappropriations in question were with intent to injure or defraud the bank. This charge negatives the inference that such intent is included in the fraudulent misappropriations which the court told the jury would constitute the crime. Undoubtedly the intent to injure or defraud may be inferred where such is the natural consequence of doing the prohibited act; for the law properly concludes, in the absence of circumstances negativing the inference, that one intends the natural consequences of his acts knowingly and intentionally done. But this rule, while it may suffice to define the measure of proof required to establish such wrongful intent, does not dispense with the necessity of proving its existence, where, as in the present case, it is made an essential element of the crime. The statute only makes the acts of the officers therein named criminal when done with the specific intent named. In charging the jury that the accused could be convicted without proof of the intent to injure or defraud, the court failed to give a proper construction to the terms of the statute, and permitted a conviction without proof of an element of the offense as defined in the statute. This conclusion renders it unnecessary to examine the other errors assigned.

It follows that the judgment must be reversed, and a new trial awarded.

COUNTERFEITING OF BANK NOTES.

United States District Court, District of Oregon, November 7, 1901.

UNITED STATES vs. CONNERS.

Notes issued by a State bank are not obligations issued under authority of the United States within the meaning of Sec. 5430 Rev. Stat. U. S., and counterfeiting the same is not an offense within the meaning of that section.

BELLINGER, *District Judge:* This is an application by the United States for an order for the removal of Harry Conners, alias Harry Conway, to the Northern District of California, on an indictment charging the defendant with feloniously having in his possession, without authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer of the United States, two obligations and securities, each of which was engraved and printed after the similitude of an obligation and security issued under the authority of the United States, and which were as follows: One obligation and security purporting to be an obligation and security issued by the State Bank at New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, of the denomination of $2, and payable to bearer on demand; and one obligation and security purporting to be an obligation and security issued by the State Bank of New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, of the denomination of $5, and payable to bearer on demand.

It is further charged that the defendant well knew said obligations not to be lawful and genuine, and that he intended to sell or otherwise use the same to defraud some person or persons to the grand jury unknown.

A second and third count in the indictment charges the defendant with having sold to a Mrs. Burdick and to a Mrs. Wassman notes of said State

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Bank of New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of defrauding such purchasers.

The question as to whether these facts constitute a crime under the laws of the United States was recently considered by me upon a presentment made by the grand jury in the case of F. W. Burk. My conclusion was that these facts do not constitute a crime against the United States, and I so instructed the grand jury. The question is free from doubt. The bills described in this indictment are not in the similitude of any obligation issued by the United States, and the statement in the indictment that they are so does not countervail the facts alleged, which show the contrary.

These bills are described as notes and obligations issued by the State Bank of New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey. They do not purport on their face to be obligations of the United States, but something altogether different.

The petition for removal is not resisted by the defendant, and the suggestion was made in the application that the order prayed for in the petition was agreeable to his wishes. But this can make no difference. There can be no order of removal upon consent of the party whose removal is sought, where the facts charged in the indictment do not constitute a crime.

The petition is denied.

COLLECTIONS—FAILURE TO PROTEST—CORRECTION OF ACCOUNTS.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, October 29, 1901.

LOUISVILLE BANKING COMPANY vs. ASHER.

In Kentucky presentment and notice of dishonor are not required in order to hold the indorsers on a promissory note, which is not discounted at the bank at which it is payable, or at some bank in that State incorporated under its laws, or under the laws of the United States.

Where presentment and notice of dishonor are not required in order to charge an indorser a collecting bank is not liable for failure to make demand and give notice.

If the indorsers discharged by the negligence of the collecting bank are insolvent, the latter is not liable for the face value of the paper, but only for the actual loss sustained by the holder of the paper, which in such case would be only a nominal sum.

In Kentucky accounts settled between banks may be opened for mistake, even though the mistake is one of law.

This was an action by the Louisville Banking Company against the Union National Bank of Louisville, Ky., and others praying that defendants be required to interplead for the purpose of determining the right to a fund held by the plaintiff, and to enforce a banker's lien on such fund.

HOBSON, *J.:* The Louisville Banking Company and the Pineville Banking Company were correspondents for each other. The Pineville Banking Company made an assignment on July 28, 1893, to appellee T. J. Asher for the benefit of all its creditors, being then hopelessly insolvent. As shown by the books of the Louisville Banking Company, the Pineville Banking Company had then to its credit with it $1,370.42. As shown by the books of the Pineville Banking Company, this balance was $4,928.83. But this omitted a credit of $500 which should have been entered, so that, as shown by these books as corrected, the balance was $4,428.83. This litigation involves a settlement of these accounts. On February 28, 1890, five notes were executed by different persons to P. Barry, due six months after date, negotiable and

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payable at the Pineville Banking Company, aggregating in all $2,168.28. Barry discounted these notes to the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati, and on August 15, 1890, that bank sent them to the Louisville Banking Company for collection, marked "Protestable." On August 19 the Louisville Banking Company sent them to the Pineville Banking Company, its correspondent, at which they were payable. The notes matured ten days later, and were neither collected nor protested for non-payment by the Pineville Banking Company, but were sent back by it to the Louisville Company without explanation. It returned them to the Cincinnati bank. The Cincinnati bank sent them back to the Louisville Banking Company, demanding the money on them, upon the ground that it was responsible for the negligence of its correspondent, the Pineville Banking Company, in not protesting the notes. The Louisville Banking Company then wrote the Pineville Banking Company, returning the notes to it, and demanded that it should pay the money.

The Pineville bank claimed that the notes were sent to it marked "No protest," and again returned them to the Louisville Banking Company. This was on September 11. On September 12 it wrote the Pineville bank this: "Yours of 11th returning notes received. In order that we may fit the responsibility upon the right one in this office, will you kindly return for our inspection our instructions not to protest the notes? Our letter book shows that they were sent protestable." On the 13th the Pineville bank replied that it had not preserved the letter, and was sorry it could not produce it. Some other correspondence ensued, and on October 6 the Pineville bank wrote, in answer to a letter received by it in regard to the matter, stating that it would have its Mr. Fish call and see the Louisville Banking Company during the week. On the 8th that bank replied thus: "Our Cincinnati correspondent from whom we received the items is whooping us up pretty lively. There is nothing left for us to do but to credit their account with proceeds of their collections, and, while we regret it sincerely, we shall be compelled to look to you in like manner."

In answer to this letter on October 10 the Pineville bank again wrote that Mr. Fish would call and investigate the matter, and, after stating that Fish, who attended to the notes, understood they were sent without protest, added: "We certainly don't want you to have any trouble about these items, and will fully see that they are properly adjusted at once." On October 20 the Louisville bank wrote again, inclosing a letter from the Cincinnati bank insisting that the matter be adjusted, and repeated this again in a letter of October 24.

No further correspondence appears in the record until November 20, 1890, when the Louisville bank wrote as follows: "Enclosed herewith you will find the five notes which have been charged to your account, as the Cashier wrote you yesterday. We regret the circumstances that force us to do this, but can't help it." On the same day the Louisville Banking Company charged the amount of the notes to the account of the Pineville Banking Company, and credited the Cincinnati bank by the amount, and it was checked out by that bank. The Louisville Banking Company at the end of the month of November sent the Pineville bank a statement of its account, and received from it this in substance: "Your statement of account for November, 1890, is correct." This statement showed the charge of the $2,168.28. Similar statements and acknowledgments were made at the close of each month from that time until the Pineville bank failed, on June 28, 1893. But the Pineville Banking Company did not credit the Louisville Banking Company on its books with the amount. The Louisville Banking Company did not know this, and seems to have acted on the idea that the matter was settled, until this controversy arose. The evidence shows that the notes were sent to the Pineville Banking Company marked for protest, and we think the circumstances warrant the conclusion that the Pineville bank realized that a mistake had been made by its man in not protesting the notes.

It is earnestly insisted for appellant that after the numerous statements sent, and acknowledged to be correct, the account was stated, and the balance shown by the statements is conclusive between the parties. We think, under the evidence, it should be regarded as an account stated. (Henderson Cotton Mfg. Co. vs. Lowell Machine Shops, 86 Ky. 668, Union Bank vs. Planters' Bank, 31 Am. Dec. 113.) The rule as to an account stated is thus well put in 3 Enc. Law & Proc. pp. 451, 455: "Formerly the stating of an account was considered so deliberate an act as to preclude an examination into the items, but since an early day a greater latitude has prevailed; and it may now be said to be the rule that an account stated does not create an estoppel, and that neither a stated nor a settled account is conclusive, but simply affords strong presumptive evidence, which may be rebutted by showing fraud or mistake. And, while the practice of opening accounts which the parties have themselves adjusted is considered dangerous, yet a settlement must be so far considered as made upon absolute mistake or imposition, if palpable errors are shown, as not to be obligatory upon the injured party. The presumption is one relating to the evidence. In determining whether an account stated can be impeached, the case is put upon the same footing as if the money had been paid. Such payment would be conclusive, subject to the right to recover it back on a failure of consideration; and so, on the statement of an account, if the case is one in which a payment, if made, could have been recovered back, the facts which show the failure of consideration may be proved."

In the correspondence between the two banks it seems to have been assumed that the indorser of the notes had been released by the failure to protest them, and that the Pineville bank was responsible for the loss if the notes were sent to it by the Louisville bank with instructions to protest them if not paid. But promissory notes are only put on the footing of foreign bills of exchange when they are regularly discounted by the bank at which they are payable, or another bank in this State incorporated under its laws, or organized in this State under the laws of the United States. (Ky. St. Sec. 483; Carlisle vs. Chambers, 67 Ky. 268, 96 Am. Dec. 304.)

The notes in question, having been discounted by the bank in Cincinnati, Ohio, and not by any bank in this State, were not, therefore, placed on the footing of a bill of exchange, but stood as any other promissory note which had been assigned. The indorser was not released by the failure to protest them. The Cincinnati bank had not sustained any loss by reason of the failure to protest them. The protest would have been only an unnecessary expense. There was no liability of the Louisville bank to the Cincinnati bank, or of the Pineville bank to the Louisville bank, for the failure to protest the notes, which were executed in this State, were payable here, and must be governed by its laws.

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It is clear from the evidence that the parties to the notes were all insolvent at the time, and that the notes were in fact worthless. The question then arises, is there such a palpable mistake here that equity should relieve against it, treating the account as stated, and applying the principles followed in this State in the case of a payment of money by mistake? The distinction made in some jurisdictions between a mistake of law and a mistake of fact has been rejected in this State, and it is settled that money paid without consideration under a palpable mistake of law or fact, which was not owing in law or conscience, and ought not to be retained, may be recovered back. (McMurtry vs. Railroad Co. 84 Ky. 462, and cases cited.)

The mistake here is palpable, and the charge against the Pineville bank cannot be allowed to stand unless it has lost its rights by laches, and is now estopped to assert them. It does not appear from the evidence that the Pineville bank led the Louisville Banking Company to take the action it took. On the contrary, the correspondence would indicate that the Louisville bank charged the amount to the Pineville bank, and credited it to the Cincinnati bank on the same day, expressing to the Pineville bank regret that it was compelled to do so. In other words it acted on its own judgment, and not by the direction of the Pineville bank. It did not wait for the Pineville bank to affirm its action before crediting the Cincinnati bank by the money or paying its checks upon it, and it does not appear that it was misled by the Pineville bank, or is now in a worse position than it would have been if the Pineville bank had promptly disaffirmed what it did. Nor does it appear that it will be unable now to get its money back from the Cincinnati bank.

We are therefore of opinion that appellee was properly credited in the settlement of the account with the amount of these notes.

[The remaining questions discussed by the court are not of interest here.]

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—CONSIDERATION—PRE-EXISTING DEBT.

Supreme Court of North Carolina, November 5, 1901.

BROOKS vs. SULLIVAN.

Formerly in North Carolina the transfer of a negotiable note as collateral security for a pre-existing indebtedness did not constitute the transferee a holder for value so that he took the paper free from equities of which he had no notice.

This rule has now been changed by the Negotiable Instruments Law.*

CLARK, *J.:* The only question is whether, when a negotiable note is transferred before maturity as collateral security for a pre-existing debt, the assignee is such holder for value that he takes free from equities of which he had no notice. The negotiable instruments statute (Laws 1899, c. 733, §§ 25–27) settles that such is the case now, to the extent of the debt secured, but that is a change of the law, which was previously otherwise. (Holderby vs. Blum, 22 N. C. 51; Harris vs. Horner, 21 N. C. 455, 30 Am. Dec. 182; Potts vs. Blackwell, 56 N. C. 449.) This case is governed by the law as it stood prior to the act of 1899.

* The statute changed the law of New York in this respect also. (Brewster vs. Shrader, 26 Misc. [N. Y.,] 480.)

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CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDITORS—PREFERENCE OPERATING AS ASSIGNMENT —DEPOSIT IN BANK INTENDED AS PREFERENCE.

Where an insolvent debtor deposited in bank an amount almost exactly equal to the amount of a note which the bank held against him, and the deposit was applied by the bank to the payment of the note, the making of the deposit was, in effect, a payment to the bank, and therefore an act of preference, under the statute, as no inquiry was ever thereafter made by the debtor as to the deposit, and he must have known when he made it that the bank was bound in law to apply it to the payment of the note or release the surety thereon.

Mt. Sterling Nat. Bank vs. Priest, *et al.* 64 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 972.

BILLS AND NOTES—ACTION AGAINST INDORSERS—DEFENSE—BONA-FIDE PURCHASERS—PROTEST—NOTICE—PLEADING—PRESENTATION FOR PAYMENT.

The indorsers of a note cannot claim that it had no legal inception, and was put into circulation contrary to the purpose of its creation, where their answer contains no such defense, and there is no proof that the payees were cognizant that the note was designed for a specific purpose.

Bona-fide holders of a note cannot be defeated in an action against indorsers on the ground that it had no legal inception, and was put into circulation contrary to the purpose which induced its creation.

Where a note is protested, and the notary, not knowing the residence or place of business of any of the indorsers except the last, forwards all the notices to him, and he without delay sends the prior indorsers the manifests of such protest, such notice is sufficient to bind the prior indorsers.

Where a note has been transferred by the payees, an allegation in an action by the holder against prior indorsers that it was delivered to plaintiff by the defendants, is proper.

Where a note on day of maturity is presented to the bank where payable during banking hours, it is unimportant that the notary protesting it presented for payment after the bank closed.

Metropolitan Bank vs. Engel, *et al.* 72 N. Y. Supp. 691.

COLLECTION OF NOTES—CREDITING PROCEEDS—GENERAL DEPOSIT—TRUST FUND—ACTION—EVIDENCE—AGENCY—KNOWLEDGE OF AGENT—PRESUMPTION.

Where, for two years, the general agent of a corporation had been accustomed to send notes due the corporation to a bank for collection, and the bank, as it collected the notes at different times, gave the agent credit on its books, sometimes retaining the collections as long as two months before remitting the balance due the corporation, the corporation was merely a creditor of the bank, and the proceeds of collections made by it could not be regarded as trust funds.

In the absence of any affirmative showing that the corporation had knowledge of such course of business, it will be presumed to have knowledge through its general agent.

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In an action against the Receiver of a bank to have the proceeds of certain notes collected by the bank declared a preferred claim as a trust fund, the funds in the bank at the time of its insolvency having amounted to less than plaintiff's claim, it was proper to admit in evidence judgments recovered by certain preferred creditors of the bank, in order to show that there were preferred creditors, entitled to share *pro rata* in the funds in the bank at the time of its insolvency.

Where for two years the general agent of a corporation had been accustomed to send notes to a bank for collection, and the bank as it collected the notes at different times gave the agent credit on its books, from time to time remitting all the balance due the corporation, in an action by the corporation, on the insolvency of the bank, to have the proceeds of the notes declared a preferred claim as trust funds, it was not error to refuse to allow a witness to answer a question as to the manner in which the corporation collected its accounts in the State, it not being shown that the bank had any knowledge of the manner in which the corporation did business with other banks, and such question not being material.

It was not error to sustain an objection to a question as to whether the corporation kept or authorized a general account with any bank outside of certain ones, inasmuch as the question in issue was whether the transaction between the corporation and defendant bank was such that the relation of debtor and creditor existed.

A contention that it was error to permit the Receiver of the defendant bank to show the manner in which the accounts were kept, for the reason that such issue tended to contradict the express agreement between the parties, was untenable.

What is a prompt transmittal of funds, within the meaning of an agreement between a bank and one who sends it notes for collection, depends upon the understanding of the parties, shown by the usage or course of business between them.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs. Yankton Savings Bank, *et al.* 87 N. W. Rep. (S. D.) 976.

CHECKS—PERSONS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT—FRAUD.

H secured a loan from plaintiffs, giving a note and mortgage therefor by the name of D, under the false representation that his name was D, and that he owned the land. The loan was turned over by a check on defendant's bank. H indorsed the check as D, and again as H, and received the money. The land was owned by the real D. *Held*, that H, and not D, was the intended payee of the check, and he was entitled to payment as between himself and the bank, and the bank, having no notice of the fraud, was not liable to plaintiff for the amount of the check.

Meyer, *et al.* vs. Indiana Nat. Bank, 61 N. E. Rep. (Ind.) 596.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JURISDICTION—INSOLVENT CORPORATION—ACTION TO DISSOLVE—INSOLVENT BANK—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

In 1894 (Const. Art. 6, Sec. 12) the superior city courts, of which the common pleas of the city and county of New York was one, continued with jurisdiction then possessed, and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction

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as might be conferred by law. Code Civ. Proc. Sec. 263, subd. 2, provided that the superior city courts should have jurisdiction of actions for causes specifically enumerated, as well as for any other cause of action arising within the city, or where defendant is a resident of that city, or where the summons is personally served on him therein. *Held*, that the court of common pleas of New York had jurisdiction to entertain an action to dissolve a State bank incorporated under Laws 1882, c. 409, where New York city was its principal place of business, and the summons was served there, and the cause of action arose therein.

An action to dissolve an insolvent corporation is controlled by Code Civ. Proc. c. 15, tit. 2, Art. 3, Sec. 1785, and not by Art. 4, Sec. 1798.

Though when a bank was organized there was no liability of stockholders for the debts of the corporation, if the bank did not issue notes, the Legislature had power to enact a law rendering stockholders of such bank liable for debts thereafter incurred.

Under the Banking Law of 1892, all stockholders of State banks, whether issuing notes or not, and whether incorporated before or in business after the passage of that act, are liable for the debts of the bank, in addition to the amount invested therein by them, for an amount proportionate to the par value of their shares, except where the stock is held as collateral or in a representative capacity, or the debt was payable more than two years after it was contracted.

Laws 1882, c. 409, imposed upon stockholders of banks no personal liability for debts of a bank not issuing notes. Banking Law 1892, Sec. 52, imposed a liability on stockholders of banks, whether incorporated before or in business after the passage of that act. This latter act repealed the act of 1882. Statutory Construction Law, Sec. 31, declares that the repeal of a statute shall not affect any act done or right accruing or acquired prior to the time when such repeal takes effect. Section 1 provides that the statutory construction law shall apply to every statute, unless its general object, or the context of the language construed, or other provisions of law, indicates that a different meaning or application was intended from that required to be given by this chapter. *Held*, that as the Banking Law of 1892 shows an intent to make the stockholders of every bank personally liable for its debts, whether they became such before or after that law took effect, the stockholders of a bank organized prior to the law of 1892 were not exempt from personal liability.

Hagmayer, *et al.* vs. Alten, *et al.* 72 N. Y. Supp. 623.

STATUTORY LIEN ON STOCK—PRIORITY BETWEEN BANK AND PLEDGEE —NOTICE OF LIEN—REPRESENTATION BY OFFICER—KNOWLEDGE OF CASHIER AS NOTICE TO BANK—NOTICE TO PRESIDENT.

A stockholder in a bank may pledge his stock as collateral security to a third person by a written assignment and delivery, notwithstanding a statute requiring transfers to be made on the books of the bank, and the lien of such pledgee, acquired before the stockholder becomes indebted to the bank, will prevail over a statutory lien given the bank to secure its debt, where the bank before or at the time its debt was contracted had notice of the pledge; but, in the absence of such notice, the lien of the bank is superior, and the burden of proving notice rests upon the pledgee.

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A pledgee of bank stock is chargeable with notice of a statutory lien on such stock in favor of the bank for an indebtedness from the stockholder to the bank existing when the pledge is made.

Although a party to a suit is permitted by statute to testify in his own behalf, the considerations which excluded his testimony at common law still exist, and may properly be considered as affecting the weight to which it is entitled, especially where his right to recover as a plaintiff depends solely on his own testimony in regard to transactions with persons since deceased, through whom, as officers and agents of a defendant corporation, he seeks to charge such defendant with notice.

The Cashier of a bank, in pledging stock of the bank, owned by him, as security for a personal debt, acts in his individual capacity, and not as an officer of the bank; and his knowledge of the transaction is not attributable to the bank to affect the validity of its statutory lien on the stock as security for a loan subsequently made him.

Notice that a stockholder in a bank has pledged his stock to a third person, acquired by the President, who has no part in the active management of the bank's business, and who is not at the time acting in its behalf, is not notice to the bank which will affect its statutory lien on such stock for a loan subsequently made to the stockholder without the President's knowledge.

Curtice vs. Crawford County Bank, *et. al.* 110 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 830.

STOCKHOLDERS—TRANSFER OF STOCK—LIABILITY—ACTION—TIME OF COMMENCEMENT—RESIDUARY LEGATEE—DIVIDENDS—REPAYMENT—RIGHTS OF CREDITOR.

Under Rev. St. 1898, Sec. 2024, subsec. 16, providing that any person holding stock in any bank who shall sell or assign his stock shall be held for six months after such sale personally liable to the amount of such stock for all debts of such bank existing at the time of such sale or assignment, the liability is limited to those who are creditors at the time of the transfer, and to enforce such liability action must be commenced within six months after such transfer.

Under Rev. St. 1898, Sec. 4239, fixing the service of summons as a commencement of an action, an ex-stockholder in a bank cannot be held liable under such section 2024, subsec. 16, unless summons is served on him within six months after the transfer.

Where a bank assesses certificates of stock at less than par value, in pursuance of a contract between it and the buyer that he shall not be required to pay more, and accepts such stockholder's proportion of fictitious profits in discharge of his liability to pay money for the stock, creditors of the bank, on its insolvency, have a cause of action for the difference between the amount paid and the par value, which never existed in the corporation, as a fraud on them, against the estate of such stockholder, and may proceed against the residuary legatee to whom has passed that portion of the stockholder's estate out of which should be paid liabilities arising against the testator.

Where dividends are paid a stockholder in an insolvent bank in disobedience of the banking act (Rev. St. 1898, Sec. 2024, subsec. 40), the liability to repay is owed to the corporation and enforceable by it.

Though such liability is owed to the corporation, a creditor thereof may

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proceed in equity to compel restoration on the corporation's failure to do so.
Gager, *et al.* vs. Paul, *et al.* 87 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 875.

GARNISHMENT—LIABILITY OF GARNISHEE—CONTINGENT LIABILITY.

Money deposited in a bank, to be paid defendant on delivery of an approved deed, is not subject to garnishment prior to delivery of the deed.

Becker vs. Becker, *et al.* 87 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 830.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B.; Barrister, Toronto.]

BANKERS' LIEN—RIGHT TO LIEN ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT WHERE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT IS OVERDRAWN—REFUSAL OF CHECK—DAMAGES.

RICHARDS vs. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (British Columbia Reports, Vol. 8, Page 143).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Messrs. Richards & Riley were a partnership carrying on a hotel business, and had a current account in the Bank of British North America, which was drawn upon by checks signed by both Richards and Riley. On July 21 last they sold the hotel business to one Johnson, who was to take over the business as it stood, pay all debts and get in any outstanding assets; the balance in the bank at the credit of the firm was to be applied by them in the payment of the hotel debts. On July 24 Richards went to the ledger-keeper of the defendant bank and asked for a statement of the exact balance at the credit of his firm, saying that they were retiring from business and wished to close the account. The ledger-keeper wrote the balance in the pass-book in pencil and returned the book to Richards, who with his partner subsequently signed checks to pay the hotel debts, to the full amount of the balance as so indicated.

About this time Richards opened an account with the defendant bank in his own name. At the end of July the bank found that the ledger-keeper had credited Richards & Riley with $200 more than they were entitled to, and that this sum had been paid out on the checks issued by Richards & Riley. Richards was at once told of this, but refused to do anything in the matter.

At the end of August the defendant bank informed Richards that there was an overdraft in the partnership account of $199.97, and that this amount had been charged to his private account. Richards did not acquiesce, but drew out all the rest of his money from his private account. In December he issued a check for the sum of $199.97, which check was duly presented for payment and payment refused. Richards thereupon brought this action against the bank for damages for refusal to pay when it had sufficient funds to his credit.

JUDGMENT: Martin, *J.*, stated that under the circumstances of this case it was with great reluctance that he held the bank had no lien on Richards' private account for the overdraft of the firm of Richards & Riley arising as above indicated. He felt himself bound by Watts vs. Christie (II Beavin); Wolstenholm vs. Sheffield Union Banking Company (54 Law Times, N. S. 746), and Lindley on Partnership (1893) 303–8; 676–7. There would therefore be judgment against the defendant company for the sum of $199.97 of debt; the

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damages were limited to the interest at the statute rate on this sum from the date when the check was presented for payment.

The court further held that the circumstances of this case were such that the plaintiff, although successful, should not be granted his costs.

HOUSTON & WARD vs. MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX (31 Supreme Court Reports, page 361).

The judgment in this case, at the trial, is reported in the December number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, page 988. The appeal taken by both Houston and Ward did not turn upon the principal point of banking law therein referred to, and therefore the affirmation of the judgment by the supreme court can hardly be taken as satisfactorily settling the point referred to in the note to the report, page 989.

CERTIFIED CHECK—ALTERATION AFTER CERTIFICATION—PAYMENT IN GOOD FAITH—RECOVERY BACK OF MONEY SO PAID—DUTY OF BANK IN CERTIFYING NEGLIGENCE.

BANK OF HAMILTON vs. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (31 Supreme Court Reports, page 344).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The facts involved in this well-known case are set out in the April number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE at page 562, where the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal is reported. An appeal was taken from that judgment to the Supreme Court for Canada, which sustained the judgment already given.

JUDGMENT: The judgment of the court was delivered by the learned Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong. The case is governed by the ordinary rule, that money paid under mistake of fact may be recovered back unless there is something in the circumstances of the case to take it out of the operation of this general rule. The Imperial Bank alleged two sets of circumstances to take this case out of the operation of this rule:

(First.) The Bank of Hamilton was debarred by reason of its negligence in certifying the check, which from its form was susceptible of alteration on account of the blank spaces left in it. On this branch of the case they relied strongly on Young vs. Grote (4 Bingham, 253), which was the case of blank checks being left by a trader with his wife, who handed them out from time to time to her husband's manager with instructions to fill in the amount which he at the time told her was necessary for the business. The manager filled in amounts in excess of the sums which he was authorized to draw and it was sought to recover these amounts in excess as being paid on forged checks. The Court, however, held this branch of the case to be governed by Schofield vs. the Earl of Londesborough (1896 Appeal Cases, 514). "It would seem that there is no duty obliging a man who is dealing with others to take precaution to prevent loss to them by the criminal acts of third persons, and the omission to do so does not, in the absence of some special and exceptional relationship, amount to negligence in law."

A precisely similar state of circumstances was under judicial consideration in the National Bank of Commerce vs. the National Mechanics' Banking Association (55 New York, page 251), where the judgment is in accord with this one.

(Second.) The Imperial Bank relied upon the delay in the demand for

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repayment, which the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal in a dissenting judgment had held to be sufficient to take the case out of the ordinary rule. On this point Sir Henry Strong says: "I deny that there is any abstract rule of law which requires that the money paid shall be demanded on the day of the erroneous payment without regard to any question of prejudice to the holder; each case must depend on the facts." In this case it was impossible that the delay should cause detriment in the least degree to the Imperial Bank.

The appeal was dismissed with costs, Gwynne, J., dissenting.

Special leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England has been granted in this case.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

RECOVERY OF USURY VOLUNTARILY PAID.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 16, 1901.

SIR: Will you state whether or not a person can recover usurious interest in this State after he has paid the same?

Answer.—The Illinois statutes do not provide for the recovery of usury after voluntary payment, the maker of a note or contract bearing usury being limited in his remedy to an offset in an action on the contract when such defense is specially pleaded. (Mason vs. Pierce, 142 Ill. 331.) Where, however, the note does not show on its face that it includes usury and the maker is compelled to pay it to a *bona-fide* transferee, he may recover in equity from the original payee, the amount of the usury. (Woodworth vs. Huntoon, 40 Ill. 131.) So where the contract is absolutely void for usury a recovery can be had on the ground of absolute failure of consideration (Town vs. Wood, 37 Ill. 512.)

PAYMENT OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO HOLDERS OF PASS BOOKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PATERSON, N. J., December 16, 1901.

SIR: C. E. was a depositor in a Savings bank in this city. At the time of opening his account he was provided with a deposit book upon which was printed a by-law of the bank which provided that "deposits and dividends shall be drawn out only by the depositors in person, or by their written order, or by some person legally authorized, and only upon production of the depositor's book that such payments may be entered therein, and all payments to persons who present the deposit book shall be valid payments to discharge the bank and its officers." C. E. belongs to a class of workingmen of whom several thousand are depositors in the bank and with whom it is impossible for the officers to have personal acquaintance with all. A person representing himself to be C. E. presented the deposit book to the bank and drew out two hundred dollars of the deposit. The person who drew this money had stolen the deposit book from C. E. The latter as soon as he learned of his loss notified the bank and demands payment from it of the amount of his deposit including the two hundred dollars paid out to the person presenting the book. What is the bank's liability to him?

DIRECTOR.

Answer.—The by-law printed upon the pass book given to C. E. and accepted by him was a part of the contract between him and the bank. Under such contract, a payment made by the bank, in good faith, and in the exercise of due care, to any person who produced the pass book, operated to

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discharge the bank without regard to whether or not such person was really entitled to draw the money.

RETRANSFER OF NOTES FROM BONA-FIDE HOLDER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19, 1901.

SIR: A note was given a commission house, or what is known as a "bucket shop," in settlement of losses in a stock transaction. The deal was entirely a marginal deal and no stock was passed between the parties or purchased for the customer who gave his note to cover loss. The commission company transferred the note to a bank as collateral security for a loan. Afterwards the note was retransferred to the commission company, which is the present holder. The note will fall due in a few days. Can the commission company collect the note? BROKER.

Answer.—No. The transaction was a gambling transaction and as between the parties the indebtedness represented by the losses was not a valid consideration for the note, entitling payee to collect from maker. Its passage into the hands of the bank and retransfer to the payee did not alter the right of the maker to assert his defense. While the general rule is that a *bona-fide* holder of negotiable paper may pass it to an assignee freed from all equitable defenses, even if the latter may have notice of such facts as would have defeated the right to recover had the instrument remained in the hands of the original party, an exception to the rule is that, if the paper returns to the original party, it is not shielded.

FALSE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: RALEIGH, N. C., December 9, 1901.

SIR: A bank, while in an insolvent condition, published statements representing the bank to be in a solvent condition. These statements were prepared by the Cashier and accepted by the directors, although an investigation of the affairs of the bank by the latter would have shown such statements to be false. Are the directors personally liable to a depositor who suffered a loss by reason of the failure of the bank? DIRECTOR.

Answer.—Yes. It was the duty of the directors to know that the statements published under their authority were true, and they are liable for damages to any one dealing with the corporation relying on the truth of such statements.

LIABILITY OF WITHDRAWING MEMBER OF BANKING PARTNERSHIP.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHICAGO, Ill., December 19, 1901.

SIR: A private banking firm was composed of three members, A, B and C. About one year ago C sold his interest in the bank to D, but no change in the style of the firm was made and no public notice given. The bank became insolvent a few months after C retired. Can a party who became a customer of the bank while C was a member and who had no knowledge of the fact that C had retired from the firm hold C responsible as a partner for loss he sustained through the failure of the bank? C.

Answer.—Yes. C should have seen that the customers of the bank were notified of his withdrawal from the firm.

USE OF RUBBER STAMP FOR SIGNATURES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 11, 1901.

SIR: A depositor in a bank used a rubber stamp with which he signed his checks. This stamp he was accustomed to keep in his safe to which he alone had the combination. At some time through unknown means a clerk obtained possession of the stamp long enough to stamp with it the owner's signature to a check. This check the bank cashed. Can the depositor make the bank return to him the amount paid out on the check? DEPOSITOR.

Answer.—In the case, Robb vs. Pennsylvania Co., etc. (40 At. Rep. 969), the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a somewhat similar case, held that

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the bank was liable for the loss of the money unless it could show that the owner of the stamp was negligent in its custody. We question, however, the conclusion arrived at by the Pennsylvania court. The signature to the check was not a forged signature but the actual signature of the depositor. It seems to us that the attaching of the signature might be likened to a case where a depositor falls into the hands of bandits and is compelled to draw his check to secure his release, or where through some hypnotic influence his signature is secured. In neither case would he have voluntarily signed the check but his signature would be attached and the bank would be protected in paying, without notice, such check. If a person assumes the hazard entailed by the adoption of a rubber stamp signature he ought in equity to be charged with loss occasioned by its fraudulent use. To hold otherwise puts the bank entirely at the mercy of negligent or conspiring depositors.

FAILURE TO PRESENT DISCOUNTED NOTE TO MAKER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HARTFORD, Conn., December 17, 1901.

SIR: A presented to the B bank a note made payable to him for three hundred dollars and requested the bank to discount the same, and told the bank at the time of the request that he, A, would take care of the note at its maturity. The bank looked to A for the payment of the note and notified him of its maturity, but did not present the note to the maker. A claims that as indorser of the note he is released from all liability thereon by reason of the failure of the bank to present the same to the maker. Can the bank collect the note from A?

R. H.

Answer.—We think the agreement of A to take care of the note would be held a waiver by him, as indorser, of the presentment of the note at maturity to its maker, and A can be held liable thereon. (See Daniel Neg. Inst. Secs. 1085, 1103; Souther, *et al.* vs. McKenna, *et al.* 40 At. Rep. [R. I.[736.)

MATURITY OF DEMAND NOTES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW HAVEN, Conn., December 16, 1901.

SIR: A note dated December 31, 1900, for $8 was payable on demand but contained a stipulation for the payment of interest semi-annually in advance, on December 31 and June 30, each year. Interest was paid in advance on the dates named in the note. In September the makers of the note failed and persons who had guarantied payment of the note claim that they are relieved from payment thereof by the State statute which provides that negotiable notes payable on demand, and remaining unpaid for four months from date, shall be considered overdue. Their claim for relief is founded on the failure of the payee to properly protest the note for non-payment within the four months limit named in the statute. Is their claim valid?

A. C.

Answer.—The note providing for the payment of interest in advance, the extension of it must have been in the minds of the guarantors at the time of signing the same and section 1859, Gen. St. Conn. relating to maturity of demand notes did not apply. If the guaranty was an absolute guaranty, as indicated by your question, the guarantors are liable.

NEGOTIABILITY OF NOTE PROVIDING FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: AUGUSTA, Me., December 14, 1901.

SIR: Where a note was purchased by a bank that called for the payment of $200 on or before December 5, 1901, and attorney's fees, can maker of the note set up a claim against the payee as a defense to the note? The note was purchased before maturity. No particular sum is mentioned as attorney's fees.

PRESIDENT.

Answer.—A note such as you have described is held in Maine to be non-negotiable. To be negotiable it must "run to order or bearer, be payable in money for a certain definite sum, on demand, at sight, or in a certain time, or upon the happening of an event which must occur, and payable absolutely and not on a contingency." (Roads vs. Webb, 40 At. Rep. 129.) The note in question fails to answer these requirements both as to the time and amount of payment.

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS—KNOWLEDGE OF DRAWER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PITTSBURG, Pa., December 19, 1901.

SIR: A manufacturing corporation was a depositor in the M bank. W, an officer who had charge of the settlement of the accounts of the corporation, had a check of the corporation for $500 issued in favor of G. W then forged G's indorsement to the check and secured the cash thereon. Afterwards W had another check for the same indebtedness made to G and on this latter check G secured the money. Subsequent to the time that the second check was paid to G, a third check for $700 was drawn in G's favor for an additional indebtedness due him, and W, who secured possession of the check, again forged G's signature to it and obtained the money thereon. The company learning of the forgeries demands that the bank shall credit their account with the $1,200 charged to it on the forged checks. The bank claims that at least so far as the $700 check is concerned that it ought not to have to stand the loss. The bank contends that the corporation was negligent in not discovering the forgery and that it is chargeable with the knowledge which W obtained, not through his forgery, but through the entry of the second payment of $500 in G's account for the same indebtedness, the latter knowledge being gained by him in the line of his duty. Is the corporation thus chargeable with W's knowledge? D.

Answer.—The knowledge which W obtained through his care and charge of the corporation accounts is such as the company would be held liable for were the fraud not one committed by W himself. Whether the rule is applicable where, as in this case, the party committing the fraud, is the person who subsequently comes into the possession of facts which would charge the corporation with knowledge thereof, is a question on which the authorities differ. In Pennsylvania, however, in the case of Gunster vs. Power Co. (181 Pa. St. 327), and the case of United Security Life and Trust Co. vs. Central Nat. Bank (40 At. Rep. 97), it is held that the corporation is not chargeable with such knowledge, and according to the decisions in those cases the corporation can recover from the bank the amount paid out on the forged checks.

TITLE TO DRAFT CREDITED TO AN ACCOUNT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LEAVENWORTH, Kan., December 20, 1901.

SIR: A produce shipper drew a draft on an eastern bank for $400 and deposited it with a bank in this State for collection. The bank, as was customary with it in dealing with such customer, credited him with the amount of the draft and sent the latter to its correspondent in New York city for collection. Before the proceeds had been returned to the bank in which the draft had been deposited such bank failed. At the time of the failure of the bank the account of the depositor of the draft was only $175. The depositor claims the right to the proceeds of the draft less the $225 which the bank had paid him thereon. Is he entitled to the difference? BANK.

Answer.—If the sale of the draft to the bank was absolute the depositor has no claim on the proceeds of the draft different from other creditors. In many States it would be held that the facts you have stated vested title in the bank to the draft and that the proceeds would pass to the Receiver, but if the credit given the depositor could have been charged back to his account on failure of the drawee to honor the draft, then it would be held in Kansas that the sale was only a conditional one so as not to vest title in the bank, and the produce shipper had a right to the difference between the amount of the draft and the sum he had received thereon. (See Mann vs. Bank, 30 Kan. 412).

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ASSIGNMENT OF DEPOSIT BY DRAFT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SAVANNAH, Ga., December 12, 1901.

SIR: A factor engaged in the shipment of cotton gave a local bank a check on a Boston bank for $750, and secured from the local bank the money called for by the check. Before the check could be presented to the Boston bank the factor failed and a Receiver in bankruptcy has been appointed to take charge of his assets. The Boston bank, learning of the failure, refused to pay the check, although the factor had money on deposit with the Boston bank in excess of the amount of the check. Can the bank cashing the check compel the Boston bank to pay the same? X.

Answer.—No. The drawing of a draft or check does not constitute such an assignment of a fund or demand as to transfer the title to the payee until the check or draft has been presented, and the money to the factor's credit in the Boston bank passed with the remainder of his estate to the Receiver appointed in the bankruptcy proceedings. In some States, notably Illinois, it is held that the title to a deposit is transferred by the delivery of a check therefor, but the Illinois rule does not prevail in Georgia, nor in Massachusetts.

ASSIGNMENT OF UNEARNED SALARY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: COLUSA, Cal., December, 12, 1901.

SIR: A is a county official. He borrowed $150 from a bank and to secure payment he gave the bank three orders for $50 each on the county auditor directing such auditor to make out and deliver to the bank on the first day of each of the three succeeding months a warrant for $50 and to deduct the $150, the amount of such orders, from his, A's, salary to become due during such succeeding months. Can the bank compel the auditor to deliver such warrants in accordance with A's instructions?

Answer.—No. The assignment of the unearned salary of a public official is held, on the grounds of public policy, to be non-enforceable and void.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PERSON INTRODUCING AND VOUCHING FOR PAYEE OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TOLEDO, Ohio, December 24, 1901.

SIR: A is a merchant of this city and a good customer of ours. B is a friend of his whom we never saw until this transaction.

A came into our bank not long since, accompanied by B; he introduced B to our teller, saying "this is Mr. B; he is all right and has a check which he wants you to cash for him;" after which he engaged in conversation with another customer of the bank who happened to be standing near. B presented his check to the teller, it being a fifty-dollar check drawn by an individual on a bank in Cincinnati. Our teller had B endorse the check, but, through error did not have A endorse it. We sent the check to our correspondent in Cincinnati for collection, and it was duly presented to the bank upon which it was drawn and payment was refused, the bank saying that the party had no funds with them with which to pay it, and the check was returned to us, when we presented it to A for payment, we holding that he was responsible to us for the amount we had paid out on it, as he had brought B in, and it was upon his recommendation that we paid the check. A refused to pay the amount on the grounds that he had not endorsed the check and therefore was not responsible for its payment.

Who is responsible for the amount of the check; that is, who should lose it, A or ourselves? CASHIER.

Answer.—It is plain that A is not liable upon the check, since his signature does not appear thereon. (Miller vs. Reynolds, 92 Hun [N. Y.] 400.) Nor can he be held liable as a guarantor; for by the statute of frauds an agreement to answer for the debt or obligation of another must be in writing. But it is quite possible that the bank may maintain an action against him for deceit upon the representation that B was "all right." In such case it would not be necessary to prove that he knew that the statement was false; but it would be sufficient to show that he was ignorant as to whether it was true or untrue. (Hexter vs. Bart, 125 Pa. St. 52; Chatham Furnace Co. vs. Moffatt,

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147 Mass. 403; McKinnon vs. Vollmar, 75 Wis. 86; Weels vs. McGeoch, 71 Wis. 196; Middleton vs. Jerdee, 73 Wis. 39; Swayne vs. Waldo, 73 Iowa, 749; Mohler vs. Carder, 73 Iowa, 582; Hubbard vs. Weare, 79 Iowa, 678; Kirkpatrick vs. Reeves, 121 Ind. 280; Bullitt vs. Farrar, 42 Minn. 8; Reynolds vs. Franklin, 39 Minn. 24; Rowell vs. Chase, 61 N. H. 135; Cooper vs. Schlesenger, 111 U. S. 148; Cabot vs. Christie, 42 Vt. 121; Babcock vs. Chase, 61 Pa. St. 430; Reese River Mining Co. vs. Smith, L. R. 4 H. L. 64.)

The question of his knowledge or ignorance would be one of fact for the determination of the jury; and as his statement actually misled the bank, and the bank parted with its money on his assurance, the disposition of any jury would be to find against him.

DRAFT WITH BILL OF LADING.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHICAGO, Ill., December 6, 1901.

SIR: A bank sends to us for collection with its endorsement on the back, a demand, or sight, draft on a citizen of this town, with bill of lading attached.

No instructions accompany draft except, "No Protest." Drawee refuses payment until arrival of goods; goods are not of a perishable nature.

Have we an implied legal right to hold draft for such arrival?

THOS. WALKER, *Collector*.

Answer.—In the case stated in the inquiry we think the bank may hold the draft a reasonable time to await the arrival of the goods. But it should at once advise its correspondent of the facts, so that the correspondent may give any instructions that the exigencies of the case may require. Of course where there are no instructions to omit protest, the draft must be protested when payment is refused; for in such case the duty of the bank as collecting agent is not excused, though the non-arrival of the goods may be, as between the drawer and drawee, a good excuse for the refusal of the latter to pay the draft.

ORAL ACCEPTANCE OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SOUTH BEND, Ind., November 19, 1901.

SIR: S has been engaged in buying and selling livestock in this city and has had an account with the A bank. On Tuesday of last week a telephone call was received at the bank from B, who lives at a neighboring town from which the call came. B stated to the bank that he had sold a team to S, who had paid for it by check on the A bank, and wanted to know if the check was good for the required amount. The bank replied that the check was "all right." During the week other checks of S were presented at the bank and paid, exhausting his deposit. On Monday the check given B by S was presented at the bank and the bank has refused to pay the same as S no longer has any money on deposit with it. Is the bank liable to B for the amount of the check? R. D.

Answer.—There is no Indiana statute requiring acceptance or certification of checks to be in writing and there was no such requirement under the common law, and in the absence of a statute the common law rule is binding on the bank and it is liable on the check. (L. E. & St. L. Railroad vs. Caldwell, 98 Ind. 245; Spurgeon vs. Swain, 13 Ind. App. 188.) In the States which have adopted the Negotiable Instruments Law, however, the contrary would be true, as by that statute it is provided that a certification is equivalent to an acceptance (N. Y. Act., Sec. 323) and that an acceptance must be in writing (id. sec. 220). Hence, in those States, any merely oral acceptance, whether given over the telephone, or otherwise, would not be sufficient to bind the bank.

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

I.

A Synopsis of Banking Transactions Traced from Their Inception to the Bank Statement.

March 1, 1901, "M" National Bank, New York, receives from "B" Bank, Boston, its draft on "L" Bank, New York, for $50,000 in payment of Boston foreign cash items, forwarded on the 26th ult. aggregating $50,200.60 (Fig. 25), and collection on Haverhill, Mass., $600, forwarded the 20th *idem*, less exchange charge, one-tenth per cent., 60 cents (Fig. 25), and returned dishonored draft $798.50 plus notarial expenses, $1.50 (Figs. 1, 4). We stamp the letter with date and time of receipt, credit "B" Bank, Boston, $50,800.60 (Figs. 1, 25, 56, 64), add $50,000 (Figs. 9, 8, 19) to the exchange of yesterday for the clearing-house, make ticket charging exchange account sixty cents (Figs. 1, 11, 23, 56, 64), and after cancelling our indorsement, deliver the returned draft to our customer, receiving his check for $800 (Figs. 11, 23, 24, 56, 64). After clearing, a letter is received from "C" Bank, Chicago, enclosing check on "L" Bank for $51,000 (Figs. 3, 7, 59, 64), and on "M" National Bank for $21,000 (Figs. 11, 23, 24, 29, 56, 64) note for $10,000, due March 12, and draft at three days' sight for $1,900 (Figs. 4, 2). Advice of the delay is telegraphed, the checks are credited (Figs. 1, 26, 15, 29, 56, 64), and the note and draft entered for collection.

Rights, Duties and Liabilities Attaching to Commercial Paper.

To entitle us to its ownership and the right of transfer, this paper must be negotiable, *i. e.* there must be an unconditional promise or order to pay a certain sum of money, for value received, to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer, at a certain but not necessarily definite time. Because the maker has promised to pay at a fixed date, we file the note for presentment when due; but the drawer of the draft has ordered payment by the drawee three days after sight. It is therefore presented at once for acceptance (Figs. 4, 2), to hold the drawee, who becomes the acceptor, to determine its maturity and to continue the liability of the drawer and indorsers. For the latter reason, if acceptance or payment is refused, protest and notice of dishonor, unless waived, is necessary in the case of foreign bills, *i. e.* drawn in another State or country, and permissible of inland bills, *i. e.* drawn and payable in the same State, of promissory notes and of checks, as evidence of presentment. It is customary, unless waived by the last indorser, to protest all dishonored paper not returnable to the depositor by messenger the same day.

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by The Bankers' Magazine. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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If payable at a fixed time, *e. g.* "thirty days after date," presentment for acceptance is necessary to bind the drawee only; but if presented and refused, protest and notice is necessary to hold the drawer and indorsers, and they are liable at once.

Acceptance, altering the tenor of a bill other than by making it payable at another place in the same town, discharges all prior parties who do not consent to the alteration.

Drafts may be retained for examination by the drawee a reasonable time, say twenty-four hours, acceptance being dated as of the first day; but notes and acceptances are left with the promisor, only upon receipt of money or certified check. Notices are sent by mail the day preceding the maturity of paper not payable at a bank.

In the event of the dishonor of bills designating a party to whom presentment is to be made "in case of need," they must be protested for non-acceptance before such presentation. At maturity, calculated from the date when first presented, demand is made of the drawee and the paper protested for non-payment if again refused, and presented or forwarded to the alternate party not later than the following day.

We receive from "A & Co.," Chicago, a sight draft for $900 (Figs. 4, 3, 7, 59, 64), which is presented for payment, check on Boston for $90,000 (Figs. 12, 10, 16, 25, 8, 22, 56, 64), and on "M" National Bank, New York, $25,000 (Figs. 11, 23, 26, 29, 56, 64). Their account is credited $115,900 (Figs. 1, 24, 29, 56, 64, 15). The Boston check is forwarded for collection, a carbon copy of the letter being filed alphabetically for record, and the total transferred to the posting sheet for proof with the teller's foreign cash.

"D. Bros.," New York, deposit bills $20,000, gold $1,000, silver $100 (Figs. 8, 38, 59, 64), and draft on "H" Trust Co. $250,000 (Figs. 4, 3, 7, 59, 64). The latter is accepted payable at "K" Bank, and the total, $271,100, is credited (Figs. 1, 24, 56, 64). "D. Bros." also deposit for credit, when paid, three days' sight draft on Boston for $40,000 (Figs. 5, 13). This is receipted for by the collection clerk and checked off when settlement is made by return or credit, thus accounting for each item. A special form of letter, numbered consecutively, is used for collections, the items being numbered to correspond, and two carbon copies retained, one in the book and the other filed alphabetically. When an amount is paid and credited, or returned, the latter is so marked and re-filed numerically, the completion of each hundred being final proof that all have been accounted for. The copy in the book supplies the details of missing letters if needed. Foreign cash and collections are constantly watched and "tracers" sent promptly regarding overdue paper. Due diligence requires that checks should not be kept in circulation, but forwarded for presentation, when possible, not later than the day following receipt. A bill of exchange should, at the first opportunity, be forwarded for presentment or further negotiation.

We credit "A & Co.," Chicago, $600, less one-tenth per cent. exchange charge (Figs. 54, 24, 29, 15, 64), in respect of paid collection on Haverhill, Mass., "C" Bank, Chicago, $4,200 (Figs. 2, 4, 1, 26, 29, 14, 56, 3, 7, 59, 64), for New York city item due and collected, and Bills Discounted account $800 (Figs. 47, 4, 1, 56, 3, 7, 59, 64) and $5,000 (Figs. 47, 54, 25, 64) for discounted paper maturing in New York and Boston. The $800 is collected and the latter amount, forwarded to "B" Bank, Boston, February 20, is charged to

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their account, and so marked on the carbon letter copy, being thereby transformed from a collection into foreign cash. We also credit loan and foreign exchange payments, $30,050 (Fig. 44) and $5,000 (Figs. 38, 3, 7, 8, 59, 64), and Cashier account $200, handing our Cashier's receipt for a like amount, payable through the clearing-house to "L" Bank in redemption of check on "K" Bank, sent to them in error (Figs. 1, 3, 7, 56, 59, 64).

We receive from "L" Bank a similar receipt for $1,400 (Figs. 20, 21, 19, 17, 56, 24, 29, 64, 3, 7, 59, 64) in settlement of check returned to them because of missing endorsement, and from Washington $1,000 (Figs. 1, 8, 19, 56, 64) National currency, an equivalent amount of our notes having been paid out of our redemption fund with the Treasurer of the United States, which we observe does not reduce it below the required five per cent. of circulation. We credit Five Per Cent. Redemption Fund account and the first teller covers the bills into his cash. When no payments are made at Washington, our total note issue is increased and National Bank-Notes account is credited with the amount of currency received.

We issue our certificate of deposit $1,000 (Figs. 1, 6, 56, 64) for cash (Figs. 8, 59, 64), and credit Certificate of Deposit account. The total credits now agree with our cash, plus amounts charged to other departments (Fig. 8). The first teller pays salaries of employees and other bills, $2,000, charging Expense account by ticket (Figs. 63, 18, 23, 56, 64), check of "D. Bros." $30,000 (Figs. 18, 19, 24, 23, 56, 64), and checks received from the clearing-house (Figs. 20, 21, 19), less amount sent (Fig. 19) $6,400.

Payment, Indorsement and Certification of Checks.

The bank, in paying checks, admits the genuineness of the drawer's signature, a specimen of which is secured, for comparison, when the account is opened. It must pay the amount in writing if it differs from the figures, and cannot pay a post-dated check. Although not liable for the genuineness of indorsements, they must be apparently correct or guaranteed by the holder. The order of the drawer to stop payment of a check is as binding as the order to pay. Except when a check is drawn payable to "bearer," identification of the holder is necessary. Therefore, the teller examines carefully the date, number, filling, signature, and indorsement. If an indorser signs his name only, it is called indorsement in blank, and passes the title to the bearer, with recourse. If he specifies a person to whom or to whose order payment is to be made, it is called indorsement in full, or special indorsement, and the indorsee's signature is necessary to further negotiation. Indorsement is qualified, or "without recourse," when by adding these words the title to the paper is passed without incurring liability; restrictive, when further negotiation is prohibited or the indorsee is constituted an agent or trustee, and conditional when something must be performed before the title can be claimed. As it has been held that an indorser to whom paper is indorsed restrictively for collection is not liable for the genuineness of prior indorsements nor on the instrument after the funds have been paid to his principal, such paper must be guaranteed by the indorsee. Guarantee is also necessary of stamped indorsement, except by bank stamp or special indorsement to a bank, and when one person indorses for another, other than the treasurer of a corporation, secretary of a trust company, or Cashier of a bank. One executor or administrator is sufficient to bind all, but when there are two or more trustees all must indorse.

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We certify a check drawn by "D. Bros." for $220,000 (Figs. 17, 24, 56, 64). Like acceptance, it binds the bank absolutely, but differs in that it is not required by the check and when procured by the holder discharges the drawer. Their account is therefore charged at once.

The Different Kinds of Money.

We now find that the balance carried from yesterday and receipts from the second teller agree with our payments and cash in hand (Fig. 19). Of the latter; the clearing-house and Treasury gold certificates, and the Treasury silver certificates are issued against deposits of a like amount of gold and silver dollars respectively, the Treasury notes against the silver bullion, at cost, purchased under the "Sherman Act," and silver dollars coined therefrom; United States notes ("greenbacks" or "legal tenders") against Government credit, and National bank bills against an equivalent deposit of United States bonds at par. The value of the metal in the silver dollar being about fifty cents, its full purchasing and debt-paying power is maintained by the Government policy of keeping the gold and silver dollar at par with each other, to accomplish which the coinage of the latter is limited. The value of gold is practically stable because of the even relation existing between the cost of production and the demand. Being almost universally the standard of value the slight variations are adjusted by a rise or fall in the price level.

The clearing-house exchange and other checks paid by the tellers are proven by the check clerk (Figs. 23, 22). The bookkeeper's postings (Figs. 24, 25, 26) are made from the checks, tickets and letters and compared later with the debit (Fig. 23) and credit (Fig. 1) books; and from the bank journal (Fig. 54), and certification book (Fig. 17). The checks are filed alphabetically, and, for city depositors, listed in the pass book (or on a separate slip and the total transferred) when balanced.

For out-of-town clients statements (Fig. 29) are made from original vouchers and entries, compared with the ledger and forwarded with return blank for reconcilement. To ascertain the value of the accounts the evening balance less the next morning's exchange is extended each day (Figs. 24, 26), including Sundays, and the month's total, divided by the number of days, entered in the average balance book (Figs. 28, 32b).

Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

"A. & Co.," Chicago, wire us to pay "C. & V." $10,000 (Figs. 63, 1, 23, 24, 29, 15, 56, 64). We charge their account and credit Cashier account by ticket, initialed by the bookkeeper that the balance is sufficient and by the Cashier that the key word authorizing payment is O. K., and hand the payee our Cashier's check. It may be observed that, whereas we expect payments by draft for items forwarded for collection, we credit the proceeds of collections made for other banks (Fig. 26), because there is always a demand for New York exchange throughout the country and the bankers wish to draw against their New York balances. The same is true of other cities, but for a less extended area, and of London in respect of the world. Foreign and domestic exchange are thus essentially similar, except that with the former the currency differs, and since the premium or discount can increase only to the amount of the cost of transporting the money instead of drawing or remitting, the greater distance permits of wider rate fluctuation; *e. g.* £1 ster-

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ling gold equals in value $4.8665 gold. The rate can advance (or, *vice versa*, decline) to $4.8665 plus the cost of insurance, freight, brokerage, unearned interest and, if coin, abrasion, in exporting £1 gold to London. Rate fluctuations depend upon the overplus or deficiency of bills drawn by Americans on foreigners who owe them, to meet the demand by Americans, for bills to pay debts abroad; the comparative earning power of money, particularly the rate for short time and call loans in New York and foreign cities, and the transfer of funds from one foreign country to another by buying drafts on one country and covering the purchase by selling drafts on another. We sell "V. & Co." a cable transfer for £999 1s. 8d. at $4.88 one-eighth, plus cable cost, $2, equals $4,878.78, and after affixing revenue stamps, ninety-six cents, wire "F." Bank, Limited, London, adding a prearranged key word for identification, to pay "W. & Co." for account of "V. & Co." a like amount (Figs. 33, 38, 1, 56, 3, 7, 59, 8, 64). We sell "U. & Co." check on London for £10,000 (Figs. 33, 40, 36). Payment is received here tomorrow, March 2, but is made abroad at clearing the day after the arrival of the steamer, say, March 11. We therefore deduct nine days' interest at three per cent., .00366, and since there is no revenue tax on checks, the stamp charge on the cable per pound sterling, .00096, total .00462, from the cable rate, 4.88125, and charge 4.88¼ less one-eighth (4.8825 less one-eighth per cent., .0061, equals $4.8764). We buy £20,000 sixty days' sight, documentary, commercial, payment bills, delivery first half of March, C.O.D., at 4.84¼ (Fig. 37). The hypothecation agreements accompanying the bill will permit the bank to sell the merchandise covered by the documents and apply the proceeds to the payment of the draft, if dishonored, and direct the delivery of the papers against payment only, under rebate for the period from payment to maturity at one-half per cent. below the rate of the leading joint-stock companies, which is one-half per cent. under the Bank of England discount rate. The rate is arrived at by deducting from the cable-selling rate $4.88125—.03875, consisting of revenue stamps on cable, .00096, English stamp tax 1s. each £100, .00242, bills usance, sixty days; grace, three days; and allowance for transit nine days, equals seventy-two days' interest at three per cent., .02929, and profit, including commission abroad, about one eighth per cent., .00608. The margin of profit is close, because the drawee rebates promptly (Fig. 31), diminishing the risk from a possible change in the discount rate, and the credit of the parties is good. If the documents were to be delivered against acceptance of the bill, it would run to maturity and the interest would be computed at the open market rate for long time bills. We purchase from "D. Bros." a clean bill, *i. e.* without documents, at three days' sight for £102, 16, 7, at 4.86¼ (Figs. 33, 34), and credit the proceeds $500 (Figs. 33, 54, 64, 24, 34). The English Stamp Tax on three days' sight bills is 1d. only, and there are fifteen days to maturity, making the profit, including foreign commission, one-quarter per cent. "T. & Co." deliver £7,611, 3, 5 (Figs. 33, 34, 30, 31, 37), sixty days' sight, closing contract of February 20, at 4.83¼ C.O.D. for which we hand them Cashier's check for $36,800 (Figs. 33, 54, 64). In forwarding these bills a carbon copy of the letter is retained as a record of the documents attached. These are all properly signed and endorsed, the merchandise being deliverable, and the loss, if any, payable to the order of the shipper; the marks and numbers on the insurance certificates are like those on the bills of lading and the value of the merchandise is greater than the amount of the draft, as is

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also the total insurance, which is held covered in event of the ship's deviation from her usual course.

The needs of merchants trading with countries with which we have no direct exchange are supplied by the issue of commercial letters of credit (against an agreement providing for payment or forfeit of the collateral), authorizing the seller abroad to draw, with bill of lading and certified consular invoice attached, on a London banker, who, after he accepts the bill, sends the documents to the issuer of the credit, and at maturity charges his account. The latter holds the documents as collateral security, or, to permit of storage or sale, delivers them to the purchaser against a trust receipt stipulating the surrender of the warehouse receipt or proceeds upon delivery (Fig. 42). Of a somewhat similar nature are travellers letters of credit, authorizing drafts on London up to a certain amount encashable in all parts of the world (Figs. 41, 33, 38, 1, 56, 64). The foreign exchange balance on the general statement (Fig. 66) when debit, shows the amount of the bank's investment in exchange; when credit, the amount of exchange funds in use by the bank; and the balances abroad, when debit, indicate the amount of foreign funds in use by the Exchange Department; when credit, the amount of funds on deposit abroad. But, since considerable exchange is always in transit and the larger portion of commercial bills remitted are not rebated until from ten to thirty days after arrival, the foreign balance materially differs from the New York balance.

This is adjusted by the issue of long bills maturing at short intervals when the rate of discount, as shown by the difference between the rate obtainable for our sixty day and demand bills, is more favorable than the cost of an overdraft abroad. To estimate foreign balances (Figs. 35, 39, 66), we enter the total payments credited abroad, as per cable advice, and against this the cable transfers, when sold, demand bills when the steamer arrives and long bills at maturity. Another important factor is our liability to foreign correspondents, *i. e.* the extent to which our drafts are secured by bills in process of collection. This is indicated by the foreign register balance at the time of the sailing of the steamer arriving last abroad, allowing for cables, sold and purchased in the interim (Fig. 66).

"A. & Co.," Chicago, offer "K. & Co.'s" note for $10,000 payable ninety days after date for discount, *i. e.* for credit of a like amount less interest to maturity. After entry in the offering book (Fig. 52) it is approved by an officer or director. The paper is timed, the interest calculated, and the details entered directly from the note, and the books are checked to each other (Figs. 52, 51, 53, 47, 54, 24, 29, 64, 15), after which the paper is filed under its due date. Items maturing are ruled off and if dishonored so marked for future reference. We loan "J. & Co." $25,000 (Figs. 43, 45, 54, 64) at two per cent., subject to call rate fluctuation (by Cashier's check), against their demand note, secured by 200 shares of "C" Mining Co. stock assigned in blank, by the terms of which, if dishonored, we may sell the collateral and apply the proceeds, and any other property of the borrower, in liquidation of the loan. The certificates of stock entitle the party named on their face to the ownership of the net assets of the company to the extent that 200 is a part of the total number of shares issued; that is, to the capitalization (par value) plus net profits, or minus net losses. They are quoted at $156 per share, making the market value $31,200. The certificates may be passed from one

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person to another indefinitely, but the assignor having only authorized the transfer, is entitled to the shares (and accruing dividends) until the certificates are surrendered to the company for transfer on its books in exchange for new certificates in the transferee's name. Assignment, therefore, differs from negotiability, which is a property of paper payable in money only, in that it permits of but one transfer of the certificate. Bonds differ from stocks, being evidences of debt payable at a specified time, for a stated amount, and usually secured by a mortgage on the property, or collateral deposited with a trustee. The owner is a creditor, instead of a shareholder.

We also loan "D. Bros." $20,000 (Figs. 43, 45, 54, 24, 64) by credit in account at five per cent. against their demand note as described above, secured by bill of lading, insurance, and inspection certificates covering 32,000 bushels wheat *en route* from Duluth to the seaboard by rail and lake steamers. It is quoted in Duluth at seventy cents, making the market value $22,400, and the documents are in order. "B. & Co." pay their loan of January 23, with interest from February 1, 1901, $30,050 (Figs. 44, 43, 45, 1, 56, 3, 7, 59, 64). The loan card (Fig. 48) entries are made in pencil to permit of change in the quotation as the market varies. The total amounts loaned or discounted at each rate are added and the payments deducted from the rate book (Fig. 55). When clients wish to change their securities a written order is required (Fig. 49) and the substitution noted in a book and on the card (Figs. 50, 48, 49, 46). A daily trial balance of the loan ledger, in the form of a slate to facilitate daily changes, is essential to avoid making loans above the legal limit or greater than is warranted by the responsibility of the borrower. The loans must also be judiciously arranged so that the bank's customers are well cared for and the maximum of profit derived from its funds without reducing the reserve below its required percentage of deposits. Some uncertainty always exists in regard to how the bank will stand at the next morning's clearing, but a fair estimate may be made by comparing the certifications and Cashier's checks issued with the large checks received on other banks, and the collection balances due.

The debits and credits in the Bank Journal (Fig. 54) are equal, and the receipts are charged and payments credited to cash account (Figs. 1, 23, 22, 56). This agrees, therefore, with the cash on hand (Fig. 59) and the two sides of the general ledger balance. The books of the various departments prove with their respective accounts (Figs. 24, 25, 26, 33, 36, 64). The net deposits (Fig. 57) net loans, (Fig. 60) circulation, legals and specie (Fig. 58) are entered in the clearing-house average book together with the proportion of the cash to the deposits (Figs. 65, 58).

A debit always records something given, and a credit something received. If that which is given or received must be returned, it is an asset or liability, and if not, a loss or a profit respectively. The profits less the losses are the surplus and undivided profits (Figs. 61, 68).

This, however, is only the apparent profit, the net gain is arrived at by adding accrued but uncollected interest on loans, and deducting the discount credited but unearned (Fig. 68). ERLE.

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Mar. 1st 1901 Fig. 1 Second Teller's Credit Book

For %/c of		Amt	Ind'l	Banks	Colls	Gen'l
"A" & Co. Chicago	2/27	115 900	115 900			
"B" Bank, Boston	2/28	50 000				
" " "	Ex	60				
" " "	Return	798 50				
" " "	Fees	1 50			50 800 60	
"C" Bank, Chicago	2/27	72 000		72 000		
"D" Bros.		271 100	271 100			
Bills Discounted	#700	800				800
"E" Bank, Chicago	2/20 #4632	4 200		4 200		
Demand Loans	As per book	30 000				30 000
Interest	"	50				50
Foreign Exchange	"	5 000				5 000
5% Fund	By Rec't	1 000				1 000
Certificate of Deposit	#1800	1 000				1 000
Cashier %/c	S.W. to #3	200				
"	Wire paym't %/c "A" & Co	10 000				10 200
		562 050 60	387 000	76 200	50 800 60	48 050

Fig. 2 Maturities

Friday. Mar. 1-1901				
Feb	20	8000	"J"	4 200
Feb	10	7900	Boston Ry.	800
Monday. Mar. 4-1901				
Mar	1	8102	"G" & Co.	1 900
Tuesday. Mar. 12-1901				
Mar	1	8101	"F" & Co.	10 000

Fig. 3 Exchange for the Clearing House

1 "J" Bank from Mc Nat. Bk Mar 2 '01	2 "K" Bank from Mc Nat. Bk Mar 2 '01	3 "L" Bank from Mc Nat. Bk Mar 2-01
900	4 878 78	51 000
800	123 22	4 200
30 050	250 000	1 400
	200	
31 750	255 202	56 600

Mar. 1-1901 Fig. 4 Blotter

No	For %/c of	Payer	By	Amt	Settlement
8100	"A" & Co. Chicago 2/27	"E" & Co.	A.	900	#1
1	"C" Bank " "	"F" & Co.	3rd N/C	10 000	3/12/01
2	" " "	"G" & Co.	3rd/s	1 900	Ac 3/4
3	"D" Bros.	"H" Ins. Co.	dmd	250 000	#2
4	Bills Disc. #8000	#700 "B & J."		800	#1
		"J"		4 200	#3
5	"D" Bros.	Return $798.50 Fees 1.50		800	#4

Fig. 5 Collection Receipts

1901		%/c of	Description	Amt	Settlement	
Feb	20	"A" & Co.	Haverhill, Mass. 20 d/s	600	Cr.d	Mar 1
Mar	1	"D" Bros.	Boston B/L Notre Lay	40 000		

Fig. 6 Certificates of Deposit

1901		No	In favor of	Amt	Paid
Mar	1	1800	"A"	1 000	

Fig. 7 Clearing Book

	For	Mar 1	Addition Mar 2	Total
1	"J" Bank	31 750		
2	"K" "	255 202		
3	"L" "	56 600		
		343 552		

Fig. 8 Second Teller's Proof

Mar. 1st 1901

First Teller			
" Addition	50 000	Individual	387 000
" Nat. By	1 000	Banks	76 200
" Ex for C.H.	343 552	Collection	50 800 60
#4 Checks	56 800 60	General	48 050
Foreign	90 000	Check Clerk	1 400
Bills	21 000		
Gold	1 000		
Silver, etc.	98		
	563 450 60		563 450 60

Fig. 9 C.H. Addition

3 "L" Bank from Mc Nat. Bk Mar 1 '01
50 000 00

Fig. 10 Foreign Cash

90 000

Fig. 11 Check List

10 000
25 000
21 000
800 60
56 800 60

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Fig. 12 Foreign Cash Letter

"M" National Bank
New York, Mar. 1 '01

"B" Bank, Boston, Mass.

Enclosures for collection and returns
If dishonored, return at once, with protest, unless waived, and wire advice, if over $500.
Deliver documents against payment only.

Drawer	Payer	Endorser	Amt.	
"O" & Co.	"A" Bank	"A" & Co.	90	000

Fig. 14 Advice

"M" Nat. Bank
New York 3/1/01

"C" Bank
Chicago, Ill.

We credit your A/c

Letter 2/27	72	000
#4632 2/20	4	200

We enter for collection

2/27	10	000
"	1	900

Fig. 13 Collection Letter

No. 816
"M" National Bank
New York Mar. 1 '01

"B" Bank, Boston, Mass.

Enclosures for collection and returns
When Paid:
Deliver documents against payment only.
Advise payment by number or date of letter.
If dishonored, return at once, with protest, unless waived, and wire advice if over $500.

Drawer or Maker		Payer		Endorser	Amt.	
816A	Q & Co.	"P" & Co.	B/L Note	"D" Bros.	40	000

Fig. 15 Advice

"M" Nat. Bank
New York 3/1/01

"A" & Co.
Chicago, Ill.

We credit your A/c

Letter 2/27	115	900	
Haverhill A/c 600 60 Ex.		599	40
Disc. $10.000 72 ds. 5% 100	9	900	

We charge your A/c

Chf. as per wire	10	000

Fig. 16 Collection Posting Sheet

Mar. 1 1901

"B" Bk. Boston	90	000

Fig. 17 Certifications

1901		Charge A/c of	Amt.	
Mar.	1	1 "D" Bros.	220	000
		2 "A" & Co.	1	400

Fig. 18 Check List

Mar. 1 '01

90	000
2	000

Fig. 19 First Teller's Proof

Mar. 1st 1901

Exchange from C. H.			356	400
Checks paid			32	000
Gold Coin	55	000		
" Treas. Cfs.	42	000		
" C. H. "	300	000	397	000
Silver Dollars	1	000		
" Treas. Cfs.	33	200	34	200
Fractional		500		
Nickels & cents		100		600
Legal Tenders			65	000
Nat. Bank Bills				500
			885	700
Bal. from Feb. 28			522	700
Second Teller:				
" Exchange for C. H.			350	000
" Bills (receipts 2/28)			10	000
" Gold " "			1	800
" Silver, etc. " "				200
" New Currency			1	000
			885	700

Fig. 20 Exchange from C. H.

4 "M" Nat. Bk. from "J" Bank Mar. 1 '01		4 "M" Nat. Bk. from "K" Bank Mar. 1 '01		4 "M" Nat. Bk. from "L" Bank Mar. 1 '01	
50	000	180	000	75	000
1	400			35	000
				15	000
51	400			125	000

Fig. 21 Exchange Received

Mar.	1	"J" Bank	51	400
		"K" "	180	000
		"L" "	125	000
		Total	356	400

Fig. 22 Check-Clerk's Proof

Mar. 1st 1901

Individual Dep.	111	800	
Bank	75	000	
General	257	000	60
Collections	90	000	
Second Teller	1	400	
	535	200	60
Exchange from Clearing House	356	400	
First Teller	32	000	
Second Teller: " 4 Checks	56	800	60
" Foreign Cash	90	000	
	535	200	60

Fig. 23 Debit Books

Mar. 1 1901

A. M.					
"O" Bros.	14 000		35	000	
"A" & Co.	5 600		15	000	
P. M.					
"O" Bros.	14 001	30 000			
	15	800	30	800	
"A" & Co.	5 605	21 000			
	Wire "C. T."	10 000	31	000	
Total Individual			111	800	
A. M. "C" Bank	6 437		25	000	
P. M. "C" Bank	6 435		50	000	
Total Banks			75	000	
A. M.					
Cashier	1 000		75	000	
Certified	2/28 1		180	000	
P. M.					
Exch.					60
Expenses			2	000	
Total General			257	000	60

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Fig. 24 Individual Ledgers

"D" Bros. New York City — "A" and Co. Chicago

1901		Dr.	Cr.	Bal.	1901		Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Feb.	28		1200 000		Feb.	28		610 000 60	
Mar.	1	c 35 000	271 100	1165 0	Mar.	1	c 15 000	115 900	595 0
		30 800	7 500				21 000	c 9 900	
		c 220 000	c 20 000				10 000	c 599 40	
			1205 800				1 400		
								689 000	

Fig. 25 Collection Ledger

"B" Bank, Boston. Terms: City, Par; Mass. 1/10 Remit daily

1901		Proof.	Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Feb.	25	Bal. forward	240 200		
	26	✓	50 200 60	90 000	200 400 60
	27		60 000	70 000	190 400 60
	28		69 800	80 200	180 000 60
Mar.	1	✓600	5 600	50 800 60	
			90 000		224 800

Fig. 26 Bank Ledger

"C" Bank, Chicago

1901		Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Feb.	28		400 000	
Mar.	1	c 75 000	72 000	325 0
			c 4 200	
			401 200	

Fig. 27 Trial Balance

1901	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
"D" Bros. Cr.	1200 000	1205 800
"A" & Co.	610 000 60	689 000
	1810 000 60	1894 800
"C" Bank, Cr.	400 000	401 200
"B" " Dr.	180 000 60	224 800

Fig. 28 Average Balances

1899	1900	a/c of	1901	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
850 1	1090 6	"D" Bros.		1230 7	1181 2		
420	516	"A" & Co.		680	630		
385	400	"C" Bank		400	390		

Fig. 29 Statements

"A" & Co. Chicago, in account with "M" Nat. Bank.

Please reconcile at once.
-and report on enclosed blank.

Mar.	1	1901	5600 5	15 000	Mar.	1	Bal.		610 000 60
				21 000			R 2/27		115 900
		Disc. paymt.		10 000			Disc.		9 900
		Coll'd		1 400			Coll 2/20		599 40

"C" Bank, Chicago, in account with "M" Nat. Bank

Please reconcile at once, and report on enclosed blank

Mar.	1	1901	6435 7	50 000	Mar.	1	Bal.	400 000
				25 000			R 2/27	72 000
							Coll 2/20	4 200

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Fig. 30 Indorsers Liability

"I" and Co. New York

No.	Remitted	£	Retired	Acceptor
B 9800	1900 Dec. 15	3900	Jan. 2	"Y" & Co.
9900	1901 Jan. 5	1500	Feb. 7	"
6-70	Feb. 21	1900		"E" & Co.
90	" 26	2212		"M" Bros.
101	Mar. 1	7611		"I" & Co.

Fig. 31 Acceptors Liability

"I" and Co. London

No.	Remitted	£	Retired	Indorser
B 9994	1901 Feb. 1	1430	Feb. 20	"A" & Co.
6-101	Mar. 1	7611		"I" & Co.

Fig. 32 Exchange Record

"A" & Co. Chicago — Foreign Cash — Collections

1901	Payable at	Exchange charged: Par	Exchange charged: 1/10 %	Exchange charged: 1/4 %	Exchange cost: Comm. Rate	Exchange cost: Comm. Amt.	Days to payment	Equivalent amt. for one month	1901	Payable at	Amt.	Exch. chg.	Cost: Rate	Cost: Amt.
Feb. 5	Boston	165 000					3	18 000	Feb. 1	Philada.	40 000			
17	Pittsburgh		70 000		1/20	35	3	7 500	9	Hartfd.	20 000	20	1/16	12 50
20	Columbus Ohio			25 000	1/16	17 50	10	10 000	26	Savan'h	16 000	40	1/8	20
		165 000	70 000	25 000		52 50		35 500		Total Colls.		60		32 50
			70	70						" Cash		140		52 50
	Total			140								200		85
Mar. 1	Boston	90 000					3	8 700 :	Mar. 1	Haverhill Mass.	600	60	1/10	60

Fig. 32a Exchange Advice

"M" Nat. Bank New York, Feb. 28 '01

"A" & Co. Chicago — Exchange Statement

1/10 %			1/4 %		
17	Pittsburg	70 000	20	Columbus Ohio	25 000
		70			70
We charge your account					140

Fig. 32b A/c Valuation

"A" & Co. Chicago 1901	Jan.	Feb.
Average Bal.	6800	6300
Less unemployed funds in process of collection	400	355
Net average balance	6400	5945
Less 25 % Reserve	1600	1486
Loanable balance	4800	4459
Interest at rate earned on net loans	1 658 33	1 560 65
Surplus exchange charge over costs	75	115
Net Profit.	1 733 33	1 675 65

Fig. 33 Foreign Exchange Register

Remittances — The "F" Bank

1901	Drawee	Address	Payable	Cy.	No.	£ Stg.	Rate	$	Purchased from
Mar. 1			Forward			249 700		1206 000	
	"R" & Co.	Ipswich	London	3 d/s	B100	102 16 7	486 1/4	500	"O" Bro. Co. 23/1
	"S" & Co.	London		60 d/s	1	7611 3 5	483 1/2	36 800	"I" & Co. Ad. 9/1
						257 414		1243 300	

Ltd. London — Drafts

1901	No.	Cy.	£ Stg.	Rate	$	Sold to
Mar. 1	Forward		208 500		1012 000	
	4100	divid.	10 000	8 1/4-1/8	48 763 97	"U" & Co.
	-110	cable	999 1 8	488 1/8	4 876 78	"V" & Co. a/c "W" & Co. London
	400	D/Br.	25	488 1/2	123 22	"X"
	-50		75 18 4			Disc., Stamps, Postage, etc., as per London Statement
			219 600		1065 763 97	

Fig. 34 Foreign Exchange Collection Letter

Cable Address "M" New York

"M" National Bank

New York Mar. 2-'01

Bills remitted to The "F" Bank, Ltd., London,
Per S.S. "Ocean" for Collection and Credit.

No.	Payer	Address	Payable	By	£	s	d	Documents
C100	"K" & Co.	Ipswich	Lon.	3 d/s	102	16	7	6 B/L 48000 bush #2 Red Win. Wheat, per SS "Marine"
1	"L" & Co.	Lon.		60 d/s	7611	3	5	6 Inspection Cfts.
					£7714	-	-	6 Insurance " #9872 7
				A.B. Mgr. For. Ex.				B & Co. #40.500.

Fig. 35 Maturities

1901	Mar 1	2	3
60 d/s Drafts drawn	£ 5000		£ 3000
" " remitted	50000		30000
" " rebated	42000		24000

Fig. 36 Proof For. Exch. Register

Remittances Dr.			1243 300
Drafts Cr.	1065 763 97		
Less: Payable Mar 2	48 763 97		1017 000
General Ledger			226 300

Fig. 37 Contracts

~~"F" & Co. Feb 20 £ 12000~~
~~Dely Feb. 10000~~
~~Docs. Payment 8000~~
~~Rate 483½ C.O.D.~~

"D" Bros. Mar 1 £ 20000
Dely 1st ½ Mar
Docs. Payment
Rate 484¼ C.O.D.

Fig. 38 Payments

#2	4878	78
"	123	22
	5002	
Less: Cost of Cable		2
	5000	

Fig. 39 Estimated London Bal.

Mar	1	Cable	£ 1000	Feb 28		Bal.	£ 30000
		60 d/s due	5000	Mar	1	Credits as per cable advice	30000
		Our drafts arriving today	20000				
					"	Bal	£ 34000

Fig. 40 Advice

"M" Nat. Bank,
New York Mar 2 '01.
Advice of drafts drawn on
The "F" Bank, Ld. London

No.	In favor of	By	Amt		
4100	"B & L"	Dm.	£ 10000		
1	"M" & Co.	Cable	999	1	8
			A.B. Mgr. For. Ex.		

Fig. 41 Travellers Letters of Credit

No. 400 £ 300
Com.n 1%
In favor of "K"
Guarantee "K" & Co.
Bills to Their office
Date of issue 2/2/01
Available 3 mos.

Payments

1901		£	Rate	$
Mar	1	25	4.88	122
			1%	122

Fig. 42 Commercial Letters of Credit

Issued to "A" & Co.
In favor of
"J" & Co. Bogota, Col.

For £ 500
Drafts @ 90 d/s
Insured in N.Y.
Expires Apr 15-1901

Jan 15 1901

Date of Advice		Collateral		Drafts				Maturity in London		Maturity in N.Y.		Paid
Feb	15	14 Bds. Ebony B/L Consular Invoice Del.d against Trust Receipt 2/1		£	163	4	2	May	17	May	5	

Fig. 43 Loan Book

1901		No.	Borrower	Rate	$	Interest Paid			Loan Paid	
Jan	23	700	~~"B" & Co. Value $35500 750 Sh. "A" Ry. @ 142~~	2 1/6 2½ 1/1 2	30000	Feb	1	15	Mar	1
						Mar	1	50		
			* * * * * * *							
Feb	28	799	"C" & Co. Value $24700 100 Sh. "B" Ry @ 150 $7500 "C" Mfg Co. 6s 1917 @ 130	2	20000					
Mar	1	800	"D" Bros. Value $22400 32000 bush #2 Red Win Wheat. B/L @ 70c	5	20000					
		801	"J" & Co. Value $31200 200 Shares "C" Mining Co. @ 156.	2	25000					

Fig 44 Loan Payments

1901		No.	A/c of	$	Demand	Time	Interest
Mar	1	700	"B" & Co.	30050	30000		50

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Fig. 45 Loan Ledger

"B" and Co.

1901		No.	Amt.		Paid on a/c		
Jan	23	700	~~30~~	~~000~~			

"J" and Co.

1901		No.	Amt.		Paid on a/c		
Mar	1	801	25	000			

"D" Bros.

1901		No.	Amt.		Paid on a/c		
Mar	1	800	20	000			

Fig. 46 Collateral Cards

"C" Mfg. Co.

1901		No.	Borrower	Amt.
Feb	28	799	"C" & Co.	$7500 - 6s 1917

"E" Ry. Co.

1901		No.	Borrower	Amt.
Feb	28	799	"C" & Co.	$15000 - g. 3½s

"C" Mining Co.

1901		No.	Borrower	Amt.
Mar	1	801	"J" & Co.	200 Shares.

Fig. 47 Maturities

Friday, Mar. 1 - 1901

1901		No.	Payer	Rate	Amt.	
Feb	2	700	"B & J"	6		~~800~~
Jan	3	660	Boston	5	~~5~~	~~000~~

Monday, May 12 - 1901

1901		No.	Payer	Rate	Amt.	
Mar	1	750	"K" & Co.	5	10	000

Fig. 48 Loan Card

*799 Feb. 28 '01
Loan to "C" & Co.
For $20.000

15 m	"E" Ry. g. 3½s	110	16	500
7500	"C" Mfg. Co. 6s 1917	130	9	750
			26	250

Fig. 49 Substitution

"K" Nat. Bank New York Mar. 1 - 1901

Deliver to Bearer,
100 Shares "B" Ry. $15.000
and receive in exchange
15 m "E" Ry. g. 3½s $16.500.
"C" & Co.

Fig. 50 Substitution Book

1901		No.	Withdrawn		Value		Deposited		Value	
Mar	1	799	"C" & Co. 100 Shs. "B" Ry.	150	15	000	$15 m "E" Ry. g. 3½ 1919	110	16	500

Fig. 51 Discount Register

1901		No.	Disc't for	Payer	Endorser or Collateral	Amt.		Dated		Tm	Due		Dys	Rate	Interest		Exchange		Proceeds	
Mar	1	750	"A" & Co.	"K" & Co.	"L" & Co.	10	000	Feb	11	90 ds	May	12	72	5%	100				9	900

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Fig. 52 Offerings

Date	Mar 1-01
Offeror	"A" & Co.
Amount	$10.000
Payer	"K" & Co.
Drawer	Note
Endorser	"B" & Co.
Collateral	
Currency	90 d/d
Matures	May 12 '01
Balances:	
Average last year	$516 m
" " month	630 "
Today	595 "
Present Liability	
Direct Loans Disc'ts	$20 m
Indirect	$10 "
Maximum Liability during past year	
Direct: Loans	$75 m
Discounts	5 "
Indirect	5 "
Date of above	9/25/00
Last rate: Loan	5%
" Disct	4½%
Approved by	J.H.G. Rate 5%

"A" & Co. Chicago — Fig. 53 Discount Liability Ledger

1901	No	Payer	Due	Direct Liability		Indirect Liability	
Jan 3	660	"A" & "J" Boston	Mar 1	~~5000~~	As drawer		
Feb 4	700		Jun 1			5000	As maker
6	5	"C" & "E"	May 15			5000	" endorser
Mar 1	50	"K" & Co.	" 17	10000	" endorser		

"K" & Co. New York

1901	No	Payer	Due	Direct Liability		Indirect Liability	
Mar 1	750		May 17			10000	As maker
Mar 1	750	"K" & Co.	May 17			10000	As endorser

Fig. 54 Journal

Amt.	Charge	Coll.	Bank	Gen'l	Credit	Ind'l	Coll.	Bank	Gen'l
5600	"B" Bk. Boston	5600			"A" & Co.	5599 40			
					Exchange				60
					B/Disct'd				5000
10000	B/Disct'd			10000	"A" & Co.	9900			
					Disc. Rec'd				100
45000	Demand Loans			45000	"O" Bros.	30000			
					Cashier %c				25000
37300	Foreign Exchange			37300	do				36800
					"O" Bros.	500			
97900		5600		92300		30999 40			66900 60

Fig. 55 Rate Book

1901	Loans, Discounts and Stocks and Bonds (par value) 6	5	4½	4	3	2½	2	Interest Earned	Average rate on net loans
Forward	461 900	610 000	50 000	225 200		100 000	540 000		
Mar 1	461 100	635 000	50 000	225 200		100 000	535 000	232 99	4 142%

Fig. 56 General Posting Sheet.

Charge:			
Exchange			60
Expense	2	000	
Individual Deposits	111	800	
Bank "	75	000	
Cashier	75	000	
Collections	90	000	
Certified	180	000	
Credit: Cash a/c	533	800	60
Credit:			
Demand Loans	30	000	
Bills Discounted		800	
5% Fund	1	000	
Interest		50	
Individual Deposits	387	000	
Bank "	76	200	
Cashier	10	200	
Foreign Exchange	5	000	
Collections	50	800	60
Certificates of Deposit	1	000	
Charge: Cash a/c	562	050	60
Charge: Individual Deposits Bank "	221	400	
Credit: Certified Checks	221	400	

Fig. 59 Cash a/c Proof

Gold	1st Teller	397	000
"	2nd "	1	000
Silver	1st "	34	200
Legals	" "	65	000
"	2nd "	21	000
Fract-ional	1st "		600
	2nd "		98
National Bank Bills			500
Exchange for Clearing House		343	552
Cash a/c Bal.		862	950

Fig. 60 Net Loans Morning of Mar 1

Loans: Demand	1387	100
Time	30	000
Bills Discounted	320	000
Stocks & Bonds	110	000
Premium do	11	000
U S Bonds	140	000
Premium do	7	500
Net Loans	2005	600

Fig. 61 Surplus and Undivided Profits

Surplus	150	000
Undivided Profits Sept. 1-1900	29	800
Interest	33	850
Discount	13	000
Exchange		200
Less:	226	850
Expenses	15	400
	211	450

Fig. 57 Net Deposits

Morning of Mar. 1st 1901

Ind. Deposits				1810	000	60
Bank "				400	000	
Ctfs. of Deposit				240	000	
Cashier Checks				93	000	
Certified "				225	000	
Div. Checks unpaid					500	
				2768	500	60
Less: Collections	180	000	60			
Foreign Exch.	194	000				
Nat. Bank Bills	1	500		375	500	60
Plus:				2393	000	
Clearing House Addition				50	000	
Less:				2443	000	
Exchange from Clearing House				356	400	
Net Deposits				2086	600	

Fig. 58 Reserve Morning of Mar 1-01

Specie:				
Gold	402	000		
Silver	60	550		
Fractional		650	463	200
Legals	70	000		
5% Fund	6	250	76	250
Less:			539	450
Bal. paid to Clearing House Gold	5	000		
Legals	1	400	6	400
Net Cash Bal.			533	050
divided by Net Deposits,	2086	600		
equals			25	55 %

Fig. 62 Estimate of Profit in Foreign Exch. a/c

Dollars paid for exchange purchased			1243	300
Dollars rec'd for exchange sold			1065	764
Excess of dollars expended			177	536
Pounds Sterling Purchased	257	414		
Sold	219	600		
Balance	£37	814		
Less: Estimated amt. of com. & stamps not charged and discount unearned		500		
£ Stg. available for sales	£37	314		
Value @ Cable Rate		4.88	182	092
Balance transferable to the credit of Profit & Loss a/c			$4	556

Fig. 63 Tickets

Mar. 1 '01	Mar. 1 '01
Charge Expense a/c	Charge A. & Co. a/c
Salaries paid as per slip for Feb. 1901. $2000.	their payment to C.R. $10.000
Credit 1st Tellers Cash	Credit Cashier a/c

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Fig. 64 General Ledger

	Mar 1-1901 Dr	Mar 1-1901 Cr	Mar 2-1901 Dr	Mar 2-1901 Cr
Cash	834 700 562 050 60	533 800 60	862 950	
Demand Loans	1 387 100 45 000	30 000	1 402 100	
Time Loans	30 000		30 000	
Bills Discounted	320 000 10 000	5 000 800	324 200	
Stocks & Bonds	110 000		110 000	
Premium	11 000		11 000	
U S Bonds	140 000		140 000	
Premium U.S.Bds	7 500		7 500	
5% Redp^tn Fund	7 500	1 000	6 500	
Bank Building	185 000		185 000	
Capital		300 000		300 000
Surplus		150 000		150 000
Profit & Loss		29 800		29 800
Interest		33 800 50		33 850
Discount Received		12 900 100		13 000
Exchange	60	200 60		200
Expense	13 400 2 000		15 400	
Nat Bank Notes		125 000		125 000
Individual Deposits	111 800 221 400	1 810 000 60 30 999 40 387 000		1 894 800
Bank Deposits	75 000	400 000 76 200		401 200
Certificates of Deposit		240 000 1 000		241 000
Dividend		500		500
Cashier Checks	75 000	93 000 25 000 36 800 10 200		90 000
Foreign Exchange	194 000 37 300	5 000	226 300	
Collection Accounts	180 000 60 5 600 90 000	50 800 60	224 800	
Certified Checks	180 000	225 000 221 400		266 400
	3 420 200 60	3 420 200 60	3 545 750	3 545 750

Fig. 65 Weekly Average Book

1901		Loans	Specie	Legals	Deposits	Circulation	% Reserve	Daily Average
Feb	25	1 960 000	448 000	75 000	2 030 000	125 000	25 76	
	26	1 975 000	442 000	70 000	2 034 000	125 000	25 17	25 46
	27	2 000 000	410 000	81 000	2 038 000	125 000	24 09	25
	28	1 998 000	450 000	80 000	2 075 000	125 000	25 54	25 14
Mar	1	2 005 600	458 200	74 850	2 086 600	125 000	25 55	25 22
	2							

Fig. 66 Report of the condition of the Mc National Bank, New York at the close of business

Dr	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Cr	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
Demand Loans	1387 100	1402 100	Capital	300 000	300 000
Time •	30 000	30 000	Surplus	150 000	150 000
Bills Discounted	320 000	324 200	Profit & Loss	29 800	29 800
Stocks & Bonds	110 000	110 000	Interest	33 800	33 850
Premium do	11 000	11 000	Discount	12 900	13 000
U S Bonds	140 000	140 000	Exchange	200	200
Premium do	7 500	7 500	Circulation	125 000	125 000
Bank Building	185 000	185 000	Individual Deposits	1810 000 60	1894 800
Current Expenses	13 400	15 400	Due to Banks	400 000	401 200
Foreign Exchange	194 000	226 300	Certificates of Deposit	240 000	241 000
Due from Banks	180 000 60	224 800	Dividend Checks unpaid	500	500
Exchange for Clearing House	300 000	343 552	Cashier Checks	73 000	90 000
Bills of other Nat Banks	1 500	500	Certified Checks	225 000	266 400
5% Fund	6 250	6 250			
Due from U S Treas	1 250	250			
Gold	402 000	398 000			
Silver	60 550	34 200			
Fractional Currency	650	698			
Legal Tenders	70 000	86 000			
	3420 200 60	3545 750		3420 200 60	3545 750

Addition to the Exchange for the Clearing House	50 000	
Foreign Exchange Balance, New York,	£ 41 200 Dr.	37 800 Dr.
London,	£ 30 000 Cr.	34 000 Cr.
Foreign Liability,	£ 36 000 Cr.	36 000 Cr.
60 d/s Bills outstanding,	£ 50 000	45 000

Fig. 67 Condensed Statement

At the close of business	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
Loans & Discounts	1865 600	1884 800
U S Bonds	140 000	140 000
Bank Building	185 000	185 000
Exchange for Clearing House	300 000	343 552
Cash in Hand	539 450	525 148
	3030 050	3078 500
Capital	300 000	300 000
Surplus & Undivided Profits	213 300	211 450
Circulation •	125 000	125 000
Deposits	2391 750	2442 050
	3030 050	3078 500

Fig. 68 Statement of Net Profits

Surplus & Undivided Profits Mar 1-1901		211 450
Interest earned and uncollected,		4 144
Profit in Foreign Ex a/c		4 556
Less		220 150
Discount credited, but unearned		3 000
Net Profits		217 150
Net Profits Sept 1st 1900		184 000
" " for 6 months equals 22'% on Capital.		33 150

THE FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Leading banks of Germany, *hypotheken*, mortgage and loan, saving deposit institutions, stock corporations and *actien gesellschafts*, caught in the disastrous wave of speculation which swept over the Empire and resulted in a series of crashes during the current year, which utterly paralyzed finances and industries, are undergoing a process of reorganization and liquidation which is sarcastically termed "financial sanitation." Almost every banking house and corporation is afflicted with the sanitation fever. Only two institutions remained firm and unscathed during the period of probation; namely, the *Reichsbank* and *Deutsche Bank*, which resisted every temptation to launch into the speculative maelstrom under the able managements of Presidents Koch and the late Von Siemens, whose recent death called forth the title of "Germany's greatest financier."

German banks and stock corporations are now experiencing the inevitable aftermath of reckless speculation, over-capitalization and misappropriation of trust funds. Four bankers and directors, unable to face the disgrace, sought refuge in suicide during the present year since the Leipsig Bank tumbled to the ground and carried along also scores of private corporations, including the *Treber-Trocknung Actien Gesellschaft*, dependent upon the institution for subsistence. Other guilty accomplices fled to the United States or other distant shores. Some of the bolder "financiers" and "promoters" remained to soothe irate stockholders and creditors or induce them to make a fresh start through reorganization. Many *hypotheken* banks and *actien gesellschafts* formerly went into liquidation but are now once more venturing upon the troublous waters with new titles and officials. The *Pommern Hypotheken Bank*, which went to the wall with $6,000,000 obligations, ventures to make a new appeal to stockholders and directors offering new issues of stock in lieu of the old worthless papers. Such braggadocio is astounding when it is recalled what a nest of corruption, misuse of funds and stock speculation was unearthed in the stockholders' meetings. It was equalled only by the audacity of the group of directors and *aufsichtsraths* involved in the destruction of the Leipsig Bank, when they recently made another attempt to rejuvenate the house, but had to desist because of the opprobrium which attaches to the name. Nevertheless they managed to reorganize the *Treber-Trocknung Gesellschaft*, which was the principal factor in the ruin of the Leipsig Bank.

The *Saxon Hypotheken Bank*, which followed the Leipsig and Pommern failures, is likewise to be revived. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz a novel plan was hit upon to restore the insolvent bank, bearing the same name. Stockholders received a proposition to give up two-thirds of their claims against the interest-bearing debt of the bank and were promised reimbursement for the remaining obligations. The majority of the stockholders resisted the plan, but a few clever former directors forced the reorganization through despite these protests. More recently a stormy meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover city street railway company was held, at which open charges were made that the road was being manipulated to enhance the real-estate holdings of several of its officers and directors. Owing to the peculiar laws of Germany governing stockholders and banking institutions, the numerical majority of the stockholders of this company were compelled to agree to a contribution equal to

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twenty-five per cent. of the value of the stock in order to meet the interest on a loan of $500,000 from the Dresdner Bank. From Breslau still come echoes of the badly tangled affairs of the Breslau Steamship Company, whose stockholders awoke one morning to discover that two of their trusted directors had fled to another country, leaving behind as their legacy a heap of obligation paper contracted with the Reichsbank in the name of the corporation.

INFLUENCES THAT CAUSED THE SPECULATIVE CRAZE.

These are but the luminous object lessons taught the German financier to-day. There are scores of private *hypotheken* and *pfandleih* institutions which closed their doors and brought misery in many a humble household. Widespread indeed was the havoc caused by the panic, for the savings of capitalists, as well as the humble laborer and peasant who trusted them to banks in order to draw a small interest, were thrown into the pool. It was a speculative whirlwind which caught up the small mites as well as the capitalist who was mesmerized by the giant paces of the German export movement during the last few years, the development of industries in the Empire from infancy to sudden maturity. For it was the inauguration of the colonial policy under the present German Emperor, the construction of giant fleets for the protection of interests on the high seas, the building of a magnificent mercantile fleet of which the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines were the pillars, which started the speculative craze. The German financier and merchant who had hitherto resigned himself to the dominant influence of Lombard Street and the Rothschild house, became animated with the conviction that Germany's star of empire was destined to make a meteoric ascent. Within the space of four years the total exports of the Empire leaped from $700,000,000 to over $1,000,000,000, while imports of raw materials and staple articles increased from $900,000,000 to over $1,150,000,000. The swift, capacious German steamers carried German products into new markets opened in Asia, the Indies, Australia, South America, the Mediterranean and other parts of the world. Wages were increased nearly fifty per cent. and workmen began to live like human beings instead of starvelings. Everywhere the midday sun of industrial, commercial and financial prosperity blinded capitalists, bank directors and fortune-seeking investors. Banks opened streams of gold and assumed control of *actien gesellschafts* and private corporations. Large sums of money were invested on what later proved to be worthless security. For example the Pommern Bank loaned a well-known merchant 7,000,000 marks, or $1,750,000, for the establishment of a large trade emporium, whose aggregate assets at the time were but half a million, which was largely mortgaged in other directions.

But the thirst for speculation was so strong that the dignified, white-haired directors and banking officials who had been held up as careful investors, and as models of ultra-conservatism, found themselves irresistibly carried along with the current. In one year, during the height of the recent German industrial bulge, 182 industrial corporations were organized with a total capital of $63,922,040, while in the following year 254 companies were created with a capital stock of $90,551,860. But these figures are infinitesimal when contrasted with the huge sums devoted to the extension of existing plants. An *actien gesellschaft* with less capital stock than 5,000,000 marks was looked upon with disdain. The higher the capitalization the more eager became the demand for stock on the *Borse*. Bank clerks, professional men and laborers all deluged stock brokers with orders while *actien gesellschafts* continued to increase their capitalization on the familiar liquid basis. Banks sanctioned such stock issues and made large contributions to enterprises for the establishment of railways under German control in German colonies in South and East Africa, Sumatra, Samoa, New Guinea and in the densely German settled sections of South America. For Germany was destined to wrest supremacy from England as lord of the seas and as

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a colonial power. That was the battle cry which brought showers of gold from investors. Huge sums were sent to South Africa for the construction of the railway from Swakop-Mundung to Windhoek, for another in East Africa from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika Sea. Germany must increase and hold its prestige as a "world power" instead of an isolated empire threatened by foes on all sides, by building railways in distant lands, by diverting immigration to German possessions and by obtaining footholds wherever possible. Only a short time ago I attended a lecture delivered before the German Asiatic Society where an officer declared that Germany had been forced to seek an outlet for its surplus products in Asia because the Monroe Doctrine obstructed its path in South America and the swamps and fevers of Africa discouraged immigration to those colonies.

Consolidation of Industrial and Mercantile Establishments.

A powerful engine in the development of the German industrial and commercial movement was the consolidation of all branches of industry, manufacture and mercantile houses. All sources of production were embraced in this giant consolidation and made part of a great military syndicate. Each special branch was controlled by a governing board of directors, while these in turn were responsible to a central organization which dictated market prices, the amount to be produced each year, the amount to be devoted for home consumption and for export and the scale of wages. Labor unionism proved a puny thing against this giant trust. The consummation of such consolidations was aided by the banking houses of Germany, which likewise formed a co-operative system of extending credits to each other. Some of the more clear-headed financiers warned their fellow directors that they were departing from the path of rectitude, were endangering funds entrusted to them and undertaking enterprises and promotions which had nothing in common with the banking business. But their voices were lost in the acclaim of the "expansionists." The Government joined in by sending commissions to China, Africa and distant lands to study opportunities for the opening of new markets to German manufacturers and exporters. Emperor William in his speeches at Kiel and naval construction centers frequently reiterated, "Our future lies upon the sea."

Speculation Stimulated by the Banks.

It is necessary to contrast banking and corporation laws and methods in the Empire with those in vogue in the United States to show how such reckless speculation was allowed to sweep on unchecked until the fall came, until stocks became worthless in the hands of holders, *bona fide* papers decreased in value from thirty to sixty and seventy per cent., while the *Borse* was besieged with wild-eyed men seeking in vain to dispose of their securities.

Viewed on paper the banking system in Germany leaves nothing to desire. Each bank as well as corporation has two governing boards. One is the directory the other the *aufsichtsrath*. The latter is in supreme control and usually embraces capitalists, men of highly honored standing in the communities, and noblemen. In fact, the higher the title the more famous is the institution. Banks eagerly sought to add the names of counts, dukes and even princes to their *aufsichtsrath*. Their duty was to outline in general the policy of the bank, pass upon credits and preferred securities and in general to keep a watch on accounts. The books were laid before the *aufsichtsrath* at stated intervals for their approval while the directing board of officers received their instructions from this governing council.

Despite its red tape, its top-heavy systems and multiplicity of governing boards, the entire fabric has been brought to the ground through the recent bank failures. Instead of checking, exposing fraud and reckless methods, the dual character of the governing bodies in banks encouraged deception and made conditions possible which

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could not have happened in United States National or State banks where comparative simplicity is the safeguard. The sensational disclosures made after the failure of the Leipsig, Pommern, Rhenish and Saxon banks all showed that either the *aufsichtsraths* were kept in ignorance of the management by "doctored accounts" and false information or were accomplices in the schemes of directors. In the Leipsig case the *aufsichtsrath* tried to clear its skirts of blame by insisting that the directors had made loans to the *Treber-Trocknung Actien Gesellschaft* and other private enterprises taken under wing without informing the *aufsichtsrath*. This excuse was also made by the council of the Pommern and other banks. But the evidence showed that either one or more of the *aufsichtsrath* were well informed and aided in keeping up the deception. Not only did these banks make credits on security which would have been rejected by any intelligent banker in Wall Street, but issued loans beyond the proportion allowed by law. It is significant that only recently a poor newspaper editor of a social democratic paper was arrested, dragged through the streets and beaten for writing a sarcastic editorial, but the *aufsichtsraths* and directors who remained behind in spite of the evidences of their guilt escape scot free and are even daring enough to start new stock enterprises.

Voluntarily the director of the imperial bank inspection service resigned his office after the succession of failures. It was a gracious act but not a confession on the part of this official so much as the inefficiency of the German bank inspection laws. With great *naivete* and cunning the financiers and promoters whose enterprises were wrecked on the breakers are now laying the blame for the whole reaction on the *Borsengesetz*, the tax on bank papers and the banking laws. They also blame stockholders and creditors who rushed to the *Borse* to sell their holdings as soon as the crash of the Leipsig Bank announced the approach of the panic, while depositors thronged banks and withdrew their accounts. The statements of banks, large and small, with the exception of the Imperial Bank and *Deutsche Bank*, revealed a startling decline in deposits, resulting in a general decrease of the value of bank stocks, from twenty to thirty per cent. among the stablest institutions. The promoters and directors who had their hands in *actien gesellschafts* suddenly found that they could obtain no more funds with which to float loans or pay interest and dividends, for the German modern financier knows just as well as his American brother how to pay dividends from the principal account instead of actual revenues. That explains the enormous dividends paid by the heavily capitalized *actien gesellschafts* in order to induce the public to buy its stock on the *Borse*. The withdrawal of deposits and the scarcity of money in the market caused by the distrust everywhere, through the dishonest practices of the insolvent banks, brought about the stagnation from which German banking circles and industries are now suffering, rather than the uncertainty of the pending tariff agitation.

"Reform the *Borsengesetz* and banking inspection laws," is the cry which is sounded in the ears of the ministers. "We must remove the popular distrust and reassure the public," is the complaint of the German bankers. Gilt-edged securities and the stocks of the best corporations go begging because of the withdrawal of funds. The Prussian Minister of Finance heeded this despairing cry. He called delegations of bankers, board of trade directors and financiers into his audience-chamber and received suggestions for the reform of the banking and stock-dealing laws. These have been drafted into a bill to be presented to the Prussian Diet at its assembly in January. It aims at the inspection of the *hypotheken* mortgage and loan banks through Government agents. It requires the monthly publication of assets and liabilities, while official examiners are authorized to tally accounts and make periodical inventories of assets and liabilities. The proposed reform bill also requires banks of certain grades to take out licenses from the Government and which will be revoked in case the bank violates the provisions of the law.

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PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE LAW PROHIBITING OPTION TRADING.

The bill formed by the Prussian Minister of Finance also intends to moderate the anti-option law. From all sides there are storms of protests against the continuance of this law, which became operative in 1897 and was brought in by the Agrarians, who are styled the enemies of liberal commercial and industrial interests. The anti-option law forbids speculation in stock and grain futures. Its object was to enhance the price of farm products and thereby increase the value of ground and leases held by the titled landowners or feudal aristocracy of the Empire. But the law utterly failed to fulfill its purpose. Instead of discouraging speculation it reduced the Berlin grain market to the importance of a provincial market, extinguished the middleman or commission man and was responsible for the dissolution of the large produce exchanges. Speculation in grain has been carried on through exchanges at Liverpool, New York and Chicago, while the stagnant condition which prevails at the *Borse* reveals how utterly inefficacious the law was in preventing vicious speculation in stocks. The stock-brokers and financiers are now clamoring for the repeal of the law; but the Agrarian party is still in the saddle and has already issued its ultimatum that the tariff law and budgets must first be passed before banking reform or the correction of banking inspection laws can be undertaken.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE NOT REASSURING.

The prospects faced by the financial and banking interests of Germany in common with its industries and commercial circles are dark and foreboding. The *Koloniale Gesellschaft* complained bitterly at its recent annual convention that no money was forthcoming to complete railways in Africa, South America and other territory where German commerce is to be promoted by the investment of German capital. Several railway projects lie in unfinished stages, while other prospective lines have been abandoned. The German capitalist is too wary now to venture into these treacherous colonial development schemes. Moreover, Germany has not proven successful as a colonial power. German immigrants continue to wander to the United States, South America and Australia but refuse to take up the burdens of the Fatherland in its African colonies, in Sumatra, New Guinea, Marshall Islands and Samoa. These possessions are all "white elephants" on Germany's hands to-day and require annually large expenditures for administration, garrisons and indirectly demand the elaboration of naval projects. But the most serious danger which to day awakens the fears of German financial and commercial interests is the threatened "Americanization" of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American. The prospects of Morgan bodily wresting the control of these giant steamship lines from German capitalists by the gradual acquisition of stock in the Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg exchanges is gravely discussed in long editorials and the warning held out that such a transaction is within the realms of probability in view of the colossal undertakings of the Morgan syndicate. Not only would the "Americanization" of these two great German steamship lines be a bad and indeed fatal blow to German commercial prestige, but would deprive the Government of its ablest auxiliaries in the event of war. Under the German subsidy statutes the Government may employ the steamers of these German lines for transports, for munitions, provisions and other available service if war is declared with another power.

A remarkable contrast amidst the confusion of German banking and industrial finances to-day is the situation which prevails among the life insurance companies. During the last year twenty-three capitalized corporations were formed to transact life insurance business with a total capital of 76,383,109 marks, while twenty-one mutual companies were formed with a total of 64,216,362 marks. The success of the life insurance companies in Germany is largely due to the Government statutes,

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which are so framed as to discourage foreign companies in entering the field as competitors. Nevertheless it is theNew York company which underwrites the Imperial Exchequer loans of Germany.

German banks also suffer a severe handicap because of the burdensome stamp taxes which the Government imposes upon checks, drafts, exchanges, negotiable papers and all bank transactions. The tax was increased in 1897 and is said to have driven a large proportion of banking business to Paris and London. The heavy expenses of the Government for the maintenance of the army, the naval elaboration programme, the colonies and the civil government, are shared perhaps more heavily by the banks than any other interests. In addition to the income tax there are State, imperial, local taxes and the stamp duties. The Prussian Minister of Finance has been appealed to from all sides to lighten the burdens thrown upon banking institutions by a reduction of the bank stamp taxes. But the German Government is face to face with a deficit in making up the annual budgets for 1902–3; its revenues from the imperial railway have been less than last year, while the income tax has brought in less than in years because of the depression in industrial circles. In view of these facts it is improbable that the German banks will succeed in obtaining the repeal of the onerous taxes.

Cumbersome Banking Methods.

"We should send our directors and clerks to New York to learn banking," remarked an official of one of the oldest and leading banks of Berlin to the writer. The delay in cashing checks and drafts, in making deposits, negotiating exchanges and the volume of red tape in the German banks would drive the American business man to desperation. Every transaction must be entered in three different sets of books, before it is concluded, while the patron waits. Another source of weakness in the German financial institutions is the ridiculously low wages paid to clerks. Owing to the "sanitation" epidemic most of the banks have radically reduced the already small salaries of bank employees. In one of the "sanified" banks the following changes have been made: One married officer, who has been employed steadily with the institution for twenty years and had four children to nourish, has been reduced from $900 a year to $375 ; another officer with twelve years' steady service, who formerly drew an annual salary of $680, now obtains $500. It is generally acknowledged that the average bank employee in Germany is not as rapid, quick-witted and valuable as the clerks, bookkeepers and desk officers in the United States, but it is nevertheless a sad commentary against the German banks to contrast the salaries paid here and in the "States." Christian A. Luhnow.

Berlin, December 23, 1901.

Surety Company Not Liable.—On January 6 Chief Justice Fuller, in the United States Supreme Court, delivered an opinion in the case of the Guarantee Company of North America vs. the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The bank attempted to hold the Guarantee Company on a bond given by it for the proper conduct of a man named Schardt, who was first teller and then Cashier of the bank and who abstracted $100,000 of the funds of the institution. The court held that this could not be done, on the ground that the bank had forfeited all protection through the carelessness of its officials in failing to notify the Guarantee Company that Schardt was speculating, as the contract required that they should do in case they became aware of such conduct on his part.

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SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF A CENTRAL BANK.

[W. R. Lawson in the London "Bankers' Magazine."]

But, as President Stickney impressed on the bankers' convention at Milwaukee, money is a very subordinate factor in modern banking transactions. If his homely but forcible definition of banking as a "swapping of credits" be accepted, the credits become the test of bank management. They are the final crux, whether the banks be large or small; whether they be isolated and independent, as in the States, or centralized, as in England. If we go a step further with Mr. Stickney, and adopt his view that it is the duty of banks to go ahead "swapping credits," however critical the times may be, or however precarious their own position, then the quality of the credits becomes of still greater consequence. A well-managed bank, which has all along been very careful in its selection of credits, may have no need to draw in during a panic. It may even extend its operations then with safety and advantage, for the business brought to it will be much better than that of ordinary times, and it will have more scope to discriminate. But, if a bank has so managed its credits in the good times that it dare not increase them during a financial emergency, it will be vain for Mr. Stickney or anyone else to preach to it on the banker's duty to keep on working the credit machine to the bitter end.

It is almost a truism to say that the business of banking, or, as they prefer to call it in the West, "swapping credits," depends altogether on the quality of the credits created. In every commercial country, and under every banking system, these differ. They originate among different classes of people, and in an endless variety of business transactions. They have their national peculiarities in France, in Germany and among ourselves. In the United States they follow no European model, but have struck out channels of their own, purely American both in magnitude and audacity of design. There is no inherent probability, but the reverse, that banking methods which have answered well in a humdrum country like our own would serve equally well in the United States, where everything is on a Niagara scale, and is driven at breakneck speed. Even if the United States were a *tabula rasa* as regards banking, and could start fresh with an exact duplicate of the Bank of England, the success of the experiment would be by no means assured. But where, as in this case, there is a fully-developed system already in possession of the field, the chances of success would be infinitely smaller.

In finance, as in politics, every country develops institutions suited more or less to its genius and its local conditions. The American banks of to-day, however open they may be to criticism, would not be where they are but for certain national needs and popular sentiments to which they have responded. These needs and sentiments would have to be respected in any new system, and there is no guarantee that one could be devised which would answer to them as completely as the existing system does. It is already interwoven in the history of the country, and has taken deep root among the social and commercial habits of the people. They know both its weak and its strong points, and can strike an average of them. But to change over suddenly to a foreign banking system would be launching on an unknown sea.

That American banking is equal, or nearly equal, to what is required of it no one will venture to assert, least of all anyone who has had practical experience of it. It

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will have to be greatly strengthened at various points before it can be trusted to weather such another storm as that of 1893; which after all was a mere breeze compared with the possible panics of the future. But the strengthening can be best done perhaps on existing lines, and with as little imitation of foreign systems as may be. All through the free silver agitation we continually cautioned the Americans against violent and excessive changes in the details of their currency, which after all are secondary matters so long as they have a safe working standard behind them. The same advice applies equally now to the details of their banking business. The real danger does not lie there, but in the furious inflation of the business itself. So long as the credits created by the banks for the service of commerce are of the right quality, it will matter little how they are issued to the public, whether by a central bank with many branches, or by a multitude of local banks.

President Stickney, and the other American financiers who advocate centralization in place of dispersion, seem to us to attach too much importance to the mere process of creating and distributing bank credits. By giving that undue prominence they divert attention from the much more critical question of the quality of the credits. A time is fast approaching in the States when the latter question will force itself on the large banks and the small ones alike. And when the ordeal arrives it may not be the small banks that will come least creditably through it. Every one knows, or at least has a shrewd guess, what sort of credits the New York banks have been manufacturing and "swapping" with each other in the past few years. The billion-dollar trusts, the copper corners and the Wall Street "combines" they have had to finance are not the best possible creators of banking assets, and so far as these are concerned there has perhaps been quite enough banking centralization already.

A Fling at the New York Banks.

Banking centralization is indeed a very large subject, especially in the States, where the very term has a variety of meanings. President Stickney himself, clear thinker as he is, has used it in more than one sense. In one part of his address he applies it to large banks with branches, as distinguished from small local banks. In another it refers to his ideal "bank of banks," which is to supersede the Treasury as the keeper of the national reserves. These are two radically distinct things, which may, and in fact ought to be, kept separate in banking discussions. The issue as between large and small banks may be considered quite apart from the other. It may gradually solve itself in practice without much help from theorists. There are already signs of a tendency in that direction, and of late big banking amalgamations have varied the monotony of railroad combines and steel trusts.

This part of the issue is comparatively simple. It is rather a matter of fashion and convenience than of principle. So long as the Americans can "swap credits" satisfactorily with their one-horse banks, they will probably stick to them. When they find they can be better served by centipede banks, they will not be slow to change. During the next few years they will have ample choice offered them between the two. Banks with branches are being projected, and existing banks are said to be considering the advisability of establishing branches. In the case of the National banks there may be some legal restrictions to overcome, but none which could not be easily removed if there were a decided desire for it. So long as banking business proceeds smoothly, there may be very little disposition to try a change; but next time the banks are caught in a squall, Mr. Stickney may see a rush made for the Scotch system.

His supreme central bank is quite another question, much more important, and at the same time more difficult of solution. It is not to be settled by popular sentiment, and little light is thrown upon it by the past experience of the American people. All they know is, that the experiment of a head bank has been already

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twice tried, and both times it has failed. It may have been special causes that killed the first Bank of the United States in 1811, and the second in 1886, but two events so unique in the history of banking do not augur well for a third experiment of the same kind. If such a bank was so little suited to the United States of that day, it would have to be proved that the circumstances had completely changed before another attempt could be made with better hope of success.

A London Opinion of New York's Prominent Financiers.

Certainly some of the hostile influences which ruined the two Banks of the United States still survive. The jealousy of the other banks would be quite as keen as it was in 1811 and 1836. And it would be much more formidable, because more powerful. Not only would there be thousands of National banks and State banks arrayed against it, but a far more dangerous rival than all these put together would have to be reckoned with in the inner circle of high financiers who now rule New York, and through New York are trying to rule the whole financial world. However powerfully and convincingly reformers like President Stickney may plead for a "bank of banks," their eloquence will go down the wind so long as Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his billionaire bodyguard stand aloof. It really rests with these financial magnates to say what the American banking of the future is to be. They control it almost as completely as they do the railroads, the big trusts, the churches and the newspapers. Without their approval not a finger can be lifted in any of these connections.*

The question may therefore be as well faced at once: What attitude would they be likely to assume towards a central "bank of banks?" The answer that will occur to everyone is, that so far as it could be made useful to themselves they would very probably support it. But their friendship might be even more fatal to it than their hostility. The financial dictatorship they have established would brook no rivalry, still less any superior authority. At the very birth of the "bank of banks" they would cause a grave dilemma. A choice would have to be made between the risks of having them in the direction or of excluding them from it. In the Bank of England such a dilemma has never arisen, nor is it at all probable. Its directors are pre-eminently safe men. They are not as a rule brilliant financiers or great banking experts. Most of them are plain, steady-going merchants, with neither the will nor the power to indulge in financial fireworks. As English gentlemen they do their duty honorably and carefully according to their lights. They are not too friendly either with the Government of the day or with the Stock Exchange. In the difficult decisions which often devolve on them they study the general interest in a broad, business-like spirit, and the conclusions they arrive at are in nine cases out of ten practically sound.

Whether a similar directorate, representing the happy medium between plain business and high finance, could be found in any other country is a question. In New York it would be an obvious impossibility.† There the high financiers hold

*The notion that banking legislation will be dictated by New York could not have originated in this country, where it is known that the bankers of New York are generally indifferent on the subject, desiring only safety and stability in the banking system. They opposed the National Banking Law when it was enacted, for the reason that it was in some respects an experiment, and was not any better than the banking law of New York State on which it was modelled. They do not take the lead in the agitation for a central system of banks with branches, knowing that many of the advantages of the branch system may be secured under existing laws, and they are not prominent in championing an asset currency, because their chief business is done on deposits furnished by their customers. In short, the attitude of most of the New York banks is extremely conservative in regard to changing the banking system of the United States.

†The severity of the comparison which Mr. Lawson makes between the financiers of New York and London may be tempered somewhat when one reflects that the wonderful strides

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such unchallenged sway that with them it is *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*. Mr. Stickney's Government bank could neither do with them nor without them. If there were no other objection, this of itself would be almost ground enough for despairing of success. But there are other difficulties, both national and general, to be feared. The relations of such a bank to Congress, to the Treasury, to existing banks, to the stock and foreign exchange markets, as well as to the public, would all demand careful adjustment. At first, absurd and extravagant ideas might prevail as to its proper duties. It would be expected to do everything the Treasury does now, and a good deal more besides, for the relief of the money market. It would be blamed, as the Treasury is now, for all that went wrong with stocks, or the foreign exchanges, or the gold reserves.

But there is a prior question we might have asked: How is the proposed bank going to earn its living without upsetting present arrangements, and intensifying the scramble for money which Mr. Stickney deplores? It is to be a business bank, of course, and to be self-supporting. No one proposes that the Government should subsidise it beyond giving it the Government account to keep. But that might not be a very lucrative job if the Treasury drove as close bargains with it as it does with its existing bankers. It would have to pay interest on Government deposits, as all deposit banks do now,* and how is it to employ them in order to make a profit? If it should lend them out, it would come at once into collision with the existing banks doing similar business. It would be such a large lender that it would control the market—a condition which the other banks might not enjoy. Should it enter into competition with them, what inducement would they have to keep their reserves with it? And what would it do with their reserves if it got them? If it kept them idle, it would be doing its rivals a free service at its own expense. If it used them, or a large proportion of them, they would cease to be reserves.†

Holding gold reserves for other banks cannot from its very nature be a profitable business. Unless accompanied, as in the case of the Bank of England, by compensating privileges, it could not possibly pay. But President Stickney, as we have seen above, expressly stipulates that his "bank of banks" shall have no special privileges. It would not, he says, be necessary, or even desirable, to grant it a special charter. It is to be under no obligations to the Government, because "banking business is a part of commerce, and commerce is an individual, not a governmental function"—which brave sentiment compels us to ask once more, what is this magnificent institution to live on? If it is to have no privileges, or perquisites, but to have to fight for its own hand all the time, it might find that its theoretical grandeur did not pay.

Now, let us imagine this head-centre bank duly established in New York, and in full exercise of its principal function—taking care of the gold reserves—not only of the New York banks, which of itself would be a serious undertaking, but of all the banking reserves throughout the Union. Mr. Stickney has, perhaps, never estimated what these generally amount to. The associated banks of New York held at the end of September (1901) the following cash assets:

Specie	$178,936,400
Legal tenders	71,469,700
Total	$250,406,100

towards financial supremacy made by New York in recent years may have tended to excite the jealousy and ruffle the composure of some of the London financial writers.—Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE (New York).

* National bank depositories in the United States do not pay interest on the Government funds deposited with them.—Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE (New York).

† The National Banking Law contemplates the use of bank reserves, as only the banks in central reserve cities (New York, Chicago and St. Louis) are compelled to keep their entire reserves on hand.—Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE (New York).

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The National banks, as a whole, showed at the date of the Comptroller's last report (July 15, 1901) an aggregate of over $540,000,000 in cash, thus made up:

Gold	$302,826,000
Silver	68,259,000
Legal tenders	169,714,000
Total	$540,799,000

For the innumerable State banks, Savings and private banks, it is impossible to obtain returns, but their cash reserves should be fully one-half those of the National banks, or say $270,000,000. Still another large reserve has to come into the reckoning, namely, the net cash in the Treasury. It has averaged of late about $300,000,000. The grand total of the three cash reserves which our ideal "bank of banks" would have to take care of has thus got considerably ahead of $1,100,000,000, coinciding almost exactly with the capital of the steel trust. The precise figures are:—

BANKING RESERVES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1901.

National banks	$540,799,000
State and private banks (estimated)	270,400,000
Treasury	300,000,000
Total	$1,111,199,000

If Mr. Stickney's dream could be realized, and the bulk of the bank reserves—say three-fourths of them—were transferred to a head-centre bank in New York, that institution would have $830,000,000 of legal money to deal with. The cash in its vaults would be more than four times as large as the stock of gold in the Bank of England. It would amount to nearly two-thirds of the total stock of specie held by the seven great National banks of Europe. Such an enormous sum is not likely to be entrusted to any single institution without proportionate guarantees. The "bank of banks" would require to have a handsome capital merely to protect its deposits, and there would have to be a promise of liberal dividends in order to get the capital subscribed, but how are even moderate dividends to be earned by merely sitting like a hen on the nest-eggs of other banks?

When we consider how many practical difficulties there are in the way, and how ittle they appear to be appreciated by even the most intelligent advocates of a head-centre bank, it is permissible to doubt if the Americans have as yet taken the subject up seriously. If they had done so they might have discovered ere now that this is not a very suitable time for such an ambitious undertaking. American finance has never been so deeply committed at home and abroad as it is just now. Its short-lived dream of making New York the monetary centre of the world has been rudely dispelled by an unaccountable fall in its foreign exchanges and compulsory shipments of gold to Europe. The trade returns, which year by year produced on paper magnificent surpluses of exports over imports, have proved a mirage. The huge credits which were supposed to be accumulating in Europe have somehow vanished. In place of them we find London and Paris full of American paper which has been renewed again and again during the past year. The great "creditor nation" that was to be is still a great debtor nation.

Even the most prominent American capitalist, with all his courage, might think twice before attempting to consolidate eight hundred million dollars of bank reserves. The gigantic combinations already launched in the States must be placing a sufficient strain upon the resources of every bank and trust company concerned in them. So active have the banks been recently in "swapping credits" that their loans and discounts almost equal their deposit money. Formerly they used to show a considerable balance of deposits unemployed, but latterly they have been lending up to the hilt. Ten years ago the National banks—then 3,679 in number—had less than two

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thousand million dollars ($1,989,854,000) of loans and discounts. In July last the total had risen to nearly three thousand million dollars ($2,956,906,000), while the number of banks had increased to 4,165. In a single decade the loans and discounts had thus grown nearly one thousand million dollars, or at the rate of fifty per cent., while the individual deposits aggregated $2,941,837,000, or very little more than the amount of the loans and discounts.

How different the National bank policy of 1901 to that of 1893! Then the banks held on to their deposits like grim death, but now they appear to be loaning them out again as fast as they are received. In another direction they have developed an activity which calls for remark. Their balances to and from other banks have undergone a remarkable development. The aggregate accounts due by other banks have advanced from $317,805,000 in 1891, to $788,227,000 in July, 1901; and those due to other banks have risen from $137,727,000 to $526,151,000.

Transactions between the banks themselves constitute about a fourth of the total business done. Similar ramifications probably exist among the State and private banks, indicating a complex situation not to be meddled with lightly. Even if the proposed consolidation of banking reserves were a more practicable scheme than it is, and beset with fewer difficulties, this does not seem to be at all a propitious time for so hazardous a venture. Attractive as the British model may be, which President Stickney is so eager to copy, there is little evidence that it would suit the Americans, but a good deal of evidence to the contrary. How it would fit into their intricate scheme of banking, entirely different as it is from ours, we are at a loss to imagine. Whether or not it could, even if successful, compensate for the universal disturbance which its introduction must involve is more than doubtful.

Important as it may be in itself, and deeply interested as many leading financial authorities may be in it, this is not the most urgent banking question of the day for the Americans. They may have several others to solve before it comes within the range of practical finance. On this side of the Atlantic people who watch the course of American affairs are much more concerned about how the existing banks may be able to bear the weight of sky-scraping combines; how much longer they can be expected to carry the loads of high-priced stocks that have accumulated in Wall Street; and what effect a spell of really dear money might have on them. In short, is there any danger of a repetition of 1893? The bare thought of such a possibility will, when realized, eclipse all academic schemes of banking reorganization.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING.—In a notice of this work in its issue of December 7 the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," says:

"It is a book of 850 pages, containing a vast amount of useful matter touching on the banking history of the country. Part II of the work deals with the State banks, which held the field exclusively from the closing of the Bank of the United States to the establishment of the National system. An effort has been made to secure an adequate account of the banking legislation and State banking experience of each of the American commonwealths, and in most cases it has been successful, certainly for all practical purposes. The result is a voluminous compendium of information concerning banking and currency in the United States, most valuable for reference uses."

At this time, when the reconstruction of the American banking system is under discussion, and when proposals are being put forth for alterations in the method of issuing bank notes, this book will be found especially interesting and valuable. It gives a full account of the history of the State bank currency of the period preceding the Civil War, recording impartially the facts in regard to the banks that issued insecure notes as well as those whose circulation was always promptly redeemed.

A thorough understanding of the country's banking history will greatly aid in the intelligent consideration of the currency and banking questions that are certain to be prominently discussed in the next few years.

Knox's History of Banking is the only book that gives a history of the first and second United States Bank, the State banking systems of all the States and of the National banks.

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THE FALL OF THE SECOND UNITED STATES BANK.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE IN OUR FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The recent advocacy by some of our most distinguished financiers, among them Secretary Gage, of a great central bank to replace our present independent Treasury system, recalls the fact that the country has already experimented with two National banks, both of which were emphatically "turned down" by the public opinion of their day.

The first Bank—Hamilton's—chartered in 1791, ran peacefully for twenty years, and expired as peacefully in 1811, Congress having declined to renew its charter.

Each political party, in turn, strove to gain possession of it, and the one which failed naturally discovered that the Bank, in the hands of the opposition, was an engine of injustice and oppression.

But the emergency of a second war with England quickly demonstrated the inadequacy of private State banks for any such crisis, and in 1816 the second Bank of the United States was chartered. This bank also ran for twenty years to 1836, when Jackson refused to recharter the institution, and compassed its final ruin amid convulsions which shook the small business world of that day to its very foundations.

In 1830, when Jackson opened fire upon it, the Bank of the United States was an apparently impregnable financial fortress. Its home was in Philadelphia, where it occupied a stately marble building. Twenty-five branches were maintained in the principal cities. These branches, of which there were too many, proved afterwards to be a source of weakness.

The handsome and able Nicholas Biddle was President. Biddle, who was chosen for this high office when only thirty-seven years of age, was a man of fine appearance, ambitious, adroit, and wielding the pen of a ready writer. On the other hand, he was visionary, and quite failed to comprehend, especially in his earlier passages with the Administration, the spirits whom he so jauntily defied. His fluent letters, full of fine phrases, drew out all the venom of the "Kitchen Cabinet," as Jackson's intimate, but unofficial, advisers were called.

The first cloud appeared over the branch bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Affairs at this branch had been mismanaged, and Jeremiah Mason, a Federalist, an able lawyer, and a friend of Webster's, had been appointed to set them right. In setting them right he incurred the enmity of local politicians, one of whom, Jackson's favorite henchman, wanted the place. Complaints and charges were forwarded to Washington.

Biddle went on to investigate, found Mason and the Bank all right, and so reported.

Had he stopped here all might have been well. But no, he must needs write another letter to the effect that as the Bank was not in politics, interference of that sort would not be tolerated from any quarter. A sound enough principle, but hardly applicable to that day when nearly every bank was chartered and conducted as a party institution, and clearly not in accord with the Jacksonian idea so happily formulated by Governor Marcy of New York, "that to the victor belonged the spoils."

Amos Kendall, at once Mephistopheles and Machiavelli of the Administration,

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lost no time in interpreting Biddle's letter as an act of defiance to his chief. The wrath of the old Indian fighter, who was much more "in the hands of his friends" than people imagined, rose instantly to the boiling-point, and he swore "by the Eternal," that the "Monster," and "Beast," as he called the Bank, should be destroyed. In his next message to Congress, he fired his first gun by questioning the Bank's constitutionality. Immediately the Administration organs joined in the hue and cry, ably seconded by the State banks, which were in nowise averse to profiting by the ruin of their monster rival. The uproar was prodigious, but the Bank stood firm. Its stock, which was quoted at 125, dropped a few points, but quickly recovered and rose to 130.

Towards the close of his first Administration, Jackson's anger had so far cooled that he would probably have signed the bill for the recharter, had the Bank been only a little more complaisant. The enormous pressure brought to bear in its favor would have frightened a more timid man and crushed a weaker one.

The utility of the Bank was undeniable. It furnished the only paper circulation worthy of the name. Everywhere in the States, and even in Europe, its notes were accepted at their par value.

So far, the Bank had withstood the malice of its enemies; it had now, unhappily, to contend with the imprudence of its friends.

The Bank as a Political Issue.

Jackson was to run for a second term. His opponent was Henry Clay. Clay, who in spite of his magnetic eloquence was never a prudent political manager, insisted that the Bank should be one of the main issues of the campaign. The directors protested against this most unwise course, but they could not afford to offend their great champion, who, at this juncture, was quite as obstinate and dictatorial as Jackson himself. Thrown into the dusty arena between clashing political factions, what chance did the Bank have, what chance would any bank have had, which staked its popularity against the popularity of the Hero of New Orleans?

Inflamed by this direct challenge, Jackson, after his triumphant re-election, took the next step in compassing the destruction of the "Monster" by the withdrawal of the public funds. Duane, the then Secretary of the Treasury, refused to obey the President's behest, and a more compliant Secretary was found, in the person of Roger B. Taney, afterwards Chief Justice, and author of the celebrated Dred Scott decision, who proceeded to distribute the Government funds among such of the State banks as could possibly be got into condition to receive them. Compelled by the loss of these deposits to call in its loans, a period of great business depression set in, culminating in the panic of 1837. Two years before, when the financial skies were lowering, a great fire in New York city had swept away the larger part of the business section. During that hard winter monster delegations went on to Washington to implore the President to cease his war against the Bank. Jackson only swore and stormed at them, between the puffs from his cob-pipe, and bade them go to Nick Biddle, who had millions lying idle in his vaults.

Final Downfall of the Bank.

When the charter finally expired, in 1836, so determined was Philadelphia not to lose the Bank, and her commercial supremacy over New York at the same time, that a State charter was procured, and five years more of life as the United States Bank of Pennsylvania was left to the concern. But its birth was tainted. Bribery in securing its charter, followed by the wildest of speculative banking by Biddle and his associates when once relieved from Governmental restraint, ended finally in ruin and disgrace to all concerned. The Bank, with many others, suspended twice, once in 1837, again in 1839, and finally, in 1842, closed its doors for good. Biddle was

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arrested, and only escaped imprisonment on a technicality. He died the next year, insolvent and broken hearted, Jackson himself dying the year after.

Although the most rigid Congressional investigation failed to unearth any serious mismanagement in the conduct of the old Bank, it naturally, though most unjustly, had to bear much of the odium which was heaped on the new Bank after its downfall. No institution ever had stronger friends or more inveterate foes. Many people believed that the Bank of the United States could not fail.

Three months before it wound up its affairs, its stock sold for 116. For a decade, or more, Bank or no Bank was the paramount issue in American politics, and was only dwarfed by the rising agitation against slavery. While at times sinking to the level of a personal quarrel between Jackson and Biddle, the "Bank war" was, in reality, only a phase of that contest between democracy and the "money power" which so largely engrosses the annals of all republics. The Bank then stood for railroads, trusts and our modern combinations of capital. All those prejudices and superstitions which are continually smouldering against organized capital blazed out in the early thirties against this "Monster" and "Beast," which Jackson and his demagogic advisers constantly affirmed was destroying our liberties.

The struggle of the masses for political power culminated in the election of Jackson in 1828. Before that time, our Massachusetts and Virginia Presidents, with their Administrations, had adhered, in varying degrees, to old-world precedents and traditions. The advent of the Tennessean marked the downfall of the old classical order, and as a part of that order and one of its main bulwarks, the United States Bank was overthrown.

The State banks, which had contributed in no small measure to this end, flooded the country with their paper issues, and for the next twenty years we had "all kinds of money" in circulation. But these banks, in the crisis of our Civil War, were again tried and found wanting, and the National bank idea had a sort of rebirth in the National banking system devised by Secretary Chase.

Meantime, the independent Treasury had, after considerable opposition, commended itself to public favor, so that to-day our various sub-Treasuries, together with the National banks, perform about the same functions and stand in nearly the same relations to the Federal Government as did the first and second banks of the United States.

JESSE C. JOY.

DOUBLE-FACED BANK NOTE.—A freak $50 bank note caused W. H. Adams, of Chicago, to miss his Christmas dinner. Mr. Adams is a member of the firm of Adams & Smith, dealers in stocks and bonds. On Christmas eve, when the Cashier tried to balance his books he found he was $50 short, and Mr. Adams took it upon himself to try and find the shortage. He went to the office early in the morning and spent the entire day in counting the money and checking the books. Late in the afternoon he found a bill which had caused all the trouble.

It was a bank note, the face value of which was $50, but on the back of which was printed a $100 note. The note had evidently got out of the Government printing office by mistake. The face of the note bears the name of the Ætna National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. The number is 4,251, series of 1882. The check number is A 330,250. It is signed by L. D. Cook, Cashier, and F. W. Truman, President. It was issued on March 10, 1890. On the reverse side the figure C and 100 are plain. The number 4,251 in the center of the note is printed upside down.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEIT $20 GOLD CERTIFICATE.—Act of July 12, 1882, check letter "C," J. W. Lyons, Register, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, portrait of Garfield, No. C2952835. This counterfeit is an untinted photograph and should not deceive the ordinarily careful handler of money.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR SAFEGUARDING AN ASSET CURRENCY.

An elastic paper currency that automatically expands and contracts with the business demand for it, thus preventing the alternate periods of stringency and redundancy now experienced, would be a great improvement on the present bond-secured National bank currency. In an article in the December number of the "North American Review," H. C. McLeod, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, points out that elasticity may be secured by allowing the banks to issue notes on a basis that will afford a fair degree of profit. With profit as an incentive each bank will not only pay out its own notes, but will send back the notes of other banks for redemption in cash.

That the incentive of profit is practically wanting under the present method of issuing circulation is shown by the figures given in the recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency. On three classes of bonds available for circulation purposes the profit was in the case of the fours of 1907 and the threes of 1908 less than one-half of one per cent., and on the fives of 1904 less than three-fourths of one per cent. On the fours of 1925 there is a slight loss in issuing circulation.

There is not the same incentive to send notes in for redemption that there would be if each bank derived a reasonable profit from issuing its notes.

Mr. McLeod does not regard the introduction of the branch banking system into the United States as practicable, but he suggests that the notes could be safely issued by the banks placing themselves under the regulation and supervision of an association, which might be termed the National Bank of Issue, which would be under Government supervision. He proposes that the powers of this association be limited strictly to the issue and redemption of notes, and to the establishment of branches in central reserve cities for redemption purposes only. He also suggests a cash reserve of twenty-five per cent. on circulation and a guaranty fund of five per cent. to redeem the notes of insolvent banks.

These suggestions contemplate the voluntary association of the banks for securing the safety of note issues, and in a way that would not interfere with existing banks. An association assuming to determine the value of paper offered as security for circulating notes would have to be most carefully managed and ought to have branches in all of the principal cities. If the operations of these branches were confined merely to the supervision of note issues they would not interfere with established banks of discount and deposit.

In an address before Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association at the annual meeting in New York, December 19, 1900, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"As to the system of a few larger banks, with a multiplicity of branches * * * which the experience of France, Great Britain and Canada commends to your approval, can a similar system be inaugurated with us? Probably not. While recognizing the value of it as to strength, we are too afraid of centralized power and authority. It antagonizes the spirit of our institutions. But it may be possible to secure to a degree its advantages while avoiding the apprehended danger. Our political system is representative. It begins in small units. The townships, associated by representation, constitute the county, and the counties in like manner the States, and

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from the States that indissoluble federation, the general Government. With no powers specifically extended to it or clearly implied, the Federal authority nevertheless stands for the general defence and the general welfare.

Something like this is vaguely defined in my thought as possible in our banking system. No consolidation of interests, no absolute sovereignty, no powerful head, with authority to create and control, but association with reference to a common defence against common dangers; the individual bank an independent unit; the district clearing-house a center of association, where the surplus strength of the strong could be made available to support with entire safety, and proper reward, the exposed position of the momentarily weak. The district clearing-houses, associated in a similar way, might be made to constitute the national clearing-house, and thus, in lines almost parallel to our political institutions, we might secure in the field of banking what we enjoy in our national life, namely, individual freedom with an associated strength, which in the nation has been found equal to all emergencies. The operation of your own clearing-house in times of peculiar stress and peril typifies what may be realized along the broader lines to which I refer."

No one who is familiar with the history of New England banking and the examples furnished in Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio and other States prior to the Civil War, or the existing practice of issuing notes in Canada and many European and other countries, can question the security of notes issued on commercial assets. On the other hand, no one who is familiar with the diversities of our present banking system would seriously propose that all National banks should be permitted to issue notes equal to their capital secured only by the general assets of the issuing banks, unless some adequate safeguard is thrown around such issues.

All the banks in the United States linked together are unbreakable. If it were possible to combine them in such a way, for the purposes of issuing circulation, that the charge of a monopoly or trust would not justly lie against the union, safety would be assured and the desired independence of individual banks still maintained. That safety could be made certain by a guaranty fund or by some plan of qualified affiliation through clearing-houses or otherwise is hardly open to doubt.

The strongest opposition to an asset currency comes from those whose minds are filled with memories of the "wildcat" currency of the *ante-bellum* days. They do not seem to know that the banks of New England, united through the Suffolk redemption system, issued bank notes that were thoroughly good, even in those days when banking and transportation were not so fully developed as now. With improved methods of communication and the better banking system of to-day, there is no doubt that the current and ultimate redemption of notes could be provided for when once the public mind is educated up to the point of giving up the paternalistic notion that the Government must guarantee the issue of bank notes.

If the banks were permitted to issue circulation to the amount of their capital, without depositing bonds or other special security, their loaning power would be increased 100 per cent. above what it is now. In other words, their capacity to facilitate the business development of the country would be doubled.

Valuable for Reference.—The Cashier of the Elgin (Ill.) National Bank writes, under date of December 21, that after reading THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for fifteen years he finds it so valuable that he has decided to have the numbers bound so as to give the MAGAZINE a permanent place in the bank's library.

By preserving and binding the numbers of the MAGAZINE, subscribers will have at their ready command a very large fund of interesting and valuable information relating to banking and finance, and the index furnished with each volume greatly facilitates reference.

The legal department alone contains information that every bank ought to have at hand continuously in a form easily accessible. It is of direct practical value to know how the courts are construing questions of banking and commercial law, and to be able to refer without loss of time to important decisions.

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

On January 6 the following correspondence was made public:

The President:

I respectfully submit this as my resignation of the high office of Secretary of the Treasury, the same to take effect upon the appointment of my successor.

In this step toward separation from your executive staff, permit me to thank you for the confidence bestowed upon me, and for the kindness and courtesy of which I have been the recipient at your hands.

With most earnest desires for the highest success of your administration, I remain,

Sincerely yours, LYMAN J. GAGE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 19, 1901.

The President's letter accepting the resignation follows:

To Hon. Lyman J. Gage:

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In accepting your resignation, I wish to express my great regret that you feel it necessary to leave the Cabinet, and my hearty thanks for the invaluable services you have rendered. Your service to the nation has been rendered at the cost of loss to you—heavy loss, from a material standpoint, as must ever be the case with a man like you who deliberately abandons the comparative ease and the high pecuniary rewards of a large private business for the exhausting work of the position you have so honorably filled during the last five years. With all good wishes, believe me, most sincerely yours,

WHITE HOUSE, January 4, 1902. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa, has been appointed as Mr. Gage's successor.

The new Secretary of the Treasury is a native of Vermont, having been born in Morristown, that State, November 2, 1848. At an early age he emigrated to Iowa. When twenty-three years old he entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon Iowa. He worked his way through college, and later took a two years' course in the Iowa College of Law.

In 1876 he began to practice law at Denison, Iowa, a small town in the western part of the State, which he still claims as his home. Some years later he became interested in banking, and was made President of the Bank of Denison and also of the Bank of Manilla, Iowa. It was not until the first Bryan campaign that he identified himself with politics.

At the outset of that campaign he came out strongly for McKinley and sound money, and soon acquired a high reputation as a public speaker. He made many speeches, confining himself almost exclusively to financial issues. As a result of his campaign on the stump he was nominated for Governor of Iowa in the following year and was elected.

In January, 1898, he was made Chairman of the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis. The delegates were much impressed with his skill and readiness in debate, and by his efficiency as a presiding officer.

For his second term as Governor he was nominated by acclamation. He continued as a stanch adherent of President McKinley, and made several speeches in the Republican cause in the campaign of 1900. He is prominent in Methodist church circles, and four times he has represented the Des Moines Conference in the Quadrennial General Conference of the denomination.

Governor Shaw is one of the directors of the college from which he was graduated, and Simpson College has conferred upon him the degree of LL D. He was one of the foremost spirits in the founding of the Denison Normal College. He was married on December 6, 1877, to Miss Alice Crawshaw, daughter of James Crawshaw, of Clinton county, Iowa.

In the July, 1901, issue of the MAGAZINE appears a full report of an address delivered by Governor Shaw before the Northeastern Nebraska Bankers' Association, which gives a fair idea of the views he then entertained on banking and financial questions.

A portrait of the new Secretary of the Treasury is presented in this issue of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE as a title illustration.

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COINAGE AND BANKING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR BY CHARLES A. CONANT, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

SIR: In compliance with your commission to investigate and report upon the state of coinage and banking in the Philippine Islands, and to recommend proper legislation to be proposed to Congress with regard to the same, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I visited the Philippine Islands and there took the views of representative business men and bankers in the city of Manila. I visited the city of Hongkong and took the views of leading bankers there upon the proper currency system for the Philippines and upon general monetary conditions in the East, and also conferred with the consuls of the United States at Hongkong and Nagasaki. In Japan, which recently adopted the gold standard, I conferred with the Minister of Finance and the Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan.

The chief medium of exchange in the Philippine Islands at the present time is the Mexican silver dollar, which contains 416 grains of silver of the fineness of 902 one-thousandths. It has become to a large extent the standard money of China and certain other Oriental countries as well as of the Philippine Islands. It has not always, however, been the standard in the Philippines, nor is it the only form of silver money which has been in common use there. The disappearance of gold and the confusion in the forms of money in use led the Spanish Government in 1897 to issue a distinctive Filipino peso, which has circulated in considerable quantities side by side with the Mexican silver dollar. The peso contains less pure silver than the Mexican dollar and has continued, therefore, to remain in the Philippine Islands, while the Mexican dollar has come and gone according to the demand for it in other countries. This Filipino peso is still in circulation, but constitutes only a small percentage of the amount of silver in use in the islands. The steady fall in the gold value of silver has affected prices and wages as expressed in silver in the form of a gradual advance in prices and a slower advance in wages, with the result of a serious loss to the wage earner.

PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

The principles governing the coinage system which I have the honor to recommend are the same as those set forth in the annual report of the Philippine Commission to the War Department last year.

The general lines agreed upon by the commission and myself are as follows:

1. That there should be a distinctive Philippine coin of silver which should be legal tender for fifty cents in the gold money of the United States.

2. That this distinctive silver coin should be known as the peso, should contain twenty-five grams of silver of the fineness of 0.835, and should be divisible into one hundred equal parts, called centavos.

3. That this coins hould be issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands in such quantities, to be determined by such Government, as may be required by the needs of trade.

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4. That the distinctive coin should be maintained at par with gold by the limitation of the amount coined and by a gold reserve, to be constituted from the seigniorage derived from the coinage of silver bullion, and to be employed, in the discretion of the Philippine Government, for the direct exchange of silver for gold, and in such other ways as may be necessary to maintain the parity fixed by law.

5. That the Mexican silver dollar and other coins now in use in the Philippine Islands should cease to be legal tender after specified dates, and that the new silver coins and the gold money of the United States, where not otherwise stipulated by the contract, should be the sole legal tender for public and private obligations.

6. That the new coinage should be executed as far as possible at the mint at Manila, and should bear distinctive devices expressing the fact that it is intended for use in the Philippine Islands.

The Regulation of Banking.

One of the most obvious and pressing needs of the Philippine Islands is an increase of banking facilities and a larger supply of paper currency. Both of these needs are constantly forced upon one's attention in conversation with business men and by observation of the conditions of both retail and wholesale trade. There is a strong desire among Americans that encouragement should be afforded by legislation for the opening of American banks, which shall do business according to American methods, and afford a convenient means of increasing trade with the United States. Among the officers of the army and navy and other public officials, there is also a strong desire for the creation of a legal depositary for United States funds in the custody of public officials. All these ends appear to be legitimate, and can be promoted by legislation so far as such legislation will tend to remove the obstacles imposed by law to the extension of banking facilities.

Such banks as are needed can not be created in the islands under present conditions, because of the prohibition upon the grant of franchises embodied in the last army appropriation act. It is doubtful whether, even in the absence of that restriction, they could be constituted under the National Banking Act and made responsible to the Comptroller of the Currency without direct authority of Congress. In any case no National bank of the United States can lawfully maintain a branch under the interpretation given by every succeeding Comptroller of the Currency to the National Banking Law. It is not possible, therefore, under existing law for any National bank to be established in the Philippine Islands, nor for any National bank of the United States to establish a branch in the Philippine Islands.

Outlines of the Plan Proposed.

For these reasons it is recommended that the National Banking Act be extended, with certain modifications, to the Philippine Islands, and that these modifications include, as the vital conditions of the usefulness and success of American banks, the power to establish branches and to issue circulating notes. This subject was considered in detail by the Philippine Commission, and a plan was agreed upon, upon my recommendation, acceptable to the commission. Its outlines are as follows:

1. That provision should be made by Congress that no person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to conduct a banking business, or to establish or maintain a branch bank, in the Philippine Islands after June 30, 1902, without the written approval of the Government of said islands.

2. That full power should be conferred upon the Government of the Philippine Islands to frame and enforce regulations regarding the business of banking, including the appointment of examiners and the right to have access through such examiners to all the records and assets of all banks doing business in the Philippines.

3. That the laws relating to National banking associations in the United States

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should be extended to the Philippine Islands, with certain important modifications regarding the creation of branches and the issue of circulating notes.

4. That National banks established in the Philippine Islands and National banks of the United States should have authority, with the approval of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to establish branches in any part of said islands and in the United States, but that branches in the United States should not be permitted to discount commercial bills or to make advances upon securities when such transactions are carried on wholly within the United States.

5. That circulating notes may be issued by the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, under the conditions hereinafter set forth, to any National bank established or having branches in the Philippine Islands, to the amount of fifty per cent. of the paid-up capital of said bank without the deposit of United States bonds required by the National Banking Law, but without suspending the provision that bonds shall be deposited to the amount of one-fourth of the capital, but not exceeding $50,000.

6. That the conditions governing the issue of such notes shall be that they shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the issuing bank except public funds; that they shall pay a tax at the rate of one-half of one per cent. per annum into a guaranty fund; that they shall be protected by a cash reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the notes outstanding, of which one-half may be in first-class gold bills or on deposit in some other bank; and that notes shall not be issued in denominations of less than five pesos.

7. That the power to issue notes should not be granted to any bank having a capital of less than $500,000.

8. That the guaranty fund constituted by the payment of the tax upon circulation should be employed for the immediate redemption of the notes of failed banks, but that such fund should have a lien upon the assets of a failed bank for the amount thus paid for the redemption of the notes.

9. That the Spanish-Filipino Bank should be required to comply with the requirements regarding circulation governing National banks, except that it may maintain a circulation equal to the whole of its paid-up capital instead of fifty per cent. of such capital.

10. That mortgage banks should be authorized by the Government of the Philippine Islands for making loans upon real estate and agricultural products, and that other banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more may set aside an amount not exceeding one-fourth of their paid-up capital for mortgage business.

11. That mortgage banks should be permitted to loan upon real estate not more than one-third of its value, according to impartial appraisement, and should not be permitted to loan more than one-tenth of their aggregate resources to any one person, firm or corporation.

12. That the Treasury of the United States should be authorized to receive deposits from the Government of the Philippine Islands, and that the treasuries of the two Governments should be authorized to carry on any convenient and proper transactions with each other.

13. That the treasury of the Philippine Islands and its branches may be designated by the Secretary of War as legal depositories of public money.

Classes of Banks to be Dealt With.

The classes of banks with which Congress and the Government of the Philippine Islands will have to deal may be divided arbitrarily into four:

1. National banks of the United States which may establish branches in the Philippine Islands.

2. National banks whose head offices are established in the Philippine Islands.

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3. Banks not national issuing notes in the Philippine Islands.

4. All other banks doing business in the Philippines, including the existing foreign banks, American and foreign loan and trust companies, mortgage banks, Savings banks, and all other forms of investment and finance companies.

It is recommended, therefore, that the National Banking Law be extended to the Philippine Islands, but with several important modifications. The most important of these, beyond those which are merely incidental to the extension, are the power to establish branches, the power to issue notes under different conditions from those imposed by the present National Banking Law, and the authority to devote a small portion of capital to mortgage loans. Among the incidental changes recommended is the amendment of the requirements as to the residence of directors, so that any resident of the Philippine Islands may lawfully act as director of a National bank engaged in business in the Philippines.

Power of Foreign Banks in the Orient.

An American bank doing business in the Orient will be confronted by foreign competitors long established, of unquestioned credit, and possessing great resources. English capital for many years dominated the colonial and foreign banking field, especially in the East, but has recently encountered powerful competition in French, German, Belgian and Russian institutions, or in banks deriving their capital from these sources. No less than nine large banks do business in Hongkong, and other powerful institutions are scattered over Japan and the Russian and French establishments in Eastern Asia. A few of the leading banks doing business in the East, with their capital and reserve funds, appear in the following table:

	Capital and reserve (local currency).	*Capital and reserve (equivalent in United States currency).*
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	$23,700,000 (Mexican)	$11,500,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	1,500,000 (pounds sterling)	7,500,000
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	5,000,000 (Shanghai taels)	5,000,000
Imperial Bank of China	2,500,000 (taels)	5,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India	602,500 (pounds sterling)	3,000,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	26,500,000 (yen)	13,000,000
National Bank of China	324,374 (pounds sterling)	1,500,000
The Bank of Japan	44,600,000 (yen)	22,000,000
Japanese private banks	209,973,431 (yen)	104,000,000

These banks represent only a part of the banking power available in the Orient for competition with American institutions. London is still the center of foreign banking enterprise, and in that city are the head offices or the London offices of some thirty large banks organized to do business in British dependencies and foreign countries, independently of the banks organized chiefly for domestic business in Great Britain and Ireland. The deposits of these colonial and foreign banks having offices in London are about £200,000,000, and represent an advance of nearly a thousand millions of dollars of English money for the development of trade in the British colonies and in foreign countries.

It is this great banking power against which American banks must contend in seeking business in the Orient. It is obvious that if American banks are to make head against such competition they should be benefited by all the privileges and armed with all the proper powers which Congress can confer. These foreign banks derive their power largely from their ability to establish branches throughout the world. There is hardly any Government but that of the United States which prohibits the creation of branch banks and limits its national banking institutions to a single office for doing business. Some idea of the use which has been made of the

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power to establish branches in the leading commercial countries of the world may be obtained from the following list of the number of banking offices in different countries:

	Number of banking offices.
English banks	4,741
Scotch banks	1,061
Irish banks	678
Bank of France	125
Imperial Bank of Germany	330
Bank of Belgium	40
Canadian banks	500

These figures show that the power to establish branches has been freely availed of in all these countries. The figures are incomplete for France and Germany, because they relate only to the central bank of issue and do not include the branches of the other large commercial banks of those countries. The banking business of France is almost wholly concentrated in the hands of five large institutions with head offices in Paris and with branches scattered throughout the Republic, but the exact number of branches is not available. In Germany also many powerful financial institutions compete with the Imperial Bank, and have their branches in every part of the Empire. The same is true, though in a less degree, of Austria-Hungary and of every other country of Europe.

The value of these branches is not merely in giving great power to the central bank, but in affording a channel for the diversion of capital from the points where it is least needed to those where it is most needed. A striking illustration of this transfer of capital is afforded by the history of the Australian banks. Most of them have their head offices nominally in Australia, but all have branch offices in Great Britain. By means of these British branches they have been able to gather up many millions of the savings of British investors and transfer them to Australia for investment on more liberal terms than could possibly be obtained by their employment in Great Britain.

Reliance upon small and isolated banks for the development of the Philippines and for the management of American business there would involve many other objections than their inherent weakness and isolation. They would be unable to attract large deposits of American capital seeking safe employment, and would be limited in the resources they disposed of to their own capital and the local funds of depositors in the Philippines. Scarcity of capital would continue under such a system to retard the development of the islands, and the lack of close association with other American banks would place the local banks of the Philippines more or less at the mercy of their powerful foreign rivals.

The Pressing Need for Paper Currency.

The paper currency of the Philippines is now limited to the issues of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, and such amounts of American paper money as may happen to come to the islands through the operations of the War Department and in the pockets of visitors. This American money rapidly disappears, because it possesses a higher exchange value in Mexican silver at Hongkong and other places than at Manila. The act of the Philippine Government, fixing the value of the American dollar at $2 in Mexican silver, has not seriously affected the quotations of Mexican dollars in other places and has not prevented their fall below fifty cents in gold since the cessation of the acute demand for them in the summer and autumn of the year 1900 for the military operations in China. The quotations of Mexican silver dollars have tended to fall to the level of silver bullion, and have fallen below the official rate fixed at Manila. This fact has inevitably tended to drain American money rapidly away

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from the islands, and even such quantities as remain in the hands of disbursing officers are not all of the denominations required for the convenience of trade. The tendency of American currency to leave the islands will persist so long as present conditions continue, and will probably not be seriously arrested if a sufficient quantity of distinctive silver coins are issued as the basis for monetary operations in the islands.

The Spanish-Filipino Bank has claimed the privilege, under a grant from the Government of Spain, of issuing circulating notes to the amount of three times its paid-up capital. This paid-up capital is $1,500,000 in Mexican currency, entitling the bank under this claim to issue $4,500,000 in circulating notes. The actual issues, according to a statement made by the directors of the bank before Judge Ide, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, at a hearing given on September 9, 1901, never exceeded 3,400,000 pesos. These issues have recently been reduced by degrees to about 2,100,000 pesos, and the directors of the bank have expressed their willingness to conform to the wish of the Philippine Government that the issues should be reduced to the amount of the paid-up capital, or to 1,500,000 pesos. This is equivalent to only $750,000 in gold at the official rate of exchange established at Manila, and even this amount would be subject to deduction if allowance were made for notes lost or destroyed, which still figure as a part of the outstanding obligations of the bank. Leaving aside the American money, which tends to disappear under present conditions, these issues of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, amounting to $1,000,000 or less, constitute the only paper money available in the Philippine Islands.

It is obvious that this small quantity of paper is insufficient for the needs of an active trade. This is pre-eminently true in a country where silver is the usual money in use and payments of large amounts can not be economically made in gold coin, as they can be where gold coins are in universal use. Much complaint is made of the difficulty of carrying even moderate amounts in Mexican silver dollars, especially since these coins have come to represent a value of only fifty cents in gold. The fact that the demand for paper is acute is indicated by the difficulty which the directors of the Spanish-Filipino Bank have encountered in reducing their paper issues. Nearly all the notes in circulation are much worn and defaced, but they are not paid into the bank for reissue, because it is known that the bank is pursuing the policy of reducing its paper issues. As stated by one of the directors of the bank at the hearing already referred to, the notes are a continuing obligation, payable on demand, but without set date of payment. It is not possible to call them in when their holders do not choose to present them, unless by notice of repudiation after a certain date, which would be contrary to the principles upon which notes are issued by solvent banks.

Necessity of Liberal Provisions for Note Issues.

Ability to obtain a larger volume of paper currency is not only vital to the prosperity of the Philippines, but the privilege of issuing notes upon a profitable basis is one of the most effective weapons of competition with the foreign banks which can be put into the hands of American banks doing business in the islands. This weapon will not be supplied by the power to issue notes under the provisions of the present National Banking Law, requiring the deposit in the Treasury of United States bonds for the full face value of the notes issued. This privilege would certainly not be availed of sufficiently to supply the paper circulation urgently needed in the Philippine Islands. The reason why it would not be availed of is found in the relatively small profit obtained upon circulation when thus secured, with the various restrictions which govern it, when compared with the profit obtained by the direct loan of the capital without the formalities attending its investment in bonds.

Circulating notes will not be issued by any bank under conditions which afford no

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profit. The contraction of the bank currency which went on for many years, even in the United States, because of the high price of bonds, is a slight indication of the influences which would operate on an American bank doing business in a country where a much higher rate of return can be earned by capital than under present conditions at home. The obstacles to issuing notes in the Philippines based upon United States bonds would be greater than in the United States, because of the absence of a local bond market, the necessity of obtaining bonds from long distances at high prices, and the delay which would occur in reducing circulation and getting possession of the bonds when market conditions suggested it. It is not an unreasonble assertion that American banks, clothed only with the power of issuing notes under the conditions of the present National Banking Law, would, because of these obstacles, entirely refrain from issuing notes and would leave the islands without any increase in this class of paper currency.

It is recommended that different and more liberal provisions be made in respect to note issue, holding out sufficient prospect of profit to induce National banks established in the Philippines to supply the pressing need for currency. There can be no question of the safety of such issues in the case of banks with the large capital which has been suggested in this report, with their profits and losses diffused over different sections and different countries through the system of branches. The colonial and foreign banks having their head offices in London issue notes upon their general assets in various countries of the Orient, Africa and South America without depositing special pledges with the British Government or with the local government where they are established for the security of these notes. The reputation and resources of the bank are in many cases superior to any reputation for security which they would derive from having deposited any part of their assets as pledges with the local governments.

The deposit of the assets of a bank in a Government office or in any place out of its own custody deprives the bank of that quick command of its resources which is one of the fundamental principles of safe commercial banking. Even where the English law sometimes requires banks to hold certain classes of assets against their issues of notes, these assets are held in most cases in the bank itself, and the bank is not required to part with control over its resources. The same is true of all the great banking institutions of the European Continent. The special securities required for the protection of circulation are held by the bank itself, and are not segregated in the public treasury from its banking resources. Whatever distinction may be drawn between the business of these banks, because of their size and the importance of their transactions, and the business of local banks in the United States, will not lie against this class of banks to be established in the Philippine Islands if the recommendations of this report are adopted, because such banks will conform more closely to the great banks of issue in Europe than to the isolated banks of modest capital in the small towns and cities of the United States.

A circulating note is only another form of certified check put into a form which permits its ready transfer from hand to hand without indorsement. As an obligation of the bank it differs in no essential respect from the obligation to a depositor, except where its character is strengthened by making it a preferred lien upon all the assets. Both the deposit obligation and the note obligation are liabilities payable on demand. If there is any distinction, it is in favor of the note obligation, because a note circulates through many hands and is less likely than a deposit obligation to be a subject of frequent demands upon the bank. The power to issue notes instead of issuing obligations in the form of deposit receipts is important in an undeveloped country, because the people of such a country are less accustomed than in a fully developed country to the use of other forms of credit. To deprive them of that form of credit is to discriminate against those seetions which desire notes and in

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favor of those sections which make use chiefly of deposit accounts and checks. There is no reason by which this discrimination can be justified unless it is required by public security and convenience. Upon these grounds it is only necessary to provide that the power to issue notes shall be safeguarded in a manner which will insure the redemption of the notes in full in case of the failure or liquidation of the bank by which they are issued.

Safeguards Suggested for Note Issues.

The safeguards recommended in regard to the issue of circulating notes by banks in the Philippine Islands are:

1. That notes shall not be issued except by banks with a capital of $500,000 or more.

2. That notes shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the issuing bank.

3. That notes shall not be issued beyond the amount of fifty per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank.

4. That a reserve shall be kept in cash or in cash obligations equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the circulation outstanding.

5. That banks issuing notes shall continue to make the deposit of $50,000 in United States bonds required from National banks with a capital of $200,000 or more as a preliminary to beginning business, and that such bonds shall constitute a part of the security for note issues.

6. That a tax at the rate of one-half of one per cent. per annum shall be paid upon the circulation actually outstanding, whose proceeds shall constitute a safety fund to be used, if necessary, for the redemption of notes of failed banks beyond the amount provided by the first lien upon their assets.

7. That bank notes shall not be issued below the denomination of five pesos, or $2.50.

These safeguards are abundantly sufficient, judged by the history of banks of issue during the last century in the United States and in other countries, to insure the redemption of the notes of failed banks in full in all cases. The effects of limiting the issue of notes to large banks have already been pointed out.

The provision that the notes shall be a first lien upon the assets would in itself provide for the payment of the notes in full in almost every case, without permanent drafts upon the guaranty fund. The average dividends paid by National banks in the United States which have been placed in the hands of Receivers have been about seventy-five per cent. The assets have rarely fallen below the amount required to pay the full value of the circulating notes. If this is the experience with several thousands of isolated banks, some of them of very slender resources and conducted by persons with limited banking experience, a much better showing would obviously be made by strong banks with widely diffused resources and such a limited power of issue as is proposed for the Philippine Islands.

The limitation of the amount of notes issued to fifty per cent. of the capital of the bank is a precaution which goes beyond that of the banking law of Canada, where the system has been most effectively worked out of issuing notes upon the general credit of the banks. Banks are there permitted to issue notes to the full amount of their capital and are not required to deposit any pledges in the custody of the Dominion Government, except the bank-note guaranty fund, which is constituted from the proceeds of the tax upon circulation. In the few cases of failure which have occurred since the creation of the guaranty fund, the notes of the Canadian banks have remained constantly at par and have been redeemed promptly from the fund without seriously reducing its amount. The Government has been able in nearly every case to recover from the assets of the bank on behalf of the fund a sufficient amount to cover all the amounts disbursed for the redemption of the notes.

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SUSTAINING THE GUARANTEE FUND BY TAXATION.

The sufficiency of the rate of taxation provided for maintaining the guaranty fund may be judged from the history of the National banking system of the United States. The rate of taxation there levied upon circulation from the beginning of the National system until very recently has been one per cent. per annum. The proceeds of this tax have been about $90,000,000. The total circulation of failed National banks at the time of failure has been about $22,000,000. If the notes represented by this circulation had not been secured by United States bonds, but had been a claim upon the general assets of the issuing banks, seventy-five per cent. of this amount, or about $16,500,000, would have been provided for from the general assets. This would have left $5,500,000 to fall upon the guaranty fund, if such a fund had been constituted from the proceeds of taxation. As this fund would have been $90,000,000, the demands upon it would have been less than one-fifteenth of this amount, and the fund would have scarcely felt the effect of paying these losses. It is obviously safe, therefore, to make the tax one-half the rate which has been collected upon the circulation of National banks in the United States, or one-half of one per cent. Such a tax would have raised upon the circulation of the National banks up to a recent date, $45,000,000, or about nine times the demands which would have been made upon the guaranty fund if the notes of failed National banks had not been secured by United States bonds.

Additional safeguards are provided for the circulation proposed for the Philippines in the provisions for a specific cash reserve against circulation and for the continuance of the system of minimum bond deposits by banks entering upon business. A bank having a capital of $500,000 would be permitted to issue only $250,000 in the class of notes recommended in this report. These notes would be covered at the outset to the amount of twenty per cent. by the bond deposit which is required as a preliminary to beginning business under the National Banking Law. The further requirement that banks should hold a reserve of twenty-five per cent. of their circulation, or an amount of $62,500, if they issued circulation to their full legal limit, would add another safeguard, raising the total proportion of the circulation fully covered by special security to forty-five per cent. There would be still another small amount in the custody of the Government to make up the five per cent. fund for the current redemption of notes. If this fund and the other two resources mentioned remained unimpaired, the notes would be covered by actual cash or bonded security to the amount of fifty per cent. of their face value. It is possible that in case of failure the cash reserve required against circulation would be found to be somewhat impaired, but frequent reports of the state of this reserve and of the other resources of the bank would enable the bank examiners and officials to note any weakness in bank management, and to take prompt steps to correct it or close the bank before its resources became further impaired. Deliberate fraud in making returns might conceal a depleted reserve between the dates of two inspections, but all banking experience demonstrates that such fraud is rare and is extremely difficult in the case of a large bank having many agents and high-salaried officials of supposed good standing and responsibility.

The requirement that a cash reserve shall be kept against circulation goes beyond the requirements of the National Banking Law in respect to notes secured by the deposit of bonds in the United States Treasury. There is at present no requirement for a cash reserve against circulation except the small fund of five per cent. for current redemption deposited in the Treasury at Washington. It is proper that such a reserve should be kept, because it constitutes a resource more immediately available for cash demands than any class of securities. It is recommended, however, that half of this reserve may consist of gold bills drawn upon countries out-

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side of the Philippine Islands or in deposits in other banks. The sale of such bills or drafts upon such foreign bank deposits are the equivalent of gold and would be more acceptable than coin or bullion when the demand for money took the form of a demand for export.

STATUS OF EXISTING BANKS.

The adoption of a new banking system in the Philippines is necessarily complicated by consideration of the status of existing banks in the islands. The principal commercial banks are three in number—the Spanish-Filipino Bank, and branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The latter banks, both owned in England, do not issue circulating notes and will come under regulations adopted by the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands only so far as those regulations apply generally to all banks of their character. All of these banks have abundant capital, are prudently conducted, and are entirely safe in their character and management. The two English branch banks have behind their obligations in the Philippines the great resources of the parent banks, and the Spanish-Filipino Bank has a surplus fund equal to more than fifty per cent. of its paid-up capital.

The case of the Spanish-Filipino Bank stands upon a different footing from the others in respect to the issue of notes. This bank claims the exclusive right of issuing notes within the entire Philippine Archipelago under a special charter of the Spanish Government. The bank was founded in 1851, and is governed by by laws and regulations approved by the Spanish Government in a royal decree dated October 17, 1854, with subsequent amendments. The last decree of the Royal Government was dated July 14, 1897, and approved changes in the by-laws recommended to the bank in the previous year. The original capital of the bank was 400,000 pesos, divided into shares of 200 pesos each, payable to order. Authority was given by several subsequent decrees to increase the capital to 4,500,000 pesos, but this authority has been availed of only to the limit of 1,500,000 pesos. The decree of October 17, 1854, granted to the bank the exclusive right to issue notes payable to bearer on demand, for general circulation in the Philippine Islands. The decree of June 5, 1864, authorized the bank to issue notes to the amount of double its paid-up capital. The decree of February 7, 1896, authorized the issue of notes to the amount of three times the paid-up capital of the bank, subject to the provisions of article 180 of the commercial code, which provides that banks shall keep in their vaults in cash at least one-fourth of the amount of the deposits and current cash accounts and of notes in general circulation. The same decree extended the charter of the bank for twenty-five years from the date of the expiration of the present grant, which is January 1, 1903.

CLAIMS OF THE SPANISH-FILIPINO BANK.

The Spanish-Filipino Bank under these grants claims that its exclusive right to issue circulating notes in the Philippine Archipelago continues unimpaired until January 1, 1928, and that its authority extends to the issue of 4,500,000 pesos of such notes. The actual maximum attained by the issue was about 3,400,000 pesos in 1898. The amount has since been reduced to about 2,100,000 pesos and is still in process of reduction. The legal question, whether the exclusive privilege claimed by the bank is one which cannot lawfully be impaired by the government of the Philippine Islands, is one of a comprehensive character, involving important considerations of Spanish and American law regarding the obligation of contracts and the character and sanctity of the franchise. Without undertaking to deal with these questions, it may be pointed out that the Congress of the United States would probably be able to find means to render the privilege of the bank nugatory, under the decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining the power of Congress to levy a tax of

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ten per cent. upon the issues of banks other than National banks. In my opinion it would not be advisable to exert such a power as this, not only because of the arbitrary character of such action toward the bank and the effect it might have upon its credit and that of its many commercial patrons in Manila and throughout the islands, but because of the contraction which it would operate in the volume of paper currency. Such action, taking effect at any near date, would be likely to invoke something like a commercial crisis, which would be without excuse.

It is obvious, however, that the existing privileges of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, in so far as they restrict the power to establish other banks of issue, are in conflict with the interests of the commerce of the Philippines and are, therefore, opposed to the public policy of the Government of the United States and of the Philippine Islands. Fortunately, the directors of the Spanish-Filipino Bank appear to recognize this fact and to be ready to adapt themselves to the new conditions established by American sovereignty and the increase in American trade which will naturally follow. The bank is governed in its ordinary commercial transactions by two directors. More important questions are submitted to a board of governors, and questions affecting the statutes of the bank are submitted to meetings of the shareholders. The two directors, Messrs. Balbas and La Rosa, appeared before Judge Ide, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, during my presence in Manila, on the occasion already referred to, and discussed with him a recent dispatch from the Department at Washington suggesting that the circulation be brought within the limits of the paid-up capital of the bank. Both gentlemen expressed their willingness to comply with this suggestion and to adopt other safeguards conforming in some respects to the American law regarding the issue of notes. They were willing as soon as practicable to reduce their circulation within the limits of the paid-up capital, to deposit bonds with the Government of the Philippine Islands as partial security for their outstanding notes, and to maintain the reserves already required by Spanish law. In respect to the exclusive character of the privileges of the bank they reserved an official opinion for the judgment of their shareholders, but Senor Balbas, the managing director, frankly expressed his personal opposition to monopoly, and evidently anticipated that the exclusive privilege would be objected to by the American Government.

Need for Mortgage Banks.

One of the most influential means of promoting prosperity in the agricultural districts of the Philippine Islands would be a system of loans at moderate rates to agriculturists. The desire for some system of such loans was strongly expressed in many towns and provinces on the tour of the commission for the creation of civil governments, and such a system is vigorously urged by the commission in their annual report. The methods of agriculture now employed in the islands are antiquated and fail to yield the best results attainable by the culture of the soil. Even such slender resources for their development as the people possessed prior to the insurrection of 1896 have been impaired by the disorders of the succeeding five years, down to the restoration of civil government in the spring of the present year. The means of education in better methods are being offered, to some extent, by the system of agricultural colleges which is provided for in the scheme of education prepared by the efficient Commissioner of Education of the islands. The instruction given in such improved methods can not well be availed of, however, unless cultivators have the means of acquiring good seed, draft animals and modern tools. Only by some system of agricultural loans can these means be placed in the hands of the people, and the stimulus given to the agriculture of the islands which will produce the results which their rich resources are capable of yielding. Interest rates for agricultural loans are now excessively high. Small money lenders charge inter-

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est running as high as twenty-five per cent. per annum, and in some cases approaching, with commissions and charges, the almost incredible limit of forty per cent. A large corporation which does business in Negros, nominally charges twenty-five per cent., but in effect collects from thirty to forty per cent. upon the value of the amount loaned, by requiring that the crop of the borrower shall be delivered at the price fixed by the company, that purchases of supplies shall be made from its stores, and that other operations connected with the marketing of the crop shall be conducted under its charge and at its profit. It is obvious that under favorable conditions a rich field lies open here for the loan of American capital at rates which will greatly relieve the present condition of borrowers in the Philippines and yet afford profits far in excess of those which are usually earned in enterprises at home.

RESTRICTIONS UPON MORTGAGE BANKS.

The limitations which should be imposed upon banks engaged in the mortgage business are the fundamental ones which distinguish such forms of banking from commercial banking. Banks engaged in accepting deposits payable on demand and especially those engaged in the issue of circulating notes, which are also payable in lawful money on demand, can not safely embark any portion of their deposits in securities which can not be quickly converted into cash at need. A bank devoted wholly to mortgage business, on the other hand, may derive its resources, if it is properly conducted, from deposits for long terms or from the sale of bonds payable at fixed dates. The method adopted by the leading mortgage banks of Europe, to which the Philippine Commission have made reference in their annual report, is to sell bonds from time to time in comparatively small blocks maturing in a general way and on the average at about the time when given amounts of their mortgage loans mature. The proceeds of the loans constitute the resources from which the bonds may be redeemed. In practice new issues of bonds are usually eagerly taken by investors and the proceeds applied to the continuance of old loans and the granting of new ones, but the condition of solvency required for such banks is the same as that for commercial and note-issuing banks—that they shall have at command the resources for meeting their obligations when they mature. The difference between them consists in the fact that the obligations of commercial banks may mature at any moment without notice, while those of mortgage banks mature only at fixed dates against which full preparation can be made.

If Congress authorizes mortgage banks in the Philippine Islands, it is recommended that such banks be governed by the following restrictions:

1. That no such bank shall be authorized with a less capital than $250,000.

2. That such a bank shall not loan more than ten per cent. of its aggregate resources to any one person, firm or corporation.

3. That such a bank shall not loan upon any real estate more than one-third the market value of such property as determined under regulations to be framed by the Government of the Philippine Islands.

4. That such a bank shall not loan more than one-third of its aggregate resources upon the security of building lots or buildings in cities or large towns.

5. That such banks shall be subject to such visitation, inspection, and regulation as may be imposed by the Government of the Philippine Islands.

SCOPE OF THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

The possession of a sound and sufficient currency is one of the most essential factors in the industrial progress of any community, because the state of the currency affects all classes of business transactions and every individual. In this respect the proper regulation of the currency is more important than the regulations governing almost any other single branch of the public administration or those affecting any one or several industries. In making the recommendations em-

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bodied in this report the effort has been made to consider all aspects of the needs of the Philippine Islands and of their future growth. The systems of coinage and banking recommended are capable of indefinite expansion as the need for money and credit extends with the growth of business.

Unless it contains defects which are not apparent, this system will, if adopted, require no material change for many years to come. The tendency of the silver coins which are proposed will be, if they are exported for any reason, to return to the Philippine Islands, because they will have a higher exchange value in gold in Manila than their bullion value in any foreign country. Containing less silver than the Mexican silver dollar, they will not pass into general circulation in other countries where they are not legal tender and where silver money tends to the level of the price of silver bullion. If, however, the new coins should prove acceptable in foreign countries, as have the Mexican silver dollar and the British dollar, the Government of the Philippine Islands would profit rather than lose by such a condition, because a seigniorage would be derived from the additional coinage, and these profits would be added to the reserve fund held in Manila for maintaining the coins at par with gold.

It is one of the most important conditions of the progress of the islands that the currency system should be such as to attract American and foreign capital by the assurance that investments there can be realized upon at any time in the standard money of the world. For this important result of bringing into the islands the means of developing their great natural resources even some temporary benefits might well be sacrificed, if such benefits pertained to the existing system or to a special silver coinage. The system proposed, however, is substantially the system of two other important oriental countries—British India and Japan—and conforms to the standard of the European countries with which the chief trade of the Philippines has heretofore been conducted. By continuing the use of silver upon substantially the present basis the consequences of any jar attending the adoption of a new system will be avoided, and all the benefits will be attained which would be derived from either the silver standard alone or the complete introduction of American currency.

The maintenance of the gold standard in a country of small resources depends to some extent upon the state of its trade relations with other countries. In the case of Japan large imports of merchandise undoubtedly had something to do with the loss of gold in the year 1900. The effect of this pressure for gold was intensified by the absence of a well-regulated stock market, which serves in every country as a buffer between the market for merchandise and the market for gold, lightening the shock of any special demand for either class of commodities by affording another acceptable means of exchange and permitting the adjustment of international balances without strain upon the currency system. In the Philippine Islands the course of business in the future should be such as to preclude any pressure for gold and to increase the supply of metallic money.

If American capital comes to the Philippines in large amounts for investment it will come chiefly in the form of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing machinery, railway equipment, and supplies for the maintenance of laborers. Investments of capital in undeveloped countries are inevitably made in these forms in the ultimate analysis, since the money advanced by the investor is expended by promoters for these necessary elements in carrying on their enterprises. So long as these investments exceed the demands upon the islands there will be an excess of imports of merchandise, which will not require to be paid for by a countermovement of merchandise or gold. On the contrary, the only compensation made to the investor will be in the form of printed certificates of bonds or shares, whose issue will not for the time being impose any burden for repayment of the principal upon the productive resources of the islands. Contented with a small portion of the net proceeds of the

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islands in the form of interest, the whole body of investors, including those entering the market with new savings, will steadily send more to the islands than they take away.

If any danger is to be feared in the influence of the balance of trade upon the maintenance of the gold standard, it would arise only at that distant date at which new capital would cease to enter the islands and the profits of existing enterprises would be continuously withdrawn under a system of absentee ownership. This condition is too problematical and too far in the future to call for legislative provisions at the present time except such as will tend to keep capital in the islands and encourage its continuous investment and the investment of the interest upon it in new enterprises. This continuous reinvestment of capital was the history of British investments in Australia, until a shock was given to confidence in 1893 by excessive loans by the banks upon landed security, which deprived them of the power to meet their demand obligations. The drain of the precious metals from a country suffering from unfortunate economic conditions will affect either metal which may happen to be the standard, whether that metal be silver or gold. Against such unfavorable conditions it is not the function of currency legislation to make direct provision, but such provision is indirectly made in a manner which is highly effective by the adoption of a system which insures the stability and sufficiency of the circulating medium in all its forms, and holds out the inducement of security and opportunity for the continuous reinvestment of capital.

The disturbing influence of demands upon the stock of metallic money is greatly mitigated in any country by a flexible and unfettered bank-note currency. Such a currency automatically takes the place of coin in meeting pressing demands for the tool of exchange, and the demand for it throws upon the banks the obligation of restoring the supply of precious metals in order to maintain the reserves required by law. A bank-note currency such as is recommended in this report is capable of indefinite expansion as the demand increases for additional credit facilities and for a larger volume of money. It is a necessary forerunner of the system of checks and deposit accounts—those more perfected forms of credit which tend to supersede it in advanced commercial communities. If the duty is imposed upon the banks, as proposed, of maintaining specified reserves against every increase of their issue, they will be led by self-interest and the interest of the business of the islands to supply a sufficient volume of paper currency and at the same time to protect it by an increase in the metallic stock adequate to the expanding needs of trade. Such an auxiliary to a proper coinage system will do much to promote its successful operation, to lighten the burden of interest charges upon the Filipino people, and to hold out the inducement to the large investment of American capital so essential to the prosperity of the country and the justification of American sovereignty both to the people of the islands and the citizens of the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted. CHARLES A. CONANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1901.

New York State Banks.—Report of condition at the close of business on Tuesday, December 3, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	$226,827,188	Capital	$27,720,700
Liability of directors as makers	8,635,143	Surplus fund	18,369,708
Overdrafts	176,440	Undivided profits	11,544,354
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	37,998,712	Due depositors on demand	309,860,661
Real estate	11,155,221	Due to trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	85,987,149
Mortgages owned	3,888,177	Due savings banks	15,151,284
Stocks and bonds	26,366,863	Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	2,490,889
Specie	28,299,840	Amount not included under any of the above heads	491,365
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	17,143,745	Add for cents	298
Cash items	59,912,231		
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,712,221		
Add for cents	627		
	$421,616,408		$421,616,408

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NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

HOW TO READ THE MONEY ARTICLE. By CHARLES DUGUID. London: Effingham Wilson.

Although written for English readers, this work contains a great deal of valuable information for American financial students also. Explanation is given of many of the technical terms employed by writers in dealing with topics bearing on the finances, and the influences of various conditions on the money markets and business matters generally.

THE LAW OF PROMISSORY NOTES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, ETC. By LESLIE J. TOMPKINS, M.S., LL.M. New York: Business Publishing Co.

This is a very concise and conveniently arranged statement of the law and rules relating to notes, checks and negotiable instruments in general, and will be found serviceable to bankers and commercial lawyers.

The RISE OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, by ADOLPH OSCAR ELIASON, M. A.

In a thesis presented at the University of Wisconsin as a part of the work done for the degree of doctor of philosophy, Mr. Eliason laid down the following proposition: "There were no commercial banks in America during the colonial period. The so-called banks of this period existed merely for the purpose of issuing notes and were not commercial in character. The first real bank to be established was the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781. This tardy rise of banking institutions was due to the peculiar conditions of colonial trade and industry. Commercial banking institutions did not arise until there was a change in these conditions which made the rise and growth of banks necessary, and when they did arise, commercial banking developed in compliance with trade requirements."

We often hear complaints at the present day of "the lack of banking facilities in agricultural communities," and branch banking or some other scheme is prescribed by the currency reformers as the appropriate remedy. In the early history of the country it was thought that paper money, issued on the security of land or merchandise, was what was needed, and the so-called banks of that time were, as Mr. Eliason says, mere paper-money machines. After failures, more or less disastrous, the era of commercial banking commenced as called for by the development of the country. From this it seems that the bank is not the forerunner but an accompaniment of business. It would be, perhaps, too narrow an application of this theory to declare that a bank only measures the volume of business as a clock does time, or as a thermometer registers the temperature. A bank is not quite so passive an instrument as this: for by making business easier and money more effective banks undoubtedly multiply business activity and in time assist in the creation of capital. However, without resources that are capable of profitable exploitation a community can have no need for a bank. Resources of lands, minerals, forests, etc., are not enough; there must be an enterprising population capable of bringing latent resources into a realizable form. The people of Scotland, though laboring under the disadvantages of a small country, and a scanty soil, have made greater progress than the people of many other countries under more favorable conditions. The branch

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banking system exists in Scotland and in several of the other countries also, but in no case has it been the determining factor in the development of the natural resources. Branch banking may, of course, be an economical form of handling a country's banking capital; but in a country which permits the organization of National banks with $25,000 capital, State banks with $5,000 capital (in some States) and private banks without any known capital, the field is certainly open enough.

Mr. Eliason's monograph gives evidence of thorough and careful research, and the numerous authorities cited show how completely he has covered the early banking and financial history of the country. It is a painstaking and scholarly investigation of two early epochs of the banking history of the United States and a serious and valuable contribution to banking literature.

BANKING: NOTES ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING, AND LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM ITS HISTORY. By ARTHUR DOUGALL COCHRANE. London: Effingham Wilson.

In his introduction the author says: "The utmost care has been taken to verify every fact quoted in this book." Perhaps so; but it is not evident that the same care was taken to verify the names used in the work, as Mr. Cochrane speaks of "McCallough's Men and Measures," and "Nathanial Biddle." To demand accuracy, even in the matter of names, is doubtless asking too much of British writers on American finance.

Mr. Cochrane shows us what was the real cause of the American Revolution. He says: "Previous to the American Revolution numerous swindling 'land banks' in what were then known as our Colonies were issuing notes broadcast, and repudiating them afterwards when presented for payment. Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale University, admits that it was the just repression of these wild-cat schemes by England which led to the Rebellion."

Prof. Sumner's "History of Banking in the United States" is quoted to sustain this view, and with an apparent show of reason. It is doubtful, however, if Prof. Sumner intended to imply that the rebellion of the American Colonies was unjustifiable.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS—THE GROWTH AND RIGHTS OF AGGREGATED CAPITAL. By JOHN R. DOS PASSOS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a thorough statement of the legal principles involved in the formation of corporations and combinations. It is contended that vast aggregations of capital do not create monopolies, as exclusive privileges are not conferred.

The author makes a plea for a careful study of the subject before attempting to suppress trusts by legislation, as ill-advised laws designed for the control of commercial relations have been almost invariably ineffective. He cites as an instance of this that there are already severe Federal and State laws against combinations and trusts, but that most of them are not enforced.

Much of the denunciation of large corporations undoubtedly proceeds from those who view all accumulations of wealth with suspicion, and certainly nothing is to be gained in dealing with the great combinations until all the light possible has been thrown on their organization and operation. Mr. Dos Passos has ably stated many of the legal and economic principles that should be kept in mind in forming a proper estimate of the relations of corporations to the public. His optimistic tone regarding trusts will prove an offset to the vague denunciations of the politicians. Perhaps, in the end, it will be found that while the consolidations of capital are not without dangerous possibilities, they may be averted by wise and well-considered public control. Mr. Dos Passos makes a strong argument in favor of that moderation which is an essential to intelligent legislation.

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STATE BANKS—REPORTS OF SUPERVISING OFFICERS.

VERMONT.

The report of Frederick S. Platt, Inspector of Finance for the State of Vermont, just received, gives some interesting facts in regard to the Savings banks and trust companies of that State.

The statements and reports show the condition of such institutions at close of business June 30, 1901.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Twenty-two Savings banks and nineteen trust companies have done business in the State during the year ending June 30, 1901.

The aggregate deposits in the Savings banks, Savings institutions and trust companies at close of business June 30, 1901, was $40,209,059, which is $1,918,664 more than was on deposit June 30, 1900.

The number of depositors was 123,151, a gain of 4,797 during the year.

107,695 residents of Vermont had deposits of $33,415,771; 15,456 non-residents had deposits of $6,769,544.

Resident depositors show an increase for the year of 3,896 in number and $1,546,885 in amount of deposits.

Non-resident depositors increased 901 in number and the amount of their deposits increased $348,036.

Three banks have reported among liabilities dividends due depositors July 1, 1901, to the amount in all of $23,742, without classifying same between resident and non-resident depositors.

This $23,742 is included in the $40,209,059 aggregate amount of all deposits, but is not included in either the above division of deposits between resident and non-resident depositors.

The average amount of deposits to each depositor was on June 30, 1901, $326.50, an increase in average for the year of $2.98.

The average deposit to each resident depositor was $310.28, as compared with $307.02, the average June 30, 1900.

The average deposit to each non-resident depositor was $437.99, which is $3.19 less than the average June 30, 1900.

Depositors to the number of 3,460 had each more than $1,500 in a bank. The total amount of such deposits was $7,358,444.53, an average of $2,126.72.

This class of depositors show an increase of 240 in number, $588,425.18 in amount, and $24.24 in average since June 30, 1900.

RESOURCES.

The total resources of all Savings banks, Savings institutions and trust companies on June 30, 1901, were $43,384,106.19 and exceeded the resources June 30, 1900, by $2,029,758.15.

These resources are classified as follows, cents omitted:

DESCRIPTION.	*Amount.*	*Compared with June 30, 1900.* Inc. or Dec.
Mortgages on real estate in Vermont	$8,131,182	$326,911
Mortgages on real estate elsewhere	15,077,207	1,249,389
Loans on personal security	2,807,518	*135,268
Loans on deposit book collateral	169,621	21,372
Loans on bank stock collateral	223,113	19,784
Loans on mortgage collateral	686,334	39,392
Loans on other collateral	364,277	*98,391
Loans to towns, cities, etc	906,266	93,447
United States bonds	855,854	*131,078
Municipal bonds	9,488,310	563,175
Real estate for banking purposes	324,337	2,880
Real estate by foreclosure	674,900	*72,998
Bank stock	472,767	6,703
Miscellaneous assets	88,834	*191,408
Deposits in banks	2,656,264	373,282
Cash on hand	457,313	*37,434
Total	$43,384,106	$2,696,338
Net increase	....	2,029,758

* Decrease.

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SURPLUS, TAXES AND EXPENSES.

The twenty-two Savings banks have a "surplus fund reserved" amounting to $1,025,136; this is $41,894 more than the "surplus fund reserved" of the same banks June 30, 1900.

The total surplus and accumulated profits (exclusive of capital stock) of all the Savings banks and trust companies was $2,085,647, an increase during the year of $116,465.

During the last year taxes to the amount of $255,159 have been paid into the State Treasury by the Savings banks and trust companies; this is $18,566 more than were paid the year before.

The expenses of the Savings banks and trust companies for the year have been (in addition to taxes) $201,918.79, which is $11,087.16 more than the expenses of the previous year.

The average expense for each $1,000 of deposits cared for was $5.02, which is four cents more than the average expense per $1,000 for year ending June 30, 1900.

DIVIDENDS TO DEPOSITORS.

The total amount paid (or credited) to depositors as dividends or interest was $1,224,210, which is less by $2,896 than the amount credited the year before.

Savings banks paid interest as follows: Twenty paid at the rate of three and one-half per cent.; two paid at the rate of three per cent.

Trust companies paid interest at the following rates: Three paid four per cent.; four paid three and one-half per cent.; one paid three and one-fourth per cent.; ten paid three per cent.

DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The amount of dividends paid by trust companies to stockholders for the year was $51,500, being $1,000 less than was paid during the year previous.

Three trust companies paid no dividends to stockholders; one paid fourteen per cent.; one paid ten per cent.; two paid eight per cent.; seven paid six per cent.; one paid five per cent.; three paid four per cent.; one paid three per cent.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have examined all Savings banks and trust companies during the past year.

I have assisted the State Auditor in his examination of the accounts of the State Treasurer.

Proper vouchers were exhibited and the State Treasurer's books were found to be correct.

FREDERICK S. PLATT, *Inspector of Finance.*

SIMPLICITY OF THE FATHERS.—Jeffersonian simplicity is often held up for the imitation of the present generation of Americans, but the French airs and manners affected by Jefferson in his later years would no doubt cause him to be considered as much of a fop as the latest importation from Piccadilly. John Hancock, who made such a display of his penmanship in signing the Declaration of Independence, literally got himself up regardless of expense, and in most gorgeous fashion, as may be seen from the following, which we quote from a recent monograph on "The Rise of Banking Institutions in the United States," by A. O. Eliason:

"The wealthier families in the Colonies imported nearly all their wearing apparel, and boxes of splendid clothing were brought by every sailing vessel that came from England. Hancock was perhaps the most particular of the colonial gentlemen about his personal appearance and dress. His letter-book shows him ordering goods from his London agents with very careful instructions; such as two wigs for his own use, 'fashionable and of a light color,' and articles for family use 'very neat' and 'of very best kind, cost what it will;' and it is recorded that he was seen at noonday wearing a scarlet velvet cap, a blue damask gown lined with velvet, white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small-clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers. Washington was also very exacting about his dress, and his orders for clothing show that he wore wigs, laces and ruffles, and the richest of silks and velvets, all imported from Europe."

This reads like a campaign slander, but no doubt it is authentic. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, was once defeated for Governor of Indiana by a man whose chief distinction was that he wore homespun trousers. Gen. Harrison was known as "Kid-Glove" Harrison and his competitor as "Blue Jeans" Williams.

Jefferson, Hancock and Washington, were remarkable men, though not above the weaknesses of humanity.

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EARLY BANKING IN INDIANA.

[From the Indianapolis "Daily Journal."]

In 1820, four years after Indiana became a State, the population was 147,178, considerably less than the present population of Indianapolis. By the last census it was 2,516,462. Every material interest of the State has grown in the same proportion as the population, and the banking business with the rest. When the State was admitted to the Union there were but two banks within its limits, one at Vincennes and one at Madison, both of which had been chartered by the Territorial Legislature. There are now 492, including National and State banks. The old Constitution, that of 1816, prohibited the establishment of any bank of issue, except that the Legislature might charter a State bank and branches, "not exceeding one branch for any one three counties." The first Legislature passed an act establishing a State bank, with branches at Corydon, Brookville and Vevay, and adopting the banks at Vincennes and Madison. Owing to bad management and dishonesty all these banks failed in 1821, three years after their establishment. For several years after that date there was not a bank of issue in the State. In 1834 the Legislature chartered the old State Bank of Indiana, with a limit of thirteen branches, ten of which were organized within a few months after the passage of the act, and three more, one at Fort Wayne, one at South Bend and one at Michigan City, within the next two years. This bank was well organized, well managed and entirely successful. In October, 1834, Hugh McCulloch, then a rising young lawyer at Fort Wayne, was appointed Cashier and manager of the branch at that place. This was the beginning of his long and honorable banking career. In 1836 he was appointed a director of the State Bank, and he held the office of Cashier of the branch and director of the State Bank until the expiration of the charter, in 1857. No State had a better banking system than the old State Bank of Indiana as long as it lasted. It was a monopoly, as during the existence of the charter no other bank or corporate banking institution could be authorized or permitted in the State. The State held one-half of the stock and elected the President of the bank and one-half of the directors, the stockholders electing the remaining directors. The stockholders of each branch were liable for the debts of the branch to an amount equal to the par value of their shares, and each branch, although independent in respect to its profits, was liable for the debts of every other branch. The branches could issue circulating notes to twice the amount of their capitals, and, while they could not extend their regular discount lines beyond twice their capitals, they could use their surplus funds in dealings in foreign and domestic exchange. The charter contained many wise and conservative provisions, and its directors and managers were capable and honest, so that eventually the bank attained very high credit throughout the country. The charter of the bank for active business expired January 1, 1857, but its legal existence for the winding up of its affairs continued until 1859. Mr. McCulloch, in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century," says:

There was never a more wholesome banking business done between banks and their customers than was done by the State Bank of Indiana and its customers through a large part of its career. * * * If the history of the bank should be written it would be both interesting and instructive. It would be the history of a bank which, although established in a new State and committed to the charge of inexperienced men, through periods of speculation and depression, prosperous and unprosperous years, was so managed as largely to increase the wealth of the State and secure for itself a reputation for honorable dealings and fidelity to its engagements which placed it in the front rank of wisely and honorably conducted banking institutions.

The following extract from McCulloch's book shows how conditions have changed since the early days of the old State Bank. He says:

There were, in the times of this bank, no express companies in the West. Money was carried from place to place by its owners or by private messengers. At the quarterly meetings of the bank directors the accounts between the branches were adjusted. It was at these meetings also that the branches usually obtained their circulating notes. Every director, therefore, in going to or returning from these meetings was under the necessity of taking with him considerable amounts of money, and although the most of the directors traveled on horseback, and were sometimes two or three days on their way, there was no instance of robbery. Fort Wayne was three good days' ride from Indianapolis, mostly through the woods. For fifteen years I made this journey on horseback and alone, with thousands of dollars in my saddlebags, without the slightest fear of being robbed. I was well known upon the road, and it was well known that I had money with me, and a good deal of it, and yet I rode unarmed through the woods, and stopped for the night at the taverns or cabins on the way, in perfect safety.

Travelling facilities in the State have improved very much since then, but it is doubtful if public morals have.

The expiration of the charter of the old State Bank was followed by the establishment, in 1855, of "The Bank of the State of Indiana," and by a few years of disastrous "free banking." Mr. McCulloch was elected President of the new State Bank, his former associates making that a condition of their taking stock. This institution had a short but honorable career, and fully maintained the credit of its predecessor. On the passage of the act of Congress by which notes of all banks except those of the National banks were taxed ten per cent. the Bank of the State went into liquidation. Then began the era of National banks of issue and private banks under the State law, which still continues, and which has contributed very largely to developing its resources and advancing its prosperity. At first Mr. McCulloch was opposed to the National bank system, and in 1862 he went to Washington to oppose the passage of the bill establishing it. After the passage of the bill he changed his mind as to the merits and the necessity of the system and became the first Comptroller of the Currency, and was largely instrumental in popularizing and establishing it.

The present bankers of Indiana are successors to a long line of honorable traditions.

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LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Myron T. Herrick, President American Bankers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: In times of extreme monetary stringency in the United States, many banking institutions, in solvent condition, are forced to the wall; and with the instantaneous contraction of credits, the market values of securities and properties suddenly shrink enormously—entailing bankruptcy and hardships upon all classes of the community, and resulting in a stoppage of production, a decrease in consumption, and a fall in prices of manufactured articles and food products. This is largely the result of our present defective banking system.

These defects were plainly illustrated at the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association in Milwaukee, in papers read by Mr. A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, on "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function:" by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, on "The Defects of our Treasury System;" and by the Hon. Charles Francis Phillips, President of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, New York city (read before the Trust Company Section), on "The Business of Foreign Countries Analogous to the Trust Companies in the United States."

In his paper and the discussions which followed, Mr. Phillips explained very clearly the democratic and accommodating methods adopted both in prosperous and trying times, by the four great banking institutions of France (with their branch systems), namely: Bank of France, the Credit Foncier, Credit Lyonnais and Societe Generale. Great advantages are realized, not only by the banks in rediscounting loans with each other, but by all classes of people, for whom thousands of small notes are discounted daily—in amounts even as low as forty francs, and at a rate of interest rarely exceeding three per cent.

France, Germany, Great Britain and Canada are comparatively free from bank failures. In times of monetary stringency banks in all the countries named expand their credits instead of contracting them, as we do—thus preventing failures and violent fluctuations in the markets.

Some of the reforms suggested, and which cannot be clearly or satisfactorily discussed during the short sessions of National and State bankers' conventions, are:

First. Provision for a legal emergency circulation, which might be obtained by the incorporation of clearing-houses in the leading commercial centers. This legislation should be secured before another money, credit, or bankers' panic shall occur.

Second. Retirement and cancellation of all demand issues of the United States Government.

Third. Abolition of the United States Sub-Treasuries.

Fourth. A system of large banks—with branch systems—having the power to issue and circulate a banking currency based, possibly, upon the assets of banks, protected by a tax on circulation and enforced redemption of notes at the commercial centers.

Fifth. International American banking institutions. These cannot be established and command the confidence of the world until we put our own house in order at home, and there shall not be the slightest question, anywhere in the world, as to the intrinsic value of the United States dollar.

How can existing laws be repealed and new ones passed by the Congress of the United States?

We learned many lessons in the meetings of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. One important one was, that, to bring large bodies, representing varied interests, to a substantial agreement, involved the submission of all suggestions to an able committee composed of practical men of affairs, statesmen and competent lawyers; their final report to be the basis for discussion and action.

We were both present at the banquet of the Bankers' Club in Chicago on October 19. One of the speakers, an attorney and member of Congress from Indiana, made a plain statement: That bankers were not agreed among themselves; when they could agree, and submitted their propositions to Congress, they could depend upon favorable consideration.

In a short address at the recent annual meeting of the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois, Judge Sherman, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, made substantially the same statement; namely, that when bankers of Illinois came to an agreement among themselves as to what they wanted, they could secure legislation in Springfield.

It will take many years to secure, in the Congress of the United States, the legislation to carry into effect the remedies suggested or proposed in the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association. The work cannot be accomplished during your term of office as president of the association; nor, possibly, by men who have either sought office in the association, or been complimented by appointment to office.

Is it not practicable, however, for the officers and executive committee of the association to call to their assistance bankers, statesmen and lawyers, outside of its own membership, conspicuous for their ability, who will be competent to recommend the repeal of existing laws, and frame for passage new laws which shall ultimately perfect the fiscal policy of the Government, bring greater stability to banking interests, and prevent great losses to all classes of the community? The expenses thus incurred by the association would be money well spent.

As a practical man of affairs, you know something of the political difficulties in the way, and are capable of laying good foundations for this work, and for your successors in office.

Your respectfully,

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 13, 1901. E. J. PARKER, *Vice-President (Illinois).*

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TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

To the Chamber of Commerce:

In view of the early meeting of the Legislature your Committee on State and Municipal Taxation deems it right to briefly restate considerations in regard to taxation to which it has adhered, and to which the Chamber has given approval.

Your committee believes that the tendency of the Legislature to create indirect revenue for State purposes, and to look to this revenue exclusively for State purposes, is unwise.

(*a*) Because it takes away from the taxpayers that interest in State expenditures and State taxation which is present when taxation is direct.

(*b*) Because it weakens the sense of responsibility of legislators and tends to promote extravagance.

(*c*) Because it has already so operated as to throw nearly all of the burden of State expenditures on the urban political divisions, and to free a large section of the State from any contributions whatever to the expenses of the State.

(*d*) Because in the pursuit of the purpose to create indirect revenue for the State the principle of uniformity in taxation has been lost sight of.

(*e*) Because it takes from the political divisions, which need for local purposes nearly ten times as much money as the State needs for its purposes, some of the best subjects of taxation, and thus throws a heavier burden on those remaining.

(*f*) Because it encourages the disposition to extend the charges of the State to subjects heretofore considered local, and which, in some instances at least, must be considered purely local.

In view of these considerations, your committee wrought out last winter a bill for local option and apportionment, the purpose of which was to indicate that, by a very simple enactment, the evils indicated above could be avoided for the future, and the State continue the earlier policy under which all local burdens were borne locally and the State burden was divided equitably between the political divisions.

Your committee is of the opinion that the Legislature should not now go further in the direction of selecting special subjects of taxation for the exclusive benefit of the State, but should allow the subject to rest until, as a result of further experience, the people are in better position to judge whether the policy will prove conducive to the best interests of the Commonwealth or the reverse.

Your committee is the more disposed to take this view because it has no reason to believe that the State is in need of new sources of revenue.

Your committee has on several occasions urged that the taxation of mortgages is unwise. It has presented to you the following reasons for its belief:

(*a*) Because the tax cannot fall otherwise in the end than upon the property mortgaged.

(*b*) Because the incidence of taxation upon real property is already heavy, whether to people living under urban conditions or to farmers.

(*c*) Because the tax can only be collected at much expense and by methods which will be extremely vexatious.

(*d*) Because if property is to be taxed it is always better to tax it directly than indirectly in ways which mislead the people as to the actual incidence.

It is the purpose of your committee to advocate the views which have been thus stated before the coming Legislature if the opportunity or occasion to do so occurs.

Your committee submits the following resolutions:

Whereas, The propositions stated in this report have heretofore received the sanction of the Chamber and are now deemed sound; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber accepts and approves of the foregoing report; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber is directed to transmit a copy of this report to the Governor of the State, to each member of the Senate and Assembly, and to each member of the Chamber.

(Signed) George F. Seward,
Charles S. Fairchild,
Clarence H. Kelsey,
Alexander E. Orr,
John Harsen Rhoades,
Committee on State and Municipal Taxation.

New York, December 5, 1901.

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BANKING IN HAWAII, PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

[From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

BANKS AND BANKING IN HAWAII.

Information relating to banks and banking institutions in Hawaii has been secured from two sources—first, from statements transmitted directly to the office by a number of banks and banking companies doing business in the Territory, and, second, from returns obtained by Mr. A. R. Serven, representing this office in an official capacity at Hawaii, while on a visit to the islands during the past season. Reports from both sources show the existence of banks with banking capital as follows: Bank of Hawaii, capital $600,000, surplus and undivided profits $204,000, deposits, $1,250,000; First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, capital $250,000, deposits about $200,000; First National Bank of Hawaii, capital $500,000, surplus and undivided profits, $44,995, deposits, $741,266; Claus Spreckels & Co., capital $500,000, deposits $869,706; Bishop & Co., capital $800,000; Hawaii Trust and Investment Company. All of these banks and banking firms are located at Honolulu. There is also in operation at this point branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Kei Hin Bank, Limited, of Tokyo. In addition to transacting general banking business, selling exchange, etc., the banks generally allow interest on deposits.

At Hilo, the second town of importance in the islands, there is in operation the First Bank of Hilo, with capital of $200,000 and deposits of $100,000. At Wailuku there has recently been organized the First National Bank of Wailuku, with capital of $25,000.

Several of the more important plantation agents have banking departments in connection with their other branches of business and aid the planters very materially by advancing funds for the production and marketing of crops. The demand for money is apparently steady, as the moving of the large sugar crop, which is practically the only crop, is in progress the entire twelve months.

The deposits in all of the banks are approximately $3,500,000, while the actual cash in circulation, including Hawaiian silver coinage amounting to $1,000,000, will probably not exceed $2,000,000. The Hawaiian silver coinage was minted at San Francisco in 1883 and 1884, during the reign of Kalakaua. These coins, in denominations of dollars, halves, quarters and dimes, have the same intrinsic value as United States silver.

During the past three or four years new enterprises, capitalized at about $75,000,000, have been launched without sufficient money in circulation to properly float them; consequently at the present time there is great demand for more capital, and loans can be readily made at seven, eight and nine per cent. interest on what are considered gilt-edged securities, that is, stocks, etc., of the sugar industries.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1900, entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," provides "that the laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii or the Congress of the United States," and section 55 of the act provides, among other things, that the legislature "may by general act permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for * * * conducting the business of insurance, Savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loan, trust and guaranty associations."

PORTO RICO.

No National bank has been organized in the island of Porto Rico, notwithstanding the fact that the Attorney-General, in an opinion rendered June 2, 1900, held that the following provision of the act approved April 12, which took effect May 1, 1900, was broad enough to authorize the organization of National banks in Porto Rico: "That the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except as hereinbefore or hereafter otherwise provided, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States except the internal-revenue laws, which, in view of the provisions of section 3, shall not have force and effect in Porto Rico."

The only bank of issue in the island is the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico, chartered by royal

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decree on May 5, 1888, the chartered rights of which were recognized in the Paris treaty and in joint resolution adopted by Congress on June 6, 1900. The authorized capital stock of this bank is $900,000, and the aggregate resources on June 29, 1901, were $1,888,416. There is also in operation in the island the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the depository in the island for United States funds. This bank has capital of $400,000, and its aggregate resources, including United States bonds on deposit to secure public deposits, amount to $1,349,888. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceno the office has been placed in possession of a statement of condition of the bank on June 30, 1901. This bank has a capital of $120,000 and aggregate resources of $680,738.

The Philippines.

The bulk of the banking business in the Philippine Islands is transacted through the instrumentality of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Spanish-Filipino Bank. The first-named corporation has agencies at Manila and Iloilo, the Chartered Bank of India, etc., at Manila and Cebu, the main office of the Spanish-Filipino Bank being at Manila, with agency at Iloilo. There is also in operation at Manila a Savings institution and public pawnshop entitled "Monte de Piedad." This institution, as stated by Mr. Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States, is operating under a charter issued by the Spanish Government, and is practically under control of the church. Savings deposits are received in sums from fifty cents to $25, and interest allowed at the rate of four per cent., which is compounded annually. In the pawn department loans are made on precious metals, jewelry, clothing, etc., at six per cent. per annum. The report of condition of this institution, of date June 30, 1901, shows the capital stock as amounting to $243,978.92; Savings deposits, $699,099.12, and total liabilities, $1,156,718.38. The loans on bonds, stocks and certificates of deposit aggregated $141,275, and on pledges $647,598.

A Criticism of the Canadian Banking System.

(From the Toronto "Economist.")

Editor "Economist," Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir: In looking over recent issues of your valuable journal I was pleased to notice your timely articles on the banking question, and to note several of your remarks in regard thereto.

As one who has given this question considerable study from a Western point of view, I entirely agree with your statement that the Canadian banking system as at present operated certainly retards the progress of any new country. Until some three months ago my prejudices were strongly in favor of our own system, but after reading some discussions carried on at the time in the Toronto "Globe" and "World," and a few other journals, I began to make some further inquiries into the working of the American system, and found that as far as helping to build up a country is concerned our system does not begin to compare with theirs.

Scarcely any little town of from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants but has a local bank of its own, officered and financed by their own local people, who have nothing but the interest of their own town and community at heart, and are constantly doing everything in their power to build up and push the prosperity of that particular district. Compare this with some new district or town in the Canadian West, where one of our large banks will open up a branch, the only aim of which is to make as large dividends as possible for eastern stockholders, and consequently drain all the surplus money they possibly can out of that locality, to be used by the directors and management for investment anywhere and everywhere except the place in which they are making this money.

I do not think it possible for anyone who will go carefully into this matter and take time to make comparisons between the two systems to arrive at any other conclusion than one favorable to the American system. As a rule, their local banks offer equal security with our own, and in addition, they are part and parcel of the community in which they are situated, their whole object being to build up and assist their own locality. Any dividends and profits are in nine cases out of ten reinvested right at home.

Looking at the question from this standpoint it would seem as if our system of branch banks had no other object in view but to drain all surplus money out of the outlying districts for use in investments elsewhere.

I do not agree with your proposition to limit the establishment of banks to $200,000 paid-up capital. This would prevent many localities from having a bank that otherwise would do so if, say, $10,000 were the limit, as this would be sufficient for all the business that would be transacted in that particular place. The regulations could be such that the security given would be the same no matter what the capital would be.

Yours truly,

Winnipeg. Charles M. Simpson.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising the banks of Long Island, held its fourth quarterly meeting at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn on the evening of December 3. Forty of the fifty-four banks in the group were represented at the dinner. Hon. Stephen M. Griswold, vice-president of the State association, presided. At the election following the banquet, John A. Potter, President of the Patchogue Bank, was elected chairman, and Hiram R. Smith, President of the Bank of Rockville Center, was elected secretary. The following members of the executive committee were chosen: Chas. T. Young, President National City Bank, Brooklyn, chairman; H. J. Oldring, President Mechanics and Traders' Bank; William L. Wood, Vice-President Queens County Bank; Joseph Dykes, President Flushing Bank, and H. E. Hutchinson, President Brooklyn Bank.

Brief speeches were made by Gen. A. C. Barnes, T. Ellwood Carpenter, Chas. J. Edwards, Edgar McDonald and others.

—At the meeting of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, to be held at 72 Fifth avenue, Thursday evening, January 23, James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, will lecture on "A Modern Bank," illustrating his subject with stereopticon views. "Cuban Banking Methods" will be the theme of an address by F. W. Black, of the North American Trust Co., and Wm. C. White will speak on "How a Corporation is Organized."

—The New Amsterdam National Bank recently declared a special dividend of sixty per cent. This special dividend brings the profits of the stockholders in the bank up to 100 per cent. for the year on a capitalization of $250,000.

It is said that when Charles W. Morse took control of the bank a year ago he invited every one employed in the bank to invest as heavily as possible in stock of the institution, and offered to take their notes for stock, and all the forty employees of the bank are said to have made investments in the stock, paying 700 per share. It is now quoted at about twice that figure.

—Figures published by the Morton Trust Company for the past year show an increase of over $1,200,000 in its undivided profits, being at the rate of over $100,000 a month, making the total surplus and undivided profits of the company over $4,500,000.

—Benjamin Seymour Guinness, a member heretofore of the banking house of Guinness, Mahon & Co., of Dublin and London, and Walter T. Rosen, heretofore a member of the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst, Rosen & Hoyt, have been admitted as general partners in the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

—It is reported that the National Park Bank will build on the adjoining property secured some time ago, and also improve the present building very materially.

—On December 27 the First National Bank declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of its earnings for the past six months. With the distribution of this dividend the bank will have distributed $21,310,000 among its shareholders since it was organized in 1863—a record said to be unequalled by any American banking organization, and probably by any throughout the world. The record of having declared the largest dividend ever declared by a National bank is held by the First National. This dividend amounted to 1,000 per cent., and was declared on the old stock at the time the capital was increased from $500,000 to $10,000,000.

—The publishers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE are in receipt of the following letter under date of December 18, 1901, from Robert Hockey, recorder of New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks:

"It is my pleasure to advise you that at the meeting of New York Chapter held last evening the books given by you to us were presented to the chapter in your behalf, and it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered by the chapter to Messrs. Bradford Rhodes & Co. for their interest in our work as evidenced by this gift.

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We anticipate that our members will get a great deal of profitable reading from these books, and so increase their knowledge and understanding of the questions coming up in their daily work, thus making themselves more valuable as members of society, and to their employers."

—On December 21 Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in the Metropolitan Club by Frank A. Vanderlip, who for four years was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Gage, and who is now Vice-President of the National City Bank of this city.

Besides Mr. Gage and his host there were thirteen other guests, all of them prominent in banking and financial affairs. Mr. Gage sat next to Mr. Vanderlip, on the other side of whom was E. W. Bliss. The others were George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; George W. Perkins, of J. Pierpont Morgan's firm; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad and Vice-President of the National Park Bank; James Speyer, of Speyer & Co.; A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and William Rhinelander Stewart.

There were no set speeches, but there was an informal discussion of the ideas of Secretary Gage, as outlined in his report to Congress and in his speech before Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association at its recent annual banquet. This was a proposition for a federation of National banks into a great central corporation, which, Mr. Gage believes, would be a big stride in the direction of averting national panics. There was also a discussion of the clearing-house system in this and other cities, and an interchange of ideas for improving it.

—It is reported that the Central Trust Company voted $50,000 to President Frederick P. Olcott, as a Christmas present, and that each of the employees of the company received fifty per cent. of his annual salary. The Christmas donations to employees given by banks and other financial institutions and private banking firms in Wall Street range in numerous instances all the way from ten per cent. to 100 per cent. of the yearly salaries.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Guaranty Trust Co. on December 6 it was voted to amend the articles of incorporation so as to permit of the establishment of branches in Hongkong and Shanghai and in the Philippine Islands also as soon as Congress shall authorize American incorporated banks to operate there.

—On December 17 official announcement was made that the Bank of North America will absorb the Bank of the State of New York. The President of the former, Warden Van Norden, will retire, and the President of the latter, Richard L. Edwards, will become President of the combined bank.

This is another move on the part of the Morse syndicate, which already had a large interest in the Bank of the State of New York. The old building of the latter, at the corner of William street and Exchange place, is to be torn down and a new structure will be erected on the old site, and will, in addition, extend through to 41 and 43 Wall street, thus forming an "L" shaped building, which will be twenty-three stories in height. This will be the permanent home of the bank. Charles W. Morse will be first Vice-President of the new bank, and Henry Chapin, Jr., now Cashier of the Bank of North America, will be second Vice-President of the new institution. Following is an official statement given out by Mr. Van Norden:

"The board of directors of the National Bank of North America has voted to double its capital and surplus by offering for subscription by present stockholders enough new shares at 200 to make the capital two millions and the surplus two millions, or four millions in all, as against two millions at present, the object being to absorb the business of another bank. This result has been brought about by the friends of the bank to be liquidated, in connection with Warden Van Norden, the President of the Bank of North America, who owns the contol of that bank. For a year past Mr. Van Norden has desired to retire from active banking, and will avail himself of this opportunity to secure more time to himself for the gratification of tastes other than those connected with business. He has parted with a portion of his large holdings to gentlemen of influence and extensive connections, who will be able to add materially to the bank's resources. He will remain in the board, together with Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Hon. Elihu Root and others of the present board."

Under Mr. Van Norden's administration of eleven years the National Bank of North America has reached the zenith of its prosperity. Its capital and surplus have been doubled out of its profits, the dividends advanced to eight per cent. and the deposits increased sevenfold.

The combined resources of the two banks are about $40,000,000, divided nearly equally between the two institutions.

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—At the annual election of the New York Security and Trust Co., January 8, the following trustees were chosen in addition to those that hold over: Charles M. Schwab, President United States Steel Corporation; Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon and Osborn W. Wright; Norman B. Ream, of Chicago, and John S. Phipps, of Pittsburg.

—The annual banquet of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising the banks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, took place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of December 19, Geo. F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, presiding. There was a large attendance of the leading city bankers. Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke in favor of improving the banking system, his address following the lines of his recent annual report. Addresses were also made by Hon. Thos. B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by Amos Parker Wilder.

—The International Banking Corporation, organized under the laws of Connecticut with $3,000,000 capital and $3,000,000 paid-in surplus, according to recent reports is to have the handling of the indemnity of $25,000,000 which this country is to receive from China in installments running to 1940, and also act as fiscal agent of the Government in the Orient. It is understood that a branch office of the corporation has been opened at Shanghai, and that branches will be located at other points in the Far East. The officers and directors of the International Banking Corporation are mostly well-known capitalists.

—Prominent capitalists are reported to be organizing the Trust Company of the Republic, with $1,000,000 capital and $500,000 surplus, the latter representing a premium of $50 on each of the 10,000 shares.

—Edwin R. Thomas, president of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway Co., has been elected a director of the Bowling Green Trust Co.

—George E. Lewis, formerly with the Fourth National Bank, has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the Gallatin National Bank.

—Edwin S. Schenck, who has been Vice-President of the National Citizens' Bank, succeeds Ewald Fleitmann as President, the latter becoming Vice-President. Mr. Schenck is only thirty-three, and is one of the youngest bank Presidents in the city.

—The United States Mortgage and Trust Co. has added $250,000 to its surplus, making the total $2,750,000.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—The building at the northeast corner of Devonshire and Water streets, which was recently vacated by the National Bank of the Commonwealth on account of the consolidation of this bank with the National Shawmut, has been leased by the State National Bank.

For upward of a half century the State National Bank has been located in the old Union Bank building, at the corner of State and Exchange streets. It was incorporated in 1811 and organized as a National bank in 1865. Its affairs are conservatively managed by Samuel N. Aldrich, President; G. B. Warren, Cashier; Amos W. Stetson, Henry C. Weston, Henry R. Reed, William H. Allen, Frederic Amory, Charles U. Cotting, Allen Curtis, Lester Leland and Gordon Abbott, directors.

—H. W. Forbes and Walter H. Nash are the local managers of the Boston office of Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co. Mr. Nash was formerly connected with Messrs. Denison, Prior & Co.

Connecticut Savings Banks.—An interesting feature of the annual report of Bank Commissioners Noble and Kendall, recently submitted to the Governor, is the showing of the heavy increase in deposits in the Savings banks during the past year. The total rose in the twelve months ending October 1 from $183,781,942 to $193,248,909.

The depositors having less than $1,000 increased 12,962 during the year and now number 369,055, with deposits aggregating $76,484,384, or about forty per cent. of the total deposits. The aggregate number of depositors of all classes is 425,588 and the average deposit is $454.07.

The total of the assets of the banks has increased from $194,324,227 to $204,426,844, a gain of $10,102,617. The loans on real estate have increased only about $2,000,000, and now reach $69,425,229, while there has been a large increase in investments in railroad stocks and bonds under the new law extending the scope of Savings bank investments. The investments in United States bonds (yielding a smaller interest than is paid depositors by the banks) have fallen from $1,268,200 to $311,790.

The tendency of the banks has been to invest more extensively in railroad bonds and dispose of United States and municipal bonds, the holdings of United States bonds having decreased $956,500, the holdings of municipal bonds being $124,138 less than shown in the report of 1900, while the investment in railroad securities has increased $7,912,070.

Lowell, Mass.—The Union National Bank is reported here as the successor to the First National, Railroad National and Merchants' National. The new bank starts with $350,000 capital and $175,000 surplus.

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MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—Because of its largely increasing business the Girard Trust Company has acquired property at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut streets on which a fine building will be put up.

Baltimore.—A branch of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, to be known as Baltimore Chapter, was organized here December 4, and the following officers chosen: President, W. S. Hammond; vice-president, J. C. Fenhagen; treasurer, S. M. Reid; secretary, T. B. Ewalt.

—Plans have been made for the improvement and enlargement of the Citizens' National Bank building, including provision for a Savings bank department, safe-deposit vaults, coupon rooms and additional desk room for the bank officials.

—The International Trust Co. has accepted designs for its new building, which 's to be erected on the south side of Baltimore street between Charles and Light streets. The building will have a frontage of fifty-four feet and a depth of 100 feet and will contain a ground floor, a mezzanine floor and a basement. The front will be of white marble decorated with handsomely carved figures.

Pittsburg.—An idea of the very large business done by trust companies may be had from a recent advertisement of the Union Trust Company, which announces that the company is transfer agent, registrar and trustee for corporate securities amounting to $418,178,165.

—By March 1, 1903, the Farmers' Deposit National Bank expects to have its new twenty-four-story building completed. This structure will be built on the northeast corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and will be the highest building in the city. The bank will occupy the corner rooms on the ground floor.

The capital of this bank is to be increased from $500,000 to $800,000.

—On September 30 the Union Trust Company reported total resources amounting to $20,221,793. Its capital is $500,000; surplus, $500,000, and undivided profits, $584,641. Deposits are $19,291,963.

Jamaica, N. Y.—The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. has purchased a three-story brick building, which will be improved and occupied by the company.

Waynesburg, Pa.—Announcement is made of the opening of the American National Bank here about February 1 with $50,000 capital. Thomas Adams will be President, Peter Bradley, first Vice-President, John S. Fuller, second Vice-President, and Thomas C. Bradley, Cashier.

Clinton, N. J.—Extensive improvements have been made in the building and equipment of the Clinton National Bank, the work being done under the supervision of Messrs. Mowbray & Uffinger, the New York architects. Besides remodelling and completely refitting the old building, a two-story addition has been built, containing a directors' room, storage room, etc. The vaults, safes and safe-deposit boxes have all been brought up to the best modern standards, and all the new appointments of the banking rooms are tasteful and elegant.

The Clinton Bank, of New Jersey, was organized April 1, 1856, with $59,600 capital, the amount being gradually raised to $100,000. On July 1, 1865, it was reorganized as the Clinton National Bank. On January 18, 1883, the capital was reduced to $50,000—an equal amount being returned to the stockholders in cash.

During the last thirty-six and one-half years the bank has regularly paid dividends at the rate of from ten to fourteen per cent. per annum, and since July, 1886, continuously at the rate of sixteen per cent. In addition, surplus and profits have been accumulated exceeding $100,000.

President Joseph Van Syckel was one of the original shareholders of the bank, a member of the board of directors since 1863, and President since 1875. Cashier B. V. Leigh was chosen teller in 1866, Cashier in 1874 and director in 1885.

Scranton, Pa.—The First National Bank will put up a new building, constructed of steel and granite, at a cost of about $100,000. The building will be fireproof, and a burglar-proof steel vault will also be constructed. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy in a year.

The First National is one of the leading banks of the United States in point of wealth and has no superior in the matter of stability. It has deposits of more than $8,000,000; a surplus of $1,000,000, and holds in bonds and other securities nearly $7,000,000. Its stock is not on the market, but it is safe to say $800 a share would be a conservative estimate of the figure at which it is held.

The officers of the bank are: President, James A. Linen; Vice-President, George L. Dickson; Cashier, Isaac Post.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Clifford Hubbell, who has been connected with the Columbia National Bank, resigned as Cashier of that institution a short time ago to accept the position of Assist-

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ant Cashier of the Marine Bank. The business of the Marine Bank has grown so steadily and so rapidly that it was found necessary to enlarge its staff. Its deposits exceed $18,000,000, with a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000.

Albany, N. Y.—The National Commercial Bank, it is reported, has purchased the business of the Merchants' National Bank, in addition to having bought the Albany City National bank.

National Bank Resumes.—The First National Bank, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., which was placed in the hands of a Receiver on December 3, resumed business on December 19. About $350,000 cash was on hand at the reopening, and the available assets were $827,224 against $725,871 liabilities to depositors.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Owing to advancing years, Hon. Henry B. Lord, for thirty-five years Cashier of the First National Bank, retired from active service on January 1, continuing his relations to the bank, however, in the capacity of Second Vice-President.

Chas. W. Gay, formerly Assistant Cashier, succeeds Mr. Lord as Cashier; Charles W. Major becomes Assistant Cashier and Benjamin L. Johnson, teller.

—The Tompkins County National Bank has reduced its capital from $150,000 to $100,000, adding the difference to the surplus.

Gouverneur, N. Y.—The officers and directors of the Bank of Gouverneur recently issued an invitation to the public to inspect the new banking room, which has been rearranged and redecorated, making it one of the most elegant and commodious to be found in Northern New York.

Freeport, N. Y.—A new brick and stone building, costing about $20,000, will be put up for the Freeport Trust Company, of which General Daniel E. Sickles is President.

SOUTHERN STATES.

West Virginia State Banks.—M. A. Kendall, State Commissioner of Banking, reports that on September 30, the date of the last official call, there were 108 State banks in West Virginia. He also reports the following figures:

Total deposits, September 30, $27,861,283; an increase since July 15 of $1,078,726.

Loans and discounts, $21,172,682; an increase since July 15 of $1,204,969.

Total resources, $35,984,828; an increase since July 15 of $1,467,148.

North Carolina Banks.—At the close of business on September 30, the date of the last official report, the State, private and Savings banks of North Carolina had $17,367,776.92 total resources, divided as follows: State, $13,097,118.44; Savings, $2,646,077.27; private, $1,624,581.21.

A Prosperous Southern Bank.—The Monroe (La.) National Bank recently declared a special dividend of twenty per cent. in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. The capital is $60,000 and surplus and profits $80,000. As indicated by the above facts, the business of the bank in the past year has been very prosperous.

Columbus, Ga.—To insure better accommodations for its patrons the National Bank of Columbus will put three new burglar-proof safes in its banking rooms.

—The Third National Bank sent to its customers a "Credit Balance Souvenir," at Christmas, in the form of a fourteen-karat gold fountain pen, enclosed in a handsome box, to which this inscription was affixed:

"Your account shows a balance to its credit on our books. May the fountain of your prosperity always be full, and with this good pen handy, may you affix your signature to the 'business end,' of checks during 1902, with that cheerful confidence born only of a growing credit balance, is the sincere wish of the Third National Bank, Columbus, Ga."

The souvenir is both tasteful and useful, and besides being an acceptable gift, it is a graceful reminder that the bank appreciates the patronage of those who keep up their credit balances.

While the growth of the Third National Bank has been due primarily to its strength and management, it has also profited very much by judicious advertising.

Tennessee Bank Statistics.—The last General Assembly of Tennessee passed an act requiring the State banks to publish a semi-annual statement of their condition in a paper printed in the town in which they are located, and to furnish the State Comptroller with a copy of this paper. The first publication was due July 1, but owing to a rush of work the Comptroller was unable to tabulate the statements as they came in. From the publication recently made a number of interesting facts are obtained.

There are 153 banks in the State that are chartered under the laws of Tennessee, and of these the Comptroller has the sworn statements of the conditions of 149.

These banks have aggregate resources of $31,510,309. Their liabilities are as follows: Capital, $6,440,882; surplus and profits, $1,397,614; due banks and bankers, $627,604; due depositors, $22,206,047; bills payable and rediscounts, $838,160.

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Appointed Bank Examiner.– Ward B. Albertson, for the past twelve years connected with the First National Bank, Waycross, Ga., has been appointed State Bank Examiner for Georgia.

Mississippi Banks.—Auditor Cole has completed a comparative statement showing the condition of the various banks of the State on November 15, 1901, compared with September 30, 1900. There are fourteen more banks included in the last statement than in the former. One striking item noted is the large increase in deposits, there being $3,484,210 more reported by the banks on November, 1901, than on September 30, 1900. The statement also shows a half million more capital paid in than the previous report showed. The net increase in resources is $5,822,997.

Atlanta, Ga.—Manager Darwin G. Jones, of the Atlanta Clearing-House Association, presents figures which by contrast show that within four years the business has almost doubled, and compared with eight years ago has trebled. For 1900, the year ending with September, the annual clearings were $90,490,051; and for 1901 the sum was $106,845,606.

—According to the annual report of the Secretary of State twenty-five State banks were incorporated in Georgia in 1901. This is more than double the number of the largest year known before.

—Col. Robert J. Lowry, President of the Lowry National Bank, was appointed a member of the McKinley Memorial Association by President Roosevelt. Speaking of this appointment, a correspondent of the "Macon Telegraph" says:

"No better appointment could have been made. Col. Lowry was McKinley's friend, and he had the courage to vote for him, and say in the public prints that he regarded his election as the best thing for the South.

Col. Lowry is no demagogue. He belongs to one of the best families in the South, hailing originally from Virginia, and both he and his late honored father were among the most prominent upbuilders of Atlanta at a time when the town needed helpful and public-spirited friends.

If the Colonel had ever fancied public life he would have been very successful. He is a man of brains, culture and courage, and I don't know a finer-looking man anywhere."

—At the meeting of the directors of the Lowry National Bank, December 31, the twenty-seventh semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared and $20,000 added to the surplus. This institution since its organization as the Lowry Banking Company in 1888 has paid in dividends $354,000, besides accumulating a surplus of $100,000 and a large amount of undivided profits.

Richmond, Va.—Dividends paid by the banks of this city about the first of the year amounted to nearly $1,000,000. In the last three years the bank clearings have nearly doubled, and the banking and general business situation is exceptionally good at the present time.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A very gratifying exhibit is made in the official statement of the Chattanooga National Bank for September 30. Total resources amount to $1,124,151, including $698,773 loans and discounts, $219,000 United States and other bonds and $183,047 cash and sight exchange. The capital stock is $200,000; surplus and profits $16,668, and deposits $707,302.

Birmingham, Ala.—This city now has two Government depositories—the Alabama National having been designated in addition to the First National. "The Birmingham News" regards this as an evidence of the growth of business in the city and State. About one and one-half million dollars of Government money is handled annually here.

—The Birmingham Trust and Savings Co. has moved into its new building, constructed exclusively for the bank's use.

Austin, Tex.—The First National Bank, which has been closed since August, resumed business January 2, having made arrangements to pay the $358,000 of State funds on deposit when the bank closed.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—On January 2 a new system of accounting, designated by Deputy Controller Frost as a "consolidation of revenues," went into effect. Hundreds of new books were started in the various departments, and thousands of entirely new forms, recommended by Haskins & Sells, expert accountants, were used the first time. With few exceptions, the old forms were laid aside.

The most important features are the consolidation of all revenues in the city collector's office, and the re-establishment of a bureau of audit similar to such bureaus in railroad offices. In future money paid to the city will be taken by the city collector. The bureau of water is the only exception. Daily reports of collections will be made by the collector to the controller, and these accounts must tally with the reports furnished by the various departments.

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—A banquet was given to a number of city bankers at the Marquette Club on the evening of December 14. Hon. James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency, and now President of the Commercial National Bank of this city, and James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, made addresses. A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway, spoke in favor of a central reserve bank.

—The First National Bank has acquired property adjoining its present location, and will build on the entire site. This new structure will cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and will probably be sixteen stories in height, and will be one of the largest and finest bank and office buildings in the country.

—Owing to the enforcement of a rule requiring reports of condition from members, several private banking houses, brokers and two department stores have withdrawn from membership in the Chicago Clearing-House Association.

St. Louis, Mo.—Edward Buder and Pope Sturgeon have been elected Assistant Cashiers of the Mechanics' National Bank. Mr. Buder has been second Assistant Cashier for several years, and prior to that time was a discount clerk. Mr. Sturgeon has been a note teller for a number of years. Both gentlemen are eminently qualified by long experience in banking and familiarity with the affairs of the bank to fill the positions to which they have been promoted.

—The first annual report of St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks (which is the local successor of the Bank Clerks' Economic Society) shows a list of forty-three active members.

The officers are: President, R. M. Richter; vice-president, E. C. Fach; secretary, J. E. Conroy; treasurer, S. L. St. Jean. Future meeting dates for this winter and spring are January 21, February 11, 25, March 11, 25, April 8, 22 and May 13.

—The new eight-story building of the Commonwealth Trust Co., at the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive street, will be one of the finest bank and office buildings in the West.

—Bank clearings on January 2 were the largest on record, amounting to $12,441,477. The previous high record, $11,582,065, was made on May 7, 1901.

—The Colonial Trust Company has opened for business in temporary quarters at Sixth and Locust streets. It is the intention to remove later to the American Central Building.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The official statement of the People's Savings Bank, made to the Auditor of State on September 30, shows total resources amounting to $236,880, of which $101,813 is in cash and sight exchange. The capital of the bank is $50,000 and the deposits $186,673.

M. W. Ingwersen recently succeeded A. T. Bennett as Cashier, the latter still remaining a director.

A rule of this bank prohibits the loaning of any sum whatever to any officer, stockholder or employee.

Missouri State Banks.—A compilation of the reports of 625 State banks of Missouri made by Secretary of State Cook from their reports for November 23, shows that since December 1, 1900, the total resources have increased over $13,000,000, and individual deposits over $12,000,000.

The total resources of the State banks of Missouri on November 23 last were $149,213,208, and their deposits $121,323,301.

Nebraska State and Private Banks.—Reports of the State, Savings and private banks of Nebraska, at the close of business September 30, 1901, show: Total assets, $41,469,992; capital, $7,149,450; surplus, $1,174,042; profits, $1,237,504; general deposits, $31,759,644; reserve, 46¾ per cent.

Compared with the statement for September 20, 1900, increases are as follows:

Loans, $3,477,940; stocks, bonds, etc., $114,864; cash, $122,614; capital stock, $163,500; surplus, $139,547; deposits, $4,954,560.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Plans have been drawn and bids secured for a new building, seven stories in height, for the Capital City State Bank.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—One of the most attractive and telling advertising booklets that have come to the notice of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is that of the Potters' National Bank, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

This bank was organized in 1881, and has $100,000 capital, $85,000 surplus, and assets amounting to $600,000. The officers are: Wm. Brunt, President; N. A. Frederick, Vice-President; R. W. Patterson, Cashier.

A new building, fitted with the latest bank equipment, adds to the security and convenience with which business may be transacted with this institution.

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Jacksonville, Ill.—The new banking rooms of the Ayers National Bank were thrown open to the public on the evening of December 19. Greatly enlarged space has been secured, new vaults have been put in and new fixtures and furniture also. Officers of the bank are: President, M. P. Ayers; Vice-President, A. E. Ayers; Cashier, John A. Ayers; Assistant Cashier, C. G. Rutledge. One of the old employees is George Bardsley, collector and watchman, who has been in the bank's service since 1869.

Detroit, Mich.—The Union Trust Co., at a meeting of the directors on December 23, declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. and added $50,000 to the surplus.

—According to the compilation made by the State Savings Bank, the aggregate deposits held by the State and National banks of this city on September 30 and December 10, 1901, were:

	Sept. 30, 1901.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
STATE BANKS.		
Savings deposits	$40,489,827.38	$40,974,673.14
Commercial deposits	11,394,365.97	9,900,391.60
Due banks and bankers	4,489,827.38	4,637,034.52
	$56,373,431.94	$55,512,099.26
NATIONAL BANKS.		
Commercial deposits	$14,454,544.46	$14,146,436.08
Due banks and bankers	8,823,346.16	9,158,614.67
United States deposits	745,589.12	661,449.99
	$24,023,479.74	$23,966,500.74

Davenport, Iowa.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Davenport National Bank, the proposed consolidation of this bank with the Union Savings Bank was ratified.

Wisconsin Bank Reopens.—The German Exchange Bank, of Chilton, Wis., whose affairs have been tied up by litigation for some time, reopened December 4 and paid creditors a dividend of thirty per cent.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco.—At a meeting of the shareholders of Wells, Fargo & Co., January 2, Dudley Evans, of New York, was elected Acting President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. Valentine. E. H. Harriman was elected a director.

Portland, Ore.—On December 10 the deposits of the four National banks of this city amounted to $9,751,815. Of this amount the First National Bank had $6,455,378.

Private Bank Incorporated.—The banking firm of Sylvester Rapier & Co., New Haven, Ky., was incorporated January 2 under the laws of Kentucky, with $20,000 capital, and $4,000 surplus, all of which is paid in in cash. Besides, the charter of the bank provides that stockholders shall be liable in an amount equal to the par value of their shares, the same as stockholders of National banks.

Sylvester Rapier has been elected President, Francis Bowling, Vice-President and Nicholas A. Rapier, Cashier.

Newcastle, Wyo.—On January 1 the Bank of Newcastle increased its capital from $30,000 to $50,000. For the past two years the bank has been able to declare a twenty-five per cent. dividend, and reports excellent prospects for future business. The officers remain as heretofore.

Santa Fe, N. M.—As an evidence of the progressive character of the First National Bank, of this city, it may be noted that the institution has just completed substantial improvements and alterations in its banking rooms. Among the changes are a new steel ceiling, tiled floor in the lobby, new flooring in the banking rooms, new wainscoting and decorations, and a general renovating of counters, rearrangement of desks, etc. The exterior of the building has also been greatly improved.

St. Paul, Minn.—George C. Power, formerly Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, and associated with that bank for twenty-six years, and more recently a National bank examiner, has been elected President of the Second National Bank, succeeding S. R. Flynn, resigned.

Mr. Power has had long and varied experience in banking, but is still a comparatively young man, being but forty-four years of age. He is a native of Iowa, but has lived in St. Paul since his boyhood.

The Second National Bank is one of the oldest banks in the State, having been organized as a private bank in 1854, becoming a National bank ten years later.

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CANADA.

Prosperity in Canada.—In his address at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, President Clouston said, in regard to the slow increase of population in the Dominion, that quality of immigration was more desirable than quantity. Continuing, he said that taking the present population of the Dominion at 5,400,000, he found the foreign trade per head to have been $71.50 in the fiscal year 1901, as against $45 in 1891, $47 in 1881, and $49 in 1871. The deposits of the people in the joint stock, Government, and Savings banks have risen in steady progression from $19 per head in 1871, to $27 in 1881, $40 in 1891, and $74 in 1901—most striking evidence of the practical prosperity of the people. The amount of money employed in the daily business of Canada, excluding subsidiary coinage, is now $11 per head; whereas twenty years ago it did not exceed $7.70 per head.

Toronto.—A prospectus of the new Sovereign Bank of Canada was issued on January 6. It will have $2,000,000 capital, and the head office will be in this city.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Colorado.—The Colorado State Bank, of Grand Junction, was reported closed on January 6. It is said to have procured a loan from a New York bank for a local sugar company, and the calling of this loan for payment forced the suspension of the bank. Deposit liabilities are said to be about $180,000.

Georgia.—On December 10 the New South Savings Bank, of Barnesville, was reported closed. This suspension followed that of the Barnesville Savings Bank and two local manufacturing companies recently.

Indiana.—The Wanatah Bank suspended December 18, having experienced a run owing to an unsuccessful attempt to rob the vault. It is stated that the assets are $91,000 and liabilities $29,100.

Maryland.—Upon the application of creditors, the Dime Savings Bank, of Annapolis, was placed in the hands of Richard P. Stevens, Receiver.

—The Farmers' Bank, of Hurlock and St. Michaels, has been closed by the proprietor.

Minnesota.—The St. Paul Trust Co., of St. Paul, organized in 1884 with $200,000 capital, voted to go into liquidation January 3. Some of its administrations of estate affairs had not been profitable of late. Assets are $510,579, and consist largely of real estate.

Nebraska.—The State Bank, of Gothenburg, with $20,000 capital, was closed by the State Banking Board December 19. Its last reports showed $32,000 deposits.

—On December 11 the Omaha Loan and Trust Company was placed in the hands of a Receiver, on the application of a stockholder, whose petition stated that the company had exhausted its capital and surplus, and had incurred an indebtedness of $100,000, exclusive of debenture bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate.

Pennsylvania—PHILADELPHIA.—The First Colored Bank was reported closed on December 7, but it was announced later that a reorganization had been effected and that if necessary arrangements could be made business would be resumed. The bank was incorporated in July with $50,000 capital, divided into shares of $2 each.

South Carolina.—On application of the President and directors of the German-American Trust and Savings Bank, of Charleston, a Receiver was appointed for that institution on December 10.

Tennessee.—The Lenoir City Bank suspended December 4 and was placed in charge of its President as temporary Receiver. Liabilities to depositors are about $25,000.

New Counterfeit $1 Silver Certificate.—Series 1899; check letter C; J. W. Lyons, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer; Treasury number, upper right end, 1257472; lower left end, 1257475.

This counterfeit is a crudely executed zinc etching, printed on bond paper of good quality, no attempt having been made to imitate the silk fiber. The word "Washington," right end face of note, is printed in ordinary script type; the number is put on with an ordinary numbering machine, and no serial letter appears before the number as in the genuine. The back of the note is better than the face, but is printed upside down. The first of these counterfeits was passed in Chicago. The same evening that the notes were passed the agents of the secret service captured the maker and his confederate, and obtained possession of the plates, press, paper, inks, and other paraphernalia, together with 600 completed notes.

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

National Banks Organized.

6039—First National Bank, Goodland, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
6040—First National Bank, Center Point, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6041—Manilla National Bank, Manilla, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
6042—First National Bank, Brownsville, Tennessee. Capital, $25,000.
6043—Citizens' National Bank, Longview, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
6044—First National Bank, Bakersfield, California. Capital, $100,000.
6045—First National Bank, Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6046—First National Bank, Celina, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6047—Coweta National Bank, Newnan, Georgia. Capital, $50,000.
6048—Wagoner National Bank, Wagoner, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6049—First National Bank, Herndon, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6050—Orange National Bank, Orange, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
6051—Citizens' National Bank, Slatington, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6052—First National Bank, Cordell, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6053—American National Bank, Everett, Washington. Capital, $100,000.
6054—First National Bank, Fulda, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6055—First National Bank, Live Oak, Florida. Capital, $30,000.
6056—Farmers' National Bank, Red Oak, Iowa. Capital, $60,000.
6057—First National Bank, Eaton, Colorado. Capital, $25,000.
6058—First National Bank, Sayre, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6059—Oxford National Bank, Oxford, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
6060—First National Bank, Ocean City, New Jersey. Capital, $50,000.
6061—Farmers' National Bank, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6062—First National Bank, Bay City, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
6063—First National Bank, Pomeroy, Iowa. Capital, $40,000.
6064—First National Bank, Kenmare, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6065—First National Bank, Little York, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6066—Citizens' National Bank, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6067—Alvord National Bank, Alvord, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6068—First National Bank, Fairport Harbor, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
6069—First National Bank, Blum, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6070—Farmers' National Bank, Sheridan, Indiana. Capital, $30,000.
6071—Van Zandt County National Bank, Wills Point, Texas. Capital, $35,000.
6072—National Bank of Chanute, Chanute, Kansas. Capital, $50,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Paintsville National Bank, Paintsville, Kentucky; by John E. Buckingham, *et al.*
First National Bank, Whitmire, South Carolina; by William Coleman, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Erin Springs, Indian Territory; by C. E. Castello, *et al.*
Monticello National Bank, Monticello, Indiana; by S. A. Carson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Point Marion, Pennsylvania; by A. D. Frankenberry, *et al.*
Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton, Virginia; by J. B. McCabe, *et al.*
American National Bank, Vicksburg, Mississippi; by E. S. Butts, *et al.*
First National Bank, Oquawka, Illinois; by H. F. McAllister, *et al.*
First National Bank, Memphis, Texas; by S. S. Montgomery, *et al.*
First National Bank, Greenup, Illinois; by Lewis C. Feltner, *et al.*
First National Bank, South River, New Jersey; by Edward Whitehead, *et al.*

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First National Bank, Warrenton, Virginia; by H. C. Spilman, *et al.*
Commercial National Bank, Morris, Illinois; by J. S. Wilson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Edmond, Oklahoma; by W. S. Patten, *et al.*
First National Bank, Le Roy, Kansas; by J. R. Copple, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Warren, Illinois; by J. A. Hamann, *et al.*
First National Bank, Marianna, Florida; by Wm. H. Milton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Portales, New Mexico; by James F. Hinkle, *et al.*
First National Bank, Weatherly, Pennsylvania; by Frank W. Larned, *et al.*
Tower City National Bank, Tower City, Pennsylvania; by C. M. Kaufman, *et al.*
First National Bank, Troupe, Texas; by D. P. Jarvis, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mill Creek, Indian Territory; by A. B. Dunlap, *et al.*
First National Bank, Moultrie, Georgia; by J. F. Monk, *et al.*
First National Bank, Courtenay, North Dakota; by Charles H. Ross, *et al.*
National Bank of Jersey Shore, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania; by James B. Graham, *et al.*
First National Bank, Friendsville, Maryland; by W. W. Savage, *et al.*
North Georgia National Bank, Blue Ridge, Georgia; by John H. Carter, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania; by Geo. L. Russell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Goodland, Indian Territory; by J. H. Brader, *et al.*
First National Bank, Jermyn, Pennsylvania; by S. C. Whitmore, *et al.*
First National Bank, Haileyville, Indian Territory; by James F. Craig, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mounds, Indian Territory; by C. S. Reed, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Bank of Geary, Geary, Oklahoma; into First National Bank.
Bank of Chandler, Chandler, Oklahoma; into Chandler National Bank.
Bank of Chinook, Chinook, Montana; into First National Bank.
First State Bank, Waverly, Illinois; into First National Bank.
Merchants' Bank, Bottineau, North Dakota; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ROANOKE—Exchange Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. P. Brooks; Cas., Paul A. Bowden; Asst. Cas., Frank White.

THORSBY—Thorsby Savings Bank; capital, $10,000.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Citizens' Investment and Security Co. Savings Bank; capital, $18,000; Pres., Robert E. Wait; Cas., J. F. Lenon.

WARREN—Warren Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. T. Thompson; Vice-Pres., S. B. Meek; Sec., John F. Forsythe; Cas., H. B. Martin.

CALIFORNIA.

BAKERSFIELD—First National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Clinton E. Worden; Cas., Frank S. Rice.

HANFORD—Old Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., S. E. Biddle; Cas., S. E. Biddle, Jr.

OXNARD—A. Levy.

COLORADO.

COLLBRAN—Plateau Valley Bank; capital, $5,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK — Colorado Banking and Trust Co. (successor to Colo. Finance and S. D. Co.); capital, $100,000; Pres., J. F. Healey; Cas., R. S. Husted.

EATON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., William W. Sullivan; Cas., Frederick L. Weller.

FLORIDA.

LIVE OAK—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Charles H. Brown.

GEORGIA.

BARNESVILLE—J. W. Stafford & Sons.

BLUE RIDGE—North Georgia National Bank (successor to Blue Ridge Bank); capital, $40,000; Pres., John H. Carter; Cas., A. L. J. Davis; Asst. Cas., J. F. Holden.

NEWNAN—Coweta National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. H. Hardaway; Cas., N. L. North.

ROME—Southern Banking and Trust Co.; capital, $20,000; Pres., W. J. West; Cas., A. S. West.

ILLINOIS.

ARTHUR—Arthur Trust and Savings Bank; Pres., S. Dorman; Cas., R. S. Dorman.

FARINA—State Bank; capital, $25,000.

GARRETT—Citizens' Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., C. D. Greve; Cas., T. D. Slater.

KEWANEE—Savings Bank of Kewanee, Pres., John Fischer; Cas., W. E. Gould; Asst. Cas.; Sam D. Burge.

KINMUNDY—Haymond State Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. W. Sanger; Cas., Benj. M. Smith; Asst. Cas., Thomas Bagott.

LITTLE YORK—First National Bauk (successor to Bank of Little York); capital, $25,000; Pres., R. M. Stevenson; Vice-Pres., W. B. Weir; Cas., S. L. Thomson.

MANSFIELD—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. D. Fairbanks; Cas., J. C. Langley.

SPRING VALLEY—City Bank; capital, $30,000; Cas., Chas. W. Knapp; Asst. Cas., John W. Whitehead.

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INDIANA.

BROWNSBURG—Brownsburg Bank; Pres., I. H. Palmer; Cas., J. L. Marsh; Asst. Cas., J. S. Tharp.

BROWNSTOWN — Brownstown State Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., James F. Keach; Cas., Alex. Greger.

SHERIDAN—Farmers' National Bank: capital, $30,000; Pres., John C. Newby; Cas., Thomas L. Harris.

FARMERSBURG—Farmersburg Bank.

MICHIGANTOWN—Michigantown Bank; Pres., J. W. Hedgcock; Cas., C. W. Evermon.

WINAMAC—Judy Bank (successor to Judy State Bank); capital, $50,000; Asst. Cas., S. A. March.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CALVIN—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

FRANCIS (P. O. Newton)—State Bank; Cas., H. A. Kroeger.

MANNSVILLE—First Bank; Pres., L. E. Covey; Cas., E. V. Woberton.

SUGDEN—Bank of Sugden; capital, $10,000; Pres., Stephen Brown; Cas., W. Troy Pace.

WAGONER—Wagoner National Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., F. C. Sheldon; Cas., C. J. Brown.

IOWA.

COON RAPIDS—Coon Rapids National Bank (successor to Valley Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., John Lee; Cas., J. W. Smith.

GARDEN CITY—Bank of Garden City; Pres., A. N. Drake; Vice-Pres., R. B. Ballard.

MANCHESTER—State Savings Bank: capital; $25,000; Pres., L. Matthews; Cas., B. F. Miles.

MANILLA—Manilla National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. M. Shaw; Vice-Pres., D. W. Shaw; 2d Vice-Pres., Carl F. Kuehule; Cas., F. L. Van Slyke.

OSKALOOSA—Union Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Kalbach; Cas., C. E. Lofland.

POMEROY — First National Bank: capital, $40,000; Pres., Lewis W. Moody: Cas., Albert B. Nixon.

RED OAK—Farmers' National Bank; capital, $60,000; Pres., M. Chandler; Cas., O. J. Gibson.

SPENCER—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Ackley Hubbard; Cas., Alice E. Hubbard.

KANSAS.

BONNER SPRINGS — Farmers' State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. W. Rhea; Cas., J. D. Waters.

CHANUTE—National Bank of Chanute (successor to Chanute State Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., J. H. Light; Cas., George N. Lindsay.

GOODLAND—First National Bank; (successor to Goodland City Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Joseph S. Hutchison; Vice-Pres., H. S. Brown; Cas., B. F. Brown; Asst. Cas., O. D. Stewart.

LA CYGNE—State Bank of La Cygne; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. R. Saunders; Cas., V. K. Hoover.

MUSCOTAH—Muscotah State Bank; capital, $10,000.

LOUISIANA.

BERNICE—Bank of Bernice; Pres., J. R. Fuller; Cas., Y. S. Fuller.

MINDEN—Bank of Webster; capital, $50,000; Pres., S. W. Smith, Jr.; Vice-Pres., John Neal Murrell; Cas., John W. McDonald.

MAINE.

MACHIAS—J. A. Coffin.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—People's Trust Co. of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—City Trust Co.——Bowker, Longly & Co.

MICHIGAN.

MANISTEE—Sands & Burr (successors to Manistee National Bank).

WHITEHALL — State Bank (successor to O'Donald & Morton); capital, $20,000; Pres., M. B. Covell; Vice-Pres., C. G. Pitkin; Cas., E. R. Morton.

MINNESOTA.

FULDA—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. M. Dickson; Cas., C. A. Meilicke.

SANBORN—Sanborn State Bank (successor to Sanborn Bank); capital, $10,000; Pres., E. P. Dotson; Vice-Pres., A. Schmidt; Cas., F. W. Stevens.

MISSISSIPPI.

HOLLANDALE—Bank of Hollandale.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS—Germania Trust Co.; Pres., Jos. Dixon; Vice-Pres., Willaim H. Dittman, Henry Koehler, Jr., Max R. Orthwein, Geo. A. Meyer.

SARCOXIE—State Bank; J. W. Perry, Cas., resigned.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS—Billings State Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Paul McCormick; Vice-Pres., B. G. Shorey; Cas., Chas. Spear.

NEBRASKA.

CLEARWATER—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., R. S. Payne; Cas., H. M. Stockwell.

CORDOVA — Cordova State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., P. H. Updike; Vice-Pres., N. B. Updike; Cas., W. D. Blackwell.

LEWISTON — Bank of Lewiston; capital, $5,000.

OMAHA—City Savings Bank (successor to Omaha Loan and Trust Co. Savings Bank); capital, $100,000; Pres., C. W. Lyman; Cas., Frank Brown; Treas., Charles E. Bates.

NEW JERSEY.

DOVER—Dover Trust Co.; Pres., James H. Simpson; Vice-Pres., Isaac W. Searing.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Central Trust Co.; capi-

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tal, $100,000; surplus, $50,000; Pres., James Deshler.

OCEAN CITY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., L. M. Cresse; Cas., W. Scott Hand.

NEW MEXICO.

QUESTA—A. H. Reynolds; capital, $5,000.

NEW YORK.

BROCKPORT—Minot & Crippen.

NEW YORK CITY—Trust Company of the Republic (organizing); capital, $1,000,000.

RICHMOND HILL—Richmond Hill Branch of the Bank of Jamaica; Cas., W. E. Stecher.

ROCHESTER—Lunt & Robbins.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SILVER CITY—Chatham Bank; capital, $10,-000; Pres., F. M. Hodley; Vice-Pres., L. L. Wrenn; Cas., J. J. Jenkins.

NORTH DAKOTA.

KENMARE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Charles H. Ross.——Kenmare State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., B. F. Cummings; Vice-Pres., E. C. Tolley; Cas., E. F. Binford.

PORTAL—First International Bank.

SOURIS—State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., S. B. Ovale; Cas., G. S. Ogren.

OHIO.

FAIRPORT HARBOR—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Truby; Cas., C. A. Moodey.

GALENA—Bank of Galena; capital, $50,000.

LIMA—Lima Savings and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., Elias Bartholomew; Vice-Pres., S. M. Finch; Secretary, C. F. Franklin; Treas., Wm. P. Hesson.

OXFORD—Oxford National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Josiah A. Welsh; Cas., C. A. Shera.

VINTON—Vinton Banking Co.; capital, $25,-000.

OKLAHOMA.

CORDELL—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., Gibson H. Rowley; Cas., Herman L. Rowley.——Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,-000; Pres., W. H. Dean; Cas., R. L. Harvey.

FORT COBB—Caddo Bank; capital, $5,000.

KIEL—Farmers and Merchants' Bank: capital, $5,000.

PONCA CITY—Farmers' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Jensen; Cas. J. J. McGraw.

PERSIMMON—Farmers' Bank.

SAYRE—First National Bank (successor to Thurmond State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. L. Thurmond; Cas., Geo. F. Sisson; Asst. Cas., C. H. Tinker.

SEILING — Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. O. Baker; Cas., C. W. Fonda.

TEXALA—Bank of Texala; capital, $5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CLEARFIELD—Clearfield Trust Co.; capital, $150,000; Pres., W. D. Bigler; Vice-Pres., A. W. Lee; Treas., E. E. Lindemuth.

HERNDON — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Henry D. Bower; Cas., Adam S. Hepner.

KANE—Kane Trust and Savings Co.; capital, $150,000; Pres., James McDade; Treas., Jas. Campbell; Sec., E. H. McDermott.

MERCER—Farmers and Mechanics' Trust Co.; capital, $150,000.

MONONGAHELA — Monongahela City Trust Co.; capital, $150,000; Pres., Jos. A. Herron; Vice-Pres., Geo. A. Linn; Sec. and Treas., Chas. G. McIlvaine.

OLYPHANT—Citizens' Bank.

PARKER'S LANDING—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. Griffith; Cas., C. W. Wick.

PORT ALLEGANY—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., C. A. Dolley; Cas., M. T. Page.

SHARON—Sharon Savings and Trust Co.; capital, $125,000; Pres., W. A. Roberts; Vice-Pres., E. A. Wheeler; 2d Vice-Pres., Peter Dick; Sec. and Treas., John S. Leslie.

SHENANDOAH—Shenandoah Trust Co.; capital, $125,000.

SLATINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Cas., H. H. Misson.

PITTSBURG—Standard Security Trust Co.; capital, $250,000.

SUTTERSVILLE — Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $50,000.

WAYNESBURG — American National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Thomas Adamson; Cas., Thomas C. Bradley.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REVILLO—Security Bank; capital, $10,000.

VIENNA—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., H. G. Eggers; Vice-Pres., W. S. Taylor; Cas., J. A. Struble.

TENNESSEE.

BROWNSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. A. Wilder; Cas., R. M. Chambliss.

TEXAS.

ALVORD—Alvord National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. R. Thompson; Cas., John T. Carter.

BAY CITY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. M. Moore; Cas., W. T. Goode.

BLUM—First National Bank (successor to First Bank): capital, $25,000; Pres., D. E. Waggoner; Cas., W. A. Wells.

CELINA—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., J. E. Mitchell; Cas., B. F. Smith; Asst. Cas., J. E. Lipscomb.

CENTER POINT—First National Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., H. M. Burney; Cas., G. P. McCorkle.

LONGVIEW—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., H. H. Howell; Cas., F. B. Brown.

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ORANGE—Orange National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Geo. W. Bancroft; Vice-Pres., W. D. Bettis; Cas., James P. Roach.

HILLSBORO—Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

MERTENS—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,000.——First Bank; Cas., R. C. West.

TERRELL—Terrell Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $10,000.

WILLS POINT—Van Zandt County National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., H. F. Goodnight; Cas., E. C. Lewis.

VIRGINIA.

POCAHONTAS—Bank of Pocahontas; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. B. Campbell; Vice-Pres., Chas. S. Thorne; Cas., W. H. Galway.

RICHMOND—Mechanics' Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Mitchell, Jr.; Vice-Pres., W. A. Hankins; Cas., Geo. W. Lewis.

WASHINGTON.

CRESTON—Creston State Bank.

EVERETT—American National Bank (successor to Rucker Bank); capital, $100,000; Pres., J. T. McChesney; Cashier, Robert Moody.

SPOKANE—North Pacific Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., J. W. Binkley; Vice-Pres., E. J. Dyer; Secretary J. R. Taylor.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO—Sovereign Bank of Canada (organizing); capital stock, $2,000,000.

QUEBEC.

ST. JEROME—Banque d'Hochelaga; Manager, Joseph C. Gagne.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT—Prescott National Bank; R. N. Fredericks, Cas. in place of Henry Kinsley.

CALIFORNIA.

IMPERIAL—First National Bank; A. H. Heber, Vice-Pres.; W. F. Holt, Asst. Cas.

LOS ANGELES—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; H. J. Fleishman no longer Cas.——National Bank of California; no Vice-Pres. in place of J. E. Fishburn; J. E. Fishburn, Cas. in place of A. Hadley.——Los Angeles National Bank; Frank P. Flint, 2d Vice-Pres.; O. J. Wigdall, additional Asst. Cas.

LOS GATOS—Bank of Los Gatos and Commercial Bank; consolidated under former title.

SAN FRANCISCO—Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank; Dudley Evans, Act. Pres. in place of John J. Valentine, deceased.

CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY—Dime Savings Bank; F. A. Spencer, Vice-Pres., deceased.

FLORIDA.

JASPER—Blackwell Banking Co.; B. B. Blackwell, Pres., deceased.

LIVE OAK—Live Oak Bank; B. B. Blackwell, Pres., deceased.

GEORGIA.

FORSYTH—First National Bank; Samuel Rutherford, Vice-Pres. in place of R. P. Brooks; Walker White, Cas. in place of Paul A. Bowden; W. P. Bloodworth, Asst. Cas.

SPARTA—Bank of R. A. Graves; R. A. Graves, Pres., deceased.

HAWAII.

WAILUKU—First National Bank; W. J. Lowrie, Pres. in place of C. M. Cooke; W. T. Robinson, Vice-Pres.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXIS—Bank of Alexis; W. B. Weir, Pres. in place of W. S. Weir.

DALTON CITY—Dalton City Bank; D. P. Keller, Pres., deceased.

DELAVAN—Baldwin Bank; Samuel D. Wood, proprietor, deceased.

EAST ST. LOUIS—Illinois State Trust Co.; Adolph B. Raab, Sec. and Treas.

JACKSONVILLE—F. G. Farrell & Co.; F. G. deceased.

MOWEAQUA—Commercial Bank; D. P. Keller, Pres., decased.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS—Stock Yards Bank of East St. Louis; Theodore Duddleston no longer Asst. Cas.

OQUAKA—Robert Moir & Co.; Robert Moir, Sr., deceased.

STAUNTON—Wall Bros.; succeeded by Wall & Co.

INDIANA.

ANGOLA—Angola Bank; Wm. Wickwire, Cas., deceased.

BLUFFTON—Wells County Bank; L. A. Williamson, Pres., retired.

WABASH—First National Bank; Karl Dougherty, Cas. in place of F. W. Morse; E. O. Ebbinghouse, Asst. Cas. in place of Karl Daugherty.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHECOTAH—Citizens' Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

IOWA.

CHARITON—Chariton National Bank: Calvin Manning, Vice-Pres.; G. F. Trotter, Asst. Cas.

CHARLES CITY—First National Bank; J. A. Case, Cas. in place of S. B. Hall; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. A. Case.

CHELSEA—Chelsea State Bank; F. N. Sells, Cas. in place of Will Benesh.

DAVENPORT—Davenport National Bank; consolidated with Union Savings Bank under latter title.——Iowa National Bank; A. P. Doe, Pres. in place of Chas. Beiderbecke, deceased; J. D. Brockman, Vice-Pres.

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ELDRIDGE—Eldridge Savings Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

MAURICE—Maurice Bank; now owned by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; B. N. Voss, Cas.

ORANGE CITY — Orange City Bank; now owned by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; J. Kuyper, Cas.

HAMPTON—Franklin County Bank; B. C. Beed, Pres. in place of L. P. Holden.

KANSAS.

SEVERY—Severy State Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

ST. FRANCIS—State Bank and Citizens' State Bank; consolidated under latter title: L. J. Willits, Pres.

KENTUCKY.

HENDERSON — Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Co.; capital increased to $250,000.

LEITCHFIELD — Grayson County National Bank; D. O'Riley, Vice-Pres. in place of Will Hazelip; no Asst. Cas. in place of L. Rogers.

MIDWAY—Farmers' Bank; capital reduced to $20,000.

VERSAILLES — Harris-Seller Banking Co.; Theo. Harris, Cas.; R. G. Williams, Asst. Cas.

WEST POINT—Kentucky and Indiana State Bank; J. H. Yancey, Pres., in place of J. W. A. Myers, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Union National Bank; E. C. Adams, Jr., Asst. Cas.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA — Augusta National Bank; reported succeeded by Augusta Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.

YORK—York County National Bank; Elizabeth B. Davidson, Pres. in place of J. T. Davidson.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Central Real Estate and Trust Co.; John Hubner, Pres., resigned.——Alexander Brown & Sons; Austin McLanahan and Harman Brown, admitted to firm.

OAKLAND—First National Bank; R. E. Sliger, Cas. in place of U. G. Palmer.

WESTMINSTER—First National Bank; John L. Reifsnider, Pres. in place of Granville S. Haines, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMESBURY—Amesbury National Bank; C. E. Adkins, Cas. in place of G. E. Gale.

BOSTON—National Shawmut Bank; capital increased to $3,500,000.——National Bank of Redemption; Edward A. Presbrey, Vice-Pres.; George S. McCausland, Cas.; W. S. B. Stevens, 2d Asst. Cas., resigned.——National Union Bank; W. S. B. Stevens, Asst. Cas.

CONWAY—Conway National Bank; Carlos Batchelder, Pres., deceased.

FAIRHAVEN—Fairhaven Institution for Savings; Geo. H. Taber, Pres. deceased.

FALL RIVER—Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank; Walter C. Durfee, Pres., deceased.

LOWELL—Central Savings Bank; Clarence W. Whidden, Treas. in place of Samuel A. Chase.

LYNN—First National Bank; Chas. W. Porter, Acting Cas. in place of Chas. E. Mailey, Cas.

SALEM—Asiatic National Bank; capital reduced to $200,000.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Detroit Trust Co.; Geo. McPherson, Secretary.

KALAMAZOO — Kalamazoo National Bank; Harry den Bleyker, Cas. in place of E. P. Sumption; Lillie M. Phelps, Asst. Cas.

SAGINAW—Commercial National Bank; Daniel Hardin, Pres., deceased.

PROCTORKNOTT—Missabe Bank; Frank Blackmarr, proprietor, deceased.

REDWOOD FALLS—Bank of Redwood Falls; W. F. Dickson, Pres., deceased.

ST. CHARLES - Citizens' State Bank; Hiram A. Haynes, Asst. Cas., resigned.

ST. PAUL—Second National Bank; G. C. Power, Pres. in place of S. R. Flynn, resigned.

MISSOURI.

JAMESPORT—Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; T. B. Yates, Pres., resigned.

KANSAS CITY—New England National Bank; Geo. B. Harrison, Jr., Cas., in place of A. W. Childs; Frederick Tracy Childs, Asst. Cas.

NORBORNE—Farmers' Bank; R. B. Hudson, Pres., deceased.

SPRINGFIELD—National Exchange Bank; M. C. Baker, Cas. in place of E. L. Sanford.

ST. LOUIS——Missouri Trust Co; Edward S. Orr, Pres.——Union Trust Co.; George A. Madill, Pres., deceased.

WASHINGTON—Bank of Washington; Leopold Wattenberg, Pres., deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER—Merchants' National Bank; Arthur M. Heard, Cas., resigned.——Amoskeag National Bank; Arthur M. Heard, Cas. in place of John M. Chandler, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN—Camden National Bank; Elias C. Davis, Cas., resigned.

DOVER—National Union Bank; William Otto, Asst. Cas.; Henry W. Whipple, Asst. Cas.

JERSEY CITY—New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co.: J. E. Hulshizer, Pres. in place of Geo. F. Perkins; Daniel E. Evarts, Sec. and Treas.

MORRISTOWN—Morristown Trust Co.; capital increased to $600,000.

NEWARK—German National Bank; Geo. B. Swain, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PLAINFIELD—First National Bank; D. M.

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Runyon, Cas. in place of F. S. Runyon; no Asst. Cas. in place of D. M. Runyon.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Albany City National Bank; absorbed by National Commercial Bank.—— Merchants' National Bank; absorbed by National Commercial Bank.

BALLSTON SPA—First National Bank; in hands of Edward J. Graham, Receiver, Dec. 8; authorized by Comptroller to resume business Dec. 19.

BINGHAMTON—People's Bank; Jacob Wiser, Cas. in place of Geo. W. Ostrander.

BUFFALO—Erie County Savings Bank; Wm. J. Humason, Asst. Sec., deceased.

CANTON-First National Bank: Leslie W. Russell, Pres. in place of John F. Post; W. N. Beard, Vice-Pres. in place of Leslie W. Russell.

ILION—Ilion National Bank; no Cas. in place of David Lewis, deceased.

ITHACA—First National Bank; Henry B. Lord, 2d Vice-Pres.; Charles W. Gay, Cas. in place of Henry B. Lord, resigned; Chas. W. Major, Asst. Cas.——Tompkins County National Bank; capital reduced to $100,000.

MOUNT MORRIS—Genesee River National Bank; Hiram P. Mills, Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK—Gallatin National Bank; Geo. E. Lewis, Asst. Cas.——National Citizens' Bank; E. S. Schenck, Pres. in place of Ewald Fleitmann; Ewald Fleitmann, Vice-Pres.——Bank of the State of New York; absorbed by National Bank of North America.——Ninth National Bank; absorbed by National Citizens' Bank.—— Speyer & Co.; Gordon MacDonald admitted to firm.——Edward Sweet & Co.; R. M. Stuart Wortley, admitted to firm.——Macy Bros. & Herbert; Charles A. Macy, deceased.——Bell & Co.; succeeded by Charles H. De Witt & Co.

NORTH TONAWANDA—State Bank; H. W. Clarke, Cas. in place of Benjamin L. Rand.

PLATTSBURGH—Plattsburgh National Bank; J. H. Moffitt, Cas. in place of James Shaw; J. Leslie Signor, Asst. Cas.

PORTCHESTER—Portchester Savings Bank; John F. Mills, Pres., deceased.

SOUTH GLENS FALLS—First National Bank; F. A. Comstock, Cas.

TICONDEROGA—First National Bank; W. W. Richards, Cas. in place of M. R. Hack.

TROY—Troy Trust Co.; capital increased to $200,000.

YONKERS—Citizens' National Bank; George W. Peene, Asst. Cas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE—Blue Ridge National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Houston Merrimon, resigned.

CHARLOTTE—Merchants' and Farmers' Bank; John M. Miller, Cas., resigned.

GREENSBORO—Southern Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.

OHIO.

AKRON—Citizens' National Bank; D. P. Wheeler, Cas., deceased.

BELLAIRE-Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; L. R. Bowman, Cas.

COLUMBUS—Columbus Savings Bank Co.; Edward L. Hinman, Pres., deceased.

DILLONVALE-First National Bank; J. N. Richardson, Pres. in place of J. M. Henderson; W. S. Kithcart, Vice-Pres. in place of J. N. Richardson.

FOSTORIA—Seneca Banking Co.; absorbed by Mechanics' Banking Co.

LOCKLAND—Cincinnati Trust Co.; Clyde Skillman, Cas. in place of Orin Buchanan.

NEWCOMERSTOWN—First National Bank; —— Robison, Cas. in place of Charles E. Boden, resigned.

TOLEDO—Merchants and Clerks' Savings Bank; F. Ernest Shallmaster, Asst. Cas. in place of Ralph Rickenbaugh.

WAYNESVILLE—Waynesville National Bank; W. H. Allen, Pres. in place of S. W. Rogers; Wm. H. Gard, Vice-Pres. in place of W. H. Allen; J. O. Cartwright, Cas. in place of W. H. Allen; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. O. Cartwright.

WOOSTER—Wayne County National Bank; C. S. Frost, Pres. in place of Jacob Frick, deceased; John M. Criley, Cas. in place of C. S. Frost; no Asst. Cas. in place of John M. Criley.

OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE—Capitol National Bank; James H. Edmonson, Cas. in place of Fred. J. Dolcater.

HOBART—First National Bank; H. A. Jones, Cas. in place of F. E. Hovey, resigned.

LEXINGTON—Lexington National Bank; A. M. Perdue, Pres. in place of B. F. Grow; W. R. Ferguson, Vice-Pres. in place of P. H. Milner; L. T. Volz, Cas. in place of A. M. Perdue.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARNEGIE—First National Bank; reported purchased by Carnegie Trust Co.

CLAYSVILLE—National Bank of Claysville; James A. McKeown, Asst. Cas., deceased.

DANVILLE—First National Bank; S. A. Yorks, Cas., deceased.

DELTA—First National Bank; Wm. McSparran, Vice-Pres., deceased; E. W. Keyser, Cas.

ERIE—Second National Bank; Daniel D. Tracy, Pres., deceased.

FRANKLIN—Lamberton National Bank: H. Lamberton, Pres. in place of C. W. Gilfillan; Robert G. Lamberton, Vice-Pres. in place of Harry Lamberton.

HATBORO—Hatboro National Bank; Samuel S. Thompson, Pres. in place of I. Newton Evans; O. E. C. Robinson, Vice-Pres.

JEANNETTE—Jeannette National Bank: Wm. W. Hill, Cas. in place of Chas. O. Spillman.

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JOHNSTOWN—First National Bank; John D. Roberts, Cas., resigned.

LANCASTER -- Lancaster County National Bank; Gustavus A. Sauber, Cas. in place of Walter A. Haldy, deceased.

MYERSTOWN -- Myerstown National Bank; Allen H. Carmany, Pres., deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—National Bank of Germantown; Canby S. Tyson, Pres. in place of Charles W. Otto, deceased; no Vice-Pres. in place of Canby S. Tyson; Romaine Keyser, Cas. in place of Canby S. Tyson; no Asst. Cas. in place of Romaine Keyser.——West End Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.—Manayunk National Bank; Edward H. Preston, Pres. in place of John J. Foulkrod, deceased; R. Bruce Wallace, Cas. in place of Edward H. Preston.

WEST ALEXANDER — West Alexander National Bank; W. M. Coleman, Vice-Pres.; S. B. Chambers, Jr., Cas. in place of Charles C. Woods.

RHODE ISLAND.

WOONSOCKET — First National Bank; absorbed by Industrial Trust Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENWOOD—City Bank; D. A. P. Jordan, Pres., deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CASTLEWOOD—First National Bank; J. P. Cheever, Vice-Pres; A. L. Curtis, Asst. Cas.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—City Savings Bank; A. S. Williams, Pres. in place of J. C. Franklin; Edgar Magness, Cas. in place of A. S. Williams.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN—First National Bank (resumed); J. H. Kirby, Pres.; A. S. Vandervoort, Cas.

GALVESTON—Hutchings, Sealy & Co.; Geo. Sealy, deceased; also Pres. Texas Guaranty and Trust Co.

KARNES CITY — Karnes County National Bank; J. L. Browne, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Ruckman; J. W. Ruckman, Cas. in place of C. L. Burghard.

MARLIN—Marlin National Bank; T. J. Herron, Cas. in place of S. H. Johnson; no Asst. Cas. in place of T. J. Herron.

MASON—Bank of Mason; purchased by Commercial Bank.

SAINT JO—First National Bank; Joe Bowers, Cas. in place of T. E. Bowers.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Bank of Commerce; Max E. Smith, Cas. in place of Samuel C. Park, resigned.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO—Vermont Savings Bank; C. H. Pratt, Treas. in place of N. F. Cabot; H. P. Webber, Asst. Treas.

RICHMOND—First National Bank; John M. Miller, Cas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery National Bank; Edward W. Brightwell, Cas. in place of J. D. Foster, Jr., resigned.

WHEELING—National Exchange Bank; capital increased to $300,000.

WISCONSIN.

APPLETON—First National Bank; Frank C. Shattuck, Vice-Pres., deceased.

CHILTON—German Exchange Bank; reopened for business.

LA CROSSE—Exchange State Bank; W. B. Tscharner, Cas., resigned.

NEENAH—F. C. Shattuck, Vice-Pres., deceased.

RACINE — Manufacturers' National Bank; Byron B. Northrop, Cas., resigned.

RIPON—German National Bank; L. D. Moses, Pres., resigned; A. J. Schloerb, Cas., resigned.

VIROQUA—Bank of Viroqua; Wm. F. Lindemann, Pres., deceased.

WATERTOWN—Bank of Watertown; capital increased to $100,000.

CANADA.

QUEBEC.

SHERBROOKE—Eastern Townships Bank; R. W. Heneker, Pres., resigned, to take effect June 1, 1902.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

GEORGIA.

BARNESVILLE--New South Savings Bank; in hands of T. W. Cochran, Receiver.

INDIANA.

WANATAH—Wanatah Bank.

MAINE.

CALAIS—Bank of Nova Scotia.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS—Dime Savings Bank; in hands of Richard P. Stevens, Receiver.

ST. MICHAELS—Farmers' Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Third National Bank; in voluntary liquidation December 24.——National Bank of the Commonwealth; in voluntary liquidation.——Shoe and Leather National Bank; in voluntary liquidation December 10.——Wainwright Bros. & Co.; assigned.

MICHIGAN.

ISHPEMING—C. H. Moss & Co.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL—St. Paul Trust Co.; in voluntary liquidation.

NEBRASKA.

GOTHENBURG—State Bank.

OMAHA—Omaha Loan and Trust Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—First Colored Bank of the North.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—German-American Trust and Savings Bank.

TENNESSEE.

LENOIR—Lenoir City Bank; in hands of F. A. Weiss, temporary Receiver.

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NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on December 10, 1901. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of July 15, 1901, and September 30, 1901. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
Loans and discounts	$602,073,485	$610,936,458	$602,964,285
Overdrafts	115,633	199,747	425,915
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	31,825,000	32,225,000	32,760,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	35,096,600	35,807,600	36,383,500
U. S. bonds on hand	187,910	241,620	531,760
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,951,856	3,822,964	2,898,940
Stocks, securities, etc	79,558,434	87,371,950	86,049,711
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	16,220,809	16,675,359	16,725,672
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,450,302	1,145,825	1,320,258
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	51,737,144	47,787,888	51,573,707
Due from State banks and bankers	5,642,082	5,006,078	5,268,071
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	5,846,855	5,390,695	3,281,824
Exchanges for clearing-house	220,815,222	163,185,299	175,283,778
Bills of other National banks	977,343	724,604	749,314
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	67,493	71,957	78,466
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	7,118,483	6,047,341	7,382,455
Gold Treasury certificates	56,660,870	66,092,680	52,507,070
Gold clearing-house certificates	71,980,000	76,305,000	71,370,000
Silver dollars	96,642	81,439	65,978
Silver Treasury certificates	15,700,665	13,206,807	12,545,023
Silver fractional coin	651,421	621,110	728,373
Legal-tender notes	53,549,789	49,002,573	50,274,409
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	1,780,000	4,255,000	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,580,147	1,581,750	1,621,247
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,361,273	730,238	1,013,597
Total	$1,264,040,462	$1,227,016,982	$1,218,803,354

LIABILITIES.	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
Capital stock paid in	$62,550,000	$70,550,000	$72,750,000
Surplus fund	47,565,000	52,070,000	52,452,247
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	32,630,770	31,321,774	31,906,996
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	30,930,315	30,654,740	31,960,987
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks	249,201,718	252,349,649	250,461,418
Due to State banks and bankers	192,817,837	172,504,189	164,378,859
Dividends unpaid	184,952	191,355	63,724
Individual deposits	598,087,272	567,161,088	559,932,619
U. S. deposits	33,396,422	35,754,924	36,192,336
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	118,110	141,932	126,780
Notes and bills rediscounted	....	....	....
Bills payable	400,000	500,000	300,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	16,191,521	13,800,786	13,260,841
Total	$1,264,040,462	$1,227,016,982	$1,218,803,354
Average reserve held	26.32 p. c.	26.77 p. c.	25.25 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$207,537,870	$215,611,950	$144,598,899

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	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
RESOURCES.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$13,609,954	$12,275,248	$12,528,743	$41,073,919	$40,784,034	$41,873,069	$177,027,477	$170,415,384	$172,436,570
Overdrafts	6,520	4,387	7,225	8,485	13,361	6,[illegible]66	69,830	66,958	47,604
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	639,000	639,000	639,000	3,801,000	3,324,000	3,374,000	6,477,500	6,427,500	5,802,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	222,100	222,100	222,100	2,339,000	2,316,000	2,316,000	4,131,000	4,131,000	4,131,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	70,780	70,780	70,780	200,000	......	50,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,000	10,000	10,000	110,108	121,228	131,915	183,521	158,271	263,595
Stocks, securities, etc	1,755,879	1,839,199	1,593,236	4,352,536	4,154,976	4,198,798	10,106,489	13,006,288	9,680,068
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	259,707	2,537,496	2,557,056	2,644,990	2,110,049	2,110,235	1,749,221
Other real estate and mortgages owned	81,449	76,449	76,449	60,399	61,484	33,681	125,442	121,267	112,452
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,688,652	3,595,050	3,833,527	5,054,949	4,617,963	5,269,246	15,551,653	14,268,774	21,334,734
Due from State banks and bankers	830,512	1,196,810	704,919	677,656	672,174	795,164	2,439,717	1,696,209	1,794,221
Due from approved reserve agents	2,311,557	3,184,814	3,127,468	5,688,810	5,359,673	5,425,401	30,319,949	36,174,408	32,910,359
Checks and other cash items	36,445	202,275	89,938	271,030	194,872	189,277	624,775	1,580,067	571,560
Exchanges for clearing-house	170,744	175,216	169,808	3,703,595	2,567,609	2,598,432	19,573,268	14,855,384	20,084,066
Bills of other National banks	47,458	46,396	34,808	243,030	208,045	379,340	1,269,709	966,586	1,573,989
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,739	6,214	5,230	14,197	17,982	21,589	25,207	23,420	19,078
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	484,885	476,115	395,267	604,748	542,781	607,339	1,648,215	1,754,784	1,669,193
Gold Treasury certificates	393,000	398,000	472,000	607,080	1,029,740	761,110	7,012,470	9,110,740	7,837,800
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	110,000	20,000	75,000	3,765,000	3,735,000	3,646,500
Silver dollars	28,240	16,536	27,614	42,923	44,516	56,970	41,778	40,544	27,577
Silver Treasury certificates	35,800	39,550	37,795	1,625,250	1,203,144	1,547,265	3,103,166	2,948,786	2,856,551
Silver fractional coin	30,632	42,274	45,225	61,923	81,839	108,201	160,724	146,886	146,601
Legal-tender notes	804,140	831,694	786,808	2,102,000	2,217,016	1,770,223	8,067,213	6,589,820	7,186,752
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	50,000	50,000	......	240,000	50,000	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,950	31,950	31,950	190,045	165,745	168,095	323,875	320,515	290,125
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,005	3,005	10,005	199,830	131,950	165,200
Total	$25,533,369	$25,619,989	$24,599,818	$75,593,968	$72,399,049	$74,432,168	$294,577,864	$290,777,777	$296,436,672
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$11,458,260	$11,458,260	$12,158,260	$37,020,000	$36,580,000	$36,600,000
Surplus fund	1,390,000	1,390,000	1,400,000	4,426,900	4,785,676	5,350,962	14,311,600	14,219,400	13,869,400
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	377,144	399,662	394,667	1,901,320	2,188,169	2,397,018	7,420,776	7,142,687	7,385,754
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	619,095	624,045	617,745	3,734,350	3,270,490	3,330,550	6,339,817	6,335,187	5,685,717
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	850	498	498	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	9,712,038	9,492,775	9,735,190	12,160,004	11,894,374	11,567,688	47,258,123	41,899,988	48,866,610
Due to State banks and bankers	2,696,150	2,854,929	3,698,832	6,559,952	6,314,489	6,423,685	37,728,719	36,581,738	37,850,540
Dividends unpaid	3,177	709	562	135,821	62,067	55,379	15,012	852,059	14,201
Individual deposits	8,973,821	9,084,463	6,980,715	32,700,991	29,421,706	30,061,585	136,635,967	140,184,115	139,000,824
U. S. deposits	186,149	218,593	215,581	2,163,519	2,333,323	2,361,539	3,696,149	3,955,554	4,029,495
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	23,793	3,506	6,518	57,000	......	......	90,977	112,350	110,099
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	245,000	620,000	675,000	1,331,000	871,000	1,071,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	1,305	......	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,229,700	2,043,745	1,953,528
Total	$25,533,369	$25,619,989	$24,599,818	$75,593,968	$72,399,049	$74,432,168	$294,577,864	$290,777,777	$296,436,672
Average reserve held	24.73 p. c.	30.47 p. c.	30.04 p. c.	25.56 p. c.	25.58 p. c.	25.39 p. c.	29.19 p. c.	31.71 p. c.	30.57 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$1,826,697	$1,854,169	$1,764,705	$5,393,924	$5,189,037	$4,926,108	$23,818,566	$24,326,560	$23,370,974

	BROOKLYN, N. Y.			CHICAGO, ILL.			CINCINNATI, OHIO.		
RESOURCES.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$12,519,838	$11,884,458	$11,694,041	$171,879,449	$167,219,548	$164,204,312	$34,516,696	$34,138,218	$33,620,822
Overdrafts	8,287	7,887	7,897	118,795	87,108	80,925	16,496	14,928	10,585
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	6,240,000	6,240,000	4,440,000	4,585,000	4,605,000	4,606,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	3,777,500	3,777,500	3,877,500
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	349,060	51,780	147,660	250,780	212,910	250,220
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,000	9,000	9,000	150,060	150,904	68,680	72,889	64,392	71,008
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,770,537	2,811,028	2,691,792	13,140,739	12,672,668	14,017,711	11,111,360	10,401,828	10,404,978
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	484,400	484,400	484,400	278,848	478,348	478,348	484,277	485,141	486,342
Other real estate and mortgages owned	58,161	50,000	53,088	234,653	224,110	225,417	161,443	161,924	199,095
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	61,790	86,379	49,685	37,671,816	39,954,639	43,577,907	4,493,001	4,328,623	4,440,607
Due from State banks and bankers	272,164	109,046	196,616	8,298,986	9,664,672	9,523,444	730,284	863,979	889,218
Due from approved reserve agents	1,980,892	1,806,027	1,579,102	......	......	......	5,858,887	6,195,755	5,356,594
Checks and other cash items	129,456	263,856	121,091	506,529	823,028	363,857	151,618	172,023	208,855
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,727,777	1,414,830	1,681,057	10,456,383	11,202,081	10,760,177	332,515	205,856	297,033
Bills of other National Banks	118,583	120,529	220,853	1,525,599	1,406,090	1,408,614	291,655	164,786	194,169
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	12,490	10,657	13,287	19,948	19,832	30,432	5,304	5,948	5,294
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	416,203	456,098	449,123	12,417,297	13,128,105	12,858,715	848,526	540,577	556,959
Gold Treasury certificates	312,900	396,500	500,150	11,605,480	14,195,940	15,448,000	1,175,000	1,345,000	1,795,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	18,758	15,700	8,530	211,760	234,889	268,603	99,118	95,827	108,791
Silver Treasury certificates	396,490	417,994	519,247	4,168,489	4,824,059	4,289,709	742,878	498,343	547,223
Silver fractional coin	66,588	57,685	80,846	209,057	212,264	233,962	37,482	32,932	33,870
Legal-tender notes	918,026	816,642	712,686	24,820,647	20,021,109	15,752,855	3,763,218	2,959,634	3,167,404
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	330,000	330,000	......	610,000	500,000	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	32,100	32,100	32,100	308,097	309,947	219,647	229,249	229,349	229,349
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	1,200	135,996	61,252	141,002	12,400	......	6,000
Total	$23,096,405	$22,091,822	$21,946,696	$306,922,213	$304,372,265	$300,394,842	$74,347,384	$71,995,424	$71,356,367
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$18,750,000	$19,750,000	$19,750,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	8,755,000	8,855,000	8,855,000	2,775,000	2,825,000	3,015,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	461,817	555,680	585,081	5,294,569	5,498,291	6,288,102	1,787,254	1,865,424	1,659,157
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	640,350	637,550	642,000	6,129,830	6,118,710	4,243,727	4,836,827	4,455,977	4,452,377
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	252,851	262,165	234,595	91,271,530	87,450,443	83,191,390	12,290,010	11,580,091	11,180,796
Due to State banks and bankers	3,968,778	3,741,668	4,138,865	46,999,382	52,830,279	51,511,198	6,661,160	6,681,084	6,315,519
Dividends unpaid	3,635	12,982	839	18,460	397,000	5,155	4,212	19,918	5,311
Individual deposits	14,258,215	13,418,981	12,863,915	127,769,072	121,624,529	124,661,652	33,357,741	31,142,499	31,154,598
U. S. deposits	177,205	185,273	152,371	1,557,043	1,717,719	1,695,209	3,550,378	3,702,928	3,850,592
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,483	17,098	24,680	111,626	130,298	161,467	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	67,225	11,676	50,501	265,698	......	31,983	1,935,300	1,982,550	2,023,017
Total	$23,096,405	$22,091,822	$21,946,696	$306,922,213	$304,372,265	$300,394,842	$74,347,384	$71,995,424	$71,356,367
Average reserve held	24.80 p. c.	25.14 p. c.	25.42 p. c.	25.78 p. c.	26.12 p. c.	25.04 p. c.	26.71 p. c.	26.08 p. c.	25.25 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,128,975	$2,159,620	$2,270,062	$53,762,731	$52,446,366	$48,851,814	$7,276,223	$5,967,318	$6,204,247

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Resources.	Cleveland, Ohio. July 15, 1901.	Cleveland, Ohio. Sept. 30, 1901.	Cleveland, Ohio. Dec. 10, 1901.	Columbus, Ohio. July 15, 1901.	Columbus, Ohio. Sept. 30, 1901.	Columbus, Ohio. Dec. 10, 1901.	Denver, Colorado. July 15, 1901.	Denver, Colorado. Sept. 30, 1901.	Denver, Colorado. Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$46,834,882	$47,602,080	$46,159,650	$9,038,590	$9,311,480	$9,528,366	$16,217,467	$15,936,561	$16,221,775
Overdrafts	70,799	79,583	87,156	5,405	12,825	15,349	128,850	132,984	126,477
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,460,000	4,710,000	4,710,000	604,000	604,000	535,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
U. S. bonds on hand	35,000	......	......	98,630	75,620	87,880	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	83,920	106,852	106,852	23,272	26,306	20,016	61,850	55,500	55,500
Stocks, securities, etc	3,591,649	3,656,458	3,394,802	2,272,964	2,019,190	1,916,975	5,439,301	5,768,003	5,731,291
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	489,784	498,207	505,924	210,205	224,695	239,344	69,300	68,550	68,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned	105,284	108,249	151,249	86,339	86,339	86,339	322,896	320,111	319,597
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	4,545,533	3,789,533	4,426,527	1,233,867	1,014,021	1,110,785	1,578,511	2,268,281	2,398,518
Due from State banks and bankers	1,812,723	1,819,159	1,654,504	136,841	159,721	207,258	418,691	689,613	445,207
Due from approved reserve agents	5,895,602	4,069,512	6,342,608	1,099,789	1,060,436	1,299,513	7,977,014	8,870,811	8,231,924
Checks and other cash items	330,017	287,534	225,821	69,763	56,752	83,497	64,670	55,222	78,911
Exchanges for clearing-house	904,880	885,411	539,119	300,233	153,880	157,426	709,363	811,600	728,682
Bills of other National banks	167,874	159,574	208,800	125,109	138,552	189,489	548,280	924,167	798,438
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	9,476	9,608	11,678	1,941	1,956	1,864	911	3,739	2,071
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,773,987	1,650,480	1,708,120	394,705	349,275	339,227	3,115,997	3,135,302	2,252,002
Gold Treasury certificates	699,980	787,000	807,500	211,500	254,500	298,500	310,000	315,000	340,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	141,551	194,701	217,874	36,370	51,008	44,605	128,719	44,360	117,313
Silver Treasury certificates	259,068	178,870	138,925	231,170	253,556	215,112	100,000	180,004	150,000
Silver fractional coin	56,862	59,934	70,900	21,829	14,715	18,624	54,139	23,124	32,032
Legal-tender notes	1,923,758	1,950,998	1,843,450	769,729	817,076	838,771	1,465,000	1,305,000	1,385,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	222,350	234,310	229,650	29,475	29,475	26,025	85,000	85,000	85,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	28,995	27,034	40,695	......	3,700	8,541	784	484	2,084
Total	$74,943,928	$73,864,594	$74,076,805	$17,326,732	$17,044,030	$17,543,513	$41,541,749	$43,642,920	$42,319,627
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$12,963,700	$11,650,000	$13,150,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Surplus fund	3,571,850	3,581,600	3,656,000	605,000	605,000	650,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	931,430	1,116,474	1,015,184	275,624	300,177	277,558	531,399	488,842	596,320
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	4,259,050	4,689,650	4,691,600	604,000	604,000	535,000	1,691,050	1,694,300	1,694,750
Due to other National banks	10,274,961	9,883,991	9,379,202	1,549,258	1,187,679	1,231,569	6,255,336	7,027,085	6,415,686
Due to State banks and bankers	11,701,948	11,344,078	10,538,455	2,052,091	1,947,666	1,754,136	3,098,283	3,945,739	3,946,522
Dividends unpaid	2,249	2,043	3,746	2,384	1,525	2,606	2,900	......	......
Individual deposits	28,610,339	28,351,318	27,785,958	9,633,010	9,445,847	10,439,762	26,847,969	27,491,390	26,525,324
U. S. deposits	465,192	473,509	481,195	275,168	320,331	317,543	234,117	418,516	400,402
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	24,811	32,724	26,049	3,193	4,802	8,342	640,691	377,046	540,621
Notes and bills rediscounted	26,229	67,212	57,597	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	500,000	580,000	1,700,000	......	300,000	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,592,147	1,591,991	1,591,866	27,000	27,000	27,000	......	......	......
Total	$74,943,928	$73,864,594	$74,076,805	$17,326,732	$17,044,030	$17,543,513	$41,541,749	$43,642,920	$42,319,627
Average reserve held	25.14 p. c.	21.01 p. c.	27.43 p. c.	23.85 p. c.	24.73 p. c.	25.38 p. c.	39.08 p. c.	40.18 p. c.	37.64 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$4,855,206	$4,821,483	$4,781,769	$1,665,808	$1,740,125	$1,754,840	$5,173,855	$4,952,790	$4,276,348

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	DES MOINES, IOWA.			DETROIT, MICH.			HOUSTON, TEXAS.		
RESOURCES.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$6,538,513	$6,702,482	$6,162,445	$15,441,489	$16,611,817	$16,195,808	$3,290,429	$4,018,326	$4,489,205
Overdrafts	21,292	19,795	32,877	6,899	6,186	8,089	181,817	308,860	1,306,220
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	480,600	480,600	480,600	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	430,000	430,000	430,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	310,000	310,000	310,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	......	......	......
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	1,000	1,000	......	12,500	23,000	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	23,226	17,500	17,500	135,812	135,812	135,812	21,966	21,833	21,833
Stocks, securities, etc	298,778	285,727	273,817	2,283,500	2,117,715	2,068,508	25,091	19,581	19,205
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	110,241	110,241	110,241	23,288	22,788	19,288	192,953	196,658	201,800
Other real estate and mortgages owned	53,969	53,869	49,897	282,086	262,939	215,056	122,083	122,887	122,691
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	498,860	784,727	462,456	1,881,918	1,561,004	1,650,831	1,761,561	1,428,230	1,282,203
Due from State banks and bankers	98,818	108,476	100,328	855,149	574,378	550,183	95,709	187,241	178,775
Due from approved reserve agents	1,491,008	1,534,247	783,683	2,690,856	2,641,731	2,865,532	1,825,710	909,269	829,177
Checks and other cash items	9,314	33,699	14,836	19,427	21,984	21,835	5,045	2,153	3,009
Exchanges for clearing-house	88,059	73,952	67,415	552,528	845,255	786,253	20,161	51,914	81,772
Bills of other National banks	141,283	83,301	50,770	394,131	186,994	257,056	121,838	147,625	102,497
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,744	2,792	2,963	6,197	8,430	7,423	2,302	3,136	2,138
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	157,229	155,805	181,347	986,042	1,042,820	996,215	318,117	297,501	272,826
Gold Treasury certificates	32,420	95,500	176,000	166,990	146,990	226,990	368,830	440,610	417,400
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	165,000	115,000	165,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	41,946	41,033	34,288	59,154	67,007	93,944	141,866	52,559	142,870
Silver Treasury certificates	149,784	62,217	57,298	211,816	160,811	207,653	203,827	195,119	182,433
Silver fractional coin	8,356	10,820	18,279	40,078	27,155	40,085	50,497	31,233	29,243
Legal-tender notes	449,634	871,475	252,071	1,163,151	846,215	1,166,863	798,256	873,643	831,504
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	100,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	24,027	24,030	24,030	72,500	65,050	72,500	18,875	21,375	21,375
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,502	3,800	......	33,200	14,000	27,350	......	......	......
Total	$11,031,607	$11,417,092	$9,663,141	$29,670,741	$29,698,083	$29,980,277	$9,986,891	$10,204,559	$10,968,183
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$1,850,000	$1,350,000	$1,850,000
Surplus fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	622,000	622,000	622,000	675,000	675,000	675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	56,984	62,650	64,574	342,595	343,378	339,111	200,639	219,922	283,826
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	476,267	476,597	478,497	1,382,220	1,404,230	1,399,820	348,300	389,450	388,650
Due to other National banks	3,073,806	3,164,338	2,210,180	3,298,497	3,219,728	3,389,248	1,840,666	1,594,469	1,641,571
Due to State banks and bankers	3,256,718	3,733,877	2,898,742	6,893,110	5,603,617	5,915,039	438,898	589,621	727,596
Dividends unpaid	779	259	15,259	5,697	20,160	360	25,814	7,850	7,796
Individual deposits	2,823,000	2,619,361	2,640,888	13,622,390	14,434,384	14,053,247	5,105,071	5,375,643	5,879,242
U. S. deposits	282,623	298,357	298,199	651,620	680,641	705,046	......	......	......
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	11,424	11,647	11,800	57,610	64,947	56,408	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,000
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	200,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	2	2	......	......	......	......	2,500	2,602	2,500
Total	$11,031,607	$11,417,092	$9,663,141	$29,670,741	$29,698,083	$29,980,277	$9,986,891	$10,204,559	$10,968,183
Average reserve held	27.31 p. c.	27.13 p. c.	20.67 p. c.	27.31 p. c.	24.51 p. c.	27.86 p. c.	68.67 p. c.	48.62 p. c.	41.25 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$839,370	$826,850	$719,278	$2,792,231	$2,405,498	$2,876,750	$1,871,394	$1,809,665	$1,876,276

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	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.			KANSAS CITY, KANS.			KANSAS CITY, MO.		
RESOURCES.	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
Loans and discounts	$11,867,066	$13,145,622	$13,609,152	$4,743,067	$4,471,872	$5,094,640	$34,882,090	$34,364,176	$34,207,351
Overdrafts	632	1,151	821	32,220	25,632	2,100	822,333	440,393	697,794
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	700,000	750,000	761,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	1,745,600	1,845,600	1,845,600
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,066,000	2,366,000	2,666,000	......	......	......	1,012,000	1,012,000	1,162,000
U. S. bonds on hand	451,210	456,210	454,310	......	......	......	73,000	73,000	160,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	19,687	49,949	97,025	30,892	30,892	30,892	24,800	32,925	48,487
Stocks, securities, etc	2,214,947	2,272,027	2,175,681	1,000	17,259	21,329	6,350,725	6,393,277	6,818,460
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	260,570	264,294	263,813	......	......	......	383,361	383,361	383,361
Other real estate and mortgages owned	67,863	74,527	75,166	......	......	......	116,858	127,508	127,508
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,635,420	3,957,375	4,105,539	128,570	302,402	173,700	2,911,593	3,202,494	3,041,757
Due from State banks and bankers	1,150,193	1,158,882	1,273,058	120,611	96,473	81,046	3,504,372	3,820,473	4,064,657
Due from approved reserve agents	3,449,322	3,181,593	3,240,701	1,176,119	1,559,747	896,279	15,189,651	16,363,359	9,979,780
Checks and other cash items	74,635	54,699	48,422	108,179	34,405	162,852	67,289	46,869	66,758
Exchanges for clearing-house	495,399	478,435	525,276	239,497	83,560	210,953	1,920,409	1,514,761	1,673,377
Bills of other National banks	637,812	879,956	734,060	7,870	7,540	5,475	339,778	215,400	206,154
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	4,135	8,358	5,819	327	132	432	10,073	7,786	9,227
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,283,907	1,391,490	1,167,400	103,270	90,515	90,675	1,204,425	1,402,631	1,247,100
Gold Treasury certificates	1,090,000	1,150,000	1,280,000	......	......	......	1,168,800	945,860	1,379,140
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	56,453	50,698	46,112	19,021	12,826	18,684	219,012	177,762	160,320
Silver Treasury certificates	198,278	190,063	89,059	......	......	......	731,484	1,342,717	748,808
Silver fractional coin	16,065	19,397	16,105	2,914	6,881	2,677	85,678	70,515	56,377
Legal-tender notes	762,059	958,468	698,155	507,918	700,215	574,693	613,950	837,095	790,275
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	300,000	300,000	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	29,997	34,997	35,547	35,000	35,000	35,000	87,280	88,910	92,280
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	650	9,200	......	......	......	18,000	18,500	62,900
Total	$30,531,676	$32,889,847	$33,326,926	$7,956 479	$8,175,354	$8,101,432	$73,777,066	$75,022,377	$69,024,422
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$2,616,000	$3,430,400	$3,437,500	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000
Surplus fund	1,405,000	955,000	955,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	775,000	801,250	811,250
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	414,823	237,095	811,891	332,611	356,145	441,611	1,275,538	1,385,768	1,540,120
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	594,050	699,950	710,950	700,000	691,000	695,000	1,742,900	1,755,000	1,844,500
Due to other National banks	5,284,362	6,000,968	5,523,072	2,367,847	2,658,817	2,149,609	24,843,240	24,105,622	19,900,832
Due to State banks and bankers	5,225,492	5,568,409	5,444,746	1,307,263	1,423,051	1,200,477	17,551,099	19,563,242	17,133,357
Dividends unpaid	3,876	195	......	1,500	300	270	1,748	27,959	698
Individual deposits	13,102,011	13,639,418	14,258,528	1,997,256	1,796,039	2,364,463	23,890,577	23,634,609	23,879,514
U. S. deposits	1,621,015	2,116,440	2,429,664	......	......	......	911,998	952,137	1,128,590
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	265,044	231,950	255,574	......	......	......	34,962	58,670	42,051
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	100,000	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	20,000	......	......	......	......	......	68,116	93,511
Total	$30,531,676	$32,889,847	$33,326,926	$7,956,479	$8,175,354	$8,101,342	$73,777,066	$75,022,377	$69,024,422
Average reserve held	35.16 p. c.	33.11 p. c.	30.66 p. c.	35.62 p. c.	44.64 p. c.	30.86 p. c.	33.47 p. c.	36.12 p. c.	27.22 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,406,763	$3,760,116	$3,246,831	$633,123	$810,437	$686,729	$4,322,849	$5,076,581	$4,382,015

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Resources.	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOS ANGELES, CAL.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$2,634,608	$2,859,086	$2,818,055	$4,950,686	$6,173,767	$7,319,913	$14,491,171	$14,828,683	$14,758,537
Overdrafts	18,271	34,216	21,649	82,868	98,438	78,160	26,810	42,801	34,577
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	260,000	260,000	260,000	1,158,000	1,210,000	1,260,000	4,161,000	4,161,000	4,161,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	2,296,800	2,296,800	2,296,800
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	3,800	8,220	10,460	9,060	11,960	700	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,670	11,336	7,727	2,618	6,749	11,384	147,758	147,686	147,686
Stocks, securities, etc	277,319	241,886	245,510	450,413	505,945	431,256	2,151,538	2,160,057	1,986,798
Banking house, furniture and fixture	77,828	77,828	77,823	214,048	215,934	200,768	212,682	228,266	231,942
Other real estate and mortgages owned	16,884	16,742	17,058	103,561	100,159	127,646	115,178	119,892	119,511
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	877,855	906,890	592,297	741,454	654,656	608,816	1,656,350	1,694,702	1,962,009
Due from State banks and bankers	189,224	152,512	149,550	301,044	400,875	421,623	641,714	688,071	727,894
Due from approved reserve agents	575,568	535,256	362,419	778,492	854,168	1,077,015	2,956,362	2,596,343	2,517,206
Checks and other cash items	16,318	42,486	25,810	42,483	55,842	34,057	31,245	45,567	19,418
Exchanges for clearing-house	52,934	28,420	43,241	185,007	159,119	176,052	78,968	236,098	339,467
Bills of other National banks	14,793	7,265	9,650	49,822	45,794	52,900	64,416	103,714	114,295
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,980	2,257	1,401	1,468	1,943	1,467	3,619	3,968	2,821
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	89,775	142,155	152,780	909,240	884,640	1,013,925	792,620	776,645	624,785
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	46,080	69,120	37,500	172,000	182,500	160,500
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	120,000	104,000	128,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	13,762	10,490	14,061	8,845	17,788	22,008	32,288	45,746	60,858
Silver Treasury certificates	200	3,641	54	50,029	125,001	83,194	......	4,000	28,072
Silver fractional coin	7,538	11,438	7,971	16,057	28,323	34,251	21,991	26,805	23,275
Legal-tender notes	121,089	78,122	152,094	59,535	105,452	140,374	915,815	1,314,590	1,005,656
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	13,000	13,000	13,000	57,650	60,497	60,500	208,050	208,050	208,050
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000	5,300	18,600
Total	$5,282,909	$5,492,275	$5,084,295	$10,434,255	$12,036,777	$13,477,774	$31,110,027	$31,866,224	$31,568,859
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$1,300,000	$1,500,000	$1,710,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000
Surplus fund	59,000	74,000	74,000	252,500	282,500	282,500	1,812,500	1,812,500	1,812,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	34,710	24,480	48,910	383,252	423,576	462,600	306,437	393,008	432,381
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	260,000	260,000	259,300	1,072,145	1,134,945	1,184,595	4,154,050	4,159,300	4,153,550
Due to other National banks	784,944	756,301	663,634	184,018	187,182	341,218	4,710,670	4,746,498	5,176,318
Due to State banks and bankers	1,250,253	1,402,133	1,094,981	395,460	554,490	687,274	3,549,705	4,009,556	3,193,541
Dividends unpaid	102	6,000	......	3,222	11,782	457	15,852	5,464	5,971
Individual deposits	2,448,399	2,509,359	2,438,469	6,701,205	7,792,951	8,609,158	9,434,991	9,000,218	9,434,396
U. S. deposits	45,500	60,000	60,000	73,827	65,527	66,817	1,997,507	2,040,188	2,085,619
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	68,624	83,822	83,152	160,275	219,178	179,087
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	40,000	......	261,045
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	150,000	207,750	75,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	138,088	127,575	114,447
Total	$5,282,909	$5,492,275	$5,084,295	$10,434,255	$12,036,777	$13,477,774	$31,110,027	$31,866,224	$31,568,859
Average reserve held	23.83 p. c.	21.68 p. c.	20.28 p. c.	30.71 p. c.	29.02 p. c.	30.43 p. c.	29.26 p. c.	29.71 p. c.	27.37 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$232,359	$240,846	$326,880	$1,209,786	$1,384,324	$1,459,252	$1,984,664	$2,349,786	$1,903,146

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RESOURCES.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	NEW ORLEANS, LA. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$22,776,197	$23,398,109	$23,419,742	$14,322,360	$15,539,542	$18,188,841	$16,781,462	$18,090,060	$17,139,414
Overdrafts	270,188	372,817	446,413	10,112	8,426	17,835	776,817	796,975	1,376,775
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,050,000	1,050,000	750,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	1,460,000	1,760,000	1,760,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,160,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
U. S. bonds on hand	13,670	11,550	......	2,600	3,060	2,960	11,150	2,000	7,900
Premiums on U. S. bonds	37,920	35,000	35,000	......	......	......	31,230	53,138	53,763
Stocks, securities, etc	2,823,206	2,410,186	2,500,764	664,238	949,463	941,647	2,677,242	2,675,011	2,640,212
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	98,815	98,855	98,855	2,000	2,000	2,000	634,387	636,406	637,047
Other real estate and mortgages owned	113,150	112,624	112,124	140,000	140,000	140,000	85,170	85,170	96,170
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,793,334	1,805,516	1,970,977	1,233,104	1,718,228	2,091,218	880,305	877,238	1,441,348
Due from State banks and bankers	1,029,970	1,096,048	997,110	638,038	792,002	737,926	927,540	764,830	1,468,101
Due from approved reserve agents	4,885,050	4,623,679	4,484,605	2,417,963	3,115,800	2,993,787	2,448,010	1,981,053	3,683,053
Checks and other cash items	43,919	14,640	12,959	43,980	49,142	78,092	31,657	20,130	22,087
Exchanges for clearing-house	656,398	600,130	872,585	628,677	881,438	1,321,013	1,768,165	1,960,710	2,132,357
Bills of other National banks	51,022	48,589	37,584	74,900	113,380	185,659	118,470	168,642	132,650
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,579	8,385	6,031	7,535	8,320	4,623	10,412	8,143	9,435
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,749,220	1,513,660	1,422,960	945,405	916,671	754,352	212,928	138,924	179,720
Gold Treasury certificates	670,000	650,000	650,000	70,000	70,000	840,000	419,760	385,790	694,060
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	405,000	565,000	455,000
Silver dollars	89,202	84,467	88,832	42,547	36,870	39,875	52,784	61,039	81,317
Silver Treasury certificates	110,000	91,000	97,000	30,000	25,000	60,000	690,105	841,985	778,925
Silver fractional coin	31,860	38,119	45,919	44,529	20,255	30,387	68,850	35,166	41,887
Legal-tender notes	1,525,055	1,525,469	1,453,468	554,000	662,000	995,800	814,025	708,350	637,751
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	52,500	52,500	37,500	45,000	45,000	45,000	73,000	88,000	88,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	7,450	4,000	29,200	6,415	7,445	5,605	4,000	1,000	2,100
Total	$41,044,714	$40,805,347	$40,729,631	$24,171,406	$26,348,547	$30,726,119	$31,832,476	$33,154,766	$36,006,101
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$2,600,000	$2,900,000	$2,900,000
Surplus fund	925,000	925,000	925,000	695,000	695,000	695,000	3,095,000	3,170,000	3,170,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	451,330	512,071	608,856	397,082	325,905	401,354	401,581	489,536	610,220
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,043,250	1,028,300	737,200	832,300	874,750	886,200	1,367,945	1,741,545	1,745,945
Due to other National banks	3,988,382	4,223,729	4,237,461	4,721,967	4,842,691	6,069,916	3,006,057	2,584,110	3,540,277
Due to State banks and bankers	3,353,518	3,136,508	3,176,382	3,100,723	4,205,985	4,988,223	2,289,626	2,406,258	3,232,019
Dividends unpaid	2,286	435	300	6,772	1,125	921	34,124	10,312	7,669
Individual deposits	26,929,812	26,578,061	26,625,319	10,827,929	11,452,152	13,881,924	18,277,848	17,968,308	19,729,731
U. S. deposits	979,295	1,019,478	1,074,686	322,600	321,557	330,247	316,820	409,869	410,238
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	121,843	131,743	94,425	17,030	24,379	22,831	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210,000	110,000
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	155,000	......	......	1,019,830	550,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	200,000	200,000	200,000	443,521	250,000	......
Total	$41,044,714	$40,805,347	$40,729,631	$24,171,406	$26,348,547	$30,726,119	$31,832,476	$33,154,766	$36,006,101
Average reserve held	28.62 p. c.	27.20 p. c.	26.43 p. c.	31.35 p. c.	28.20 p. c.	27.48 p. c.	25.68 p. c.	24.51 p. c.	30.53 p. c.
***Total lawful money reserve**	$4,175,337	$3,902,715	$3,758,179	$1,686,481	$1,730,297	$2,720,414	$2,663,453	$2,736,254	$2,868,680

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	OMAHA, NEB.			PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.		
RESOURCES.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$15,707,432	$16,535,984	$15,760,898	$187,349,556	$140,270,118	$148,120,591	$86,986,497	$86,255,456	$88,823,858
Overdrafts	175,016	198,876	187,114	12,806	14,489	9,088	56,686	67,474	62,042
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	10,889,500	10,889,500	10,889,500	7,550,000	7,550,000	6,650,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	1,654,000	2,454,000	2,454,000
U. S. bonds on hand	8,800	10,500	6,800	9,700	9,700	9,700	52,170	2,500	5,720
Premiums on U. S. bonds	75,417	75,441	115,276	428,454	396,654	391,749	265,182	305,599	298,888
Stocks, securities, etc	1,278,314	1,379,832	1,390,586	28,003,956	26,417,325	26,732,014	16,357,263	15,825,494	15,670,105
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	818,692	818,692	804,080	3,802,679	3,816,487	3,821,398	4,750,545	4,810,003	4,916,612
Other real estate and mortgages owned	855,198	848,177	234,541	661,123	639,080	684,054	654,918	635,798	648,550
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,302,588	2,406,170	2,013,674	18,541,705	18,658,858	18,791,607	5,191,282	4,746,940	5,608,571
Due from State banks and bankers	891,471	959,156	882,977	3,336,857	3,375,223	3,551,972	845,458	910,019	986,979
Due from approved reserve agents	3,522,123	3,249,806	3,265,359	29,470,064	34,953,860	29,388,190	9,886,632	11,030,689	10,445,218
Checks and other cash items	158,602	127,097	96,555	2,411,248	2,490,102	1,783,804	434,958	642,456	415,866
Exchanges for clearing-house	651,558	612,584	574,203	17,135,604	15,178,574	15,474,177	5,641,048	5,974,084	4,671,629
Bills of other National banks	245,744	209,674	135,888	378,141	329,355	345,925	448,840	405,691	485,095
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,771	8,201	4,028	53,390	50,992	59,879	20,807	21,520	26,509
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	845,567	1,051,450	1,004,562	1,705,216	1,695,243	1,988,541	3,857,631	3,784,652	3,791,108
Gold Treasury certificates	113,000	260,000	265,000	5,562,890	2,734,020	3,640,880	2,884,000	3,129,930	3,153,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	8,670,000	8,690,000	8,365,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	113,485	125,145	101,929	252,982	220,516	294,572	258,054	227,295	195,899
Silver Treasury certificates	352,143	358,307	228,265	3,474,767	2,930,875	4,099,481	2,314,008	1,908,911	2,899,757
Silver fractional coin	66,589	75,554	72,594	317,142	290,296	436,975	119,154	182,418	120,849
Legal-tender notes	1,405,047	1,040,886	771,155	3,344,068	2,819,897	3,102,012	3,881,949	3,628,586	4,865,341
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	630,000	2,160,000	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	82,500	81,546	74,570	519,475	519,475	519,418	377,020	377,500	329,930
Due from U. S. Treasurer	11,448	......	10,886	225,281	141,160	200,520	38,977	25,086	62,619
Total	$31,733,414	$32,477,587	$30,400,440	$281,190,611	$283,665,754	$281,604,942	$154,526,978	$154,847,108	$156,083,088
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,650,000	$3,650,000	$3,450,000	$19,905,000	$19,905,000	$21,405,000	$14,150,000	$14,150,000	$15,750,000
Surplus fund	403,500	457,500	457,500	18,565,000	18,565,000	20,445,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	15,900,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	246,869	291,301	324,923	2,944,756	3,538,835	3,352,779	4,577,421	5,062,936	5,438,122
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,648,800	1,650,000	1,498,100	10,253,857	10,326,532	10,298,732	7,485,145	7,510,435	6,573,395
Due to other National banks	6,622,856	7,818,748	6,262,561	65,291,334	64,040,440	62,391,588	18,472,689	18,096,907	16,821,277
Due to State banks and bankers	5,641,331	6,121,584	5,267,491	36,618,891	34,350,923	33,357,642	11,538,233	11,288,818	12,055,841
Dividends unpaid	16,182	22	22	56,286	27,618	39,168	106,742	106,681	54,408
Individual deposits	12,609,810	11,597,684	12,240,609	123,451,545	128,399,476	125,854,754	84,556,998	84,214,199	80,818,685
U. S. deposits	611,814	634 679	682,129	4,044,251	4,293,885	4,315,590	1,480,750	2,088,912	2,285,853
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	262,249	256,116	217,103	......	......	......	109,183	153,204	168,078
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	230,011	117,926
Bills payable	......	......	......	20,000	......	......	......	......	50,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	39,689	218,548	144,741	......	......	......
Total	$31,733,414	$32,477,587	$30,400,440	$281,190,611	$283,665,754	$281,604,942	$154,526,978	$154,847,108	$156,083,088
Average reserve held	29.99 p. c.	28.07 p. c.	27.46 p. c.	28.83 p. c.	29.44 p. c.	27.58 p. c.	22.64 p. c.	23.32 p. c.	24.68 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,895,832	$2,911,342	$2,443,505	$23,957,065	$21,510,847	$21,877,411	$13,314,796	$12,806,792	$14,025,944

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	PORTLAND, ORE.			ST. JOSEPH, MO.			ST. LOUIS, MO.		
RESOURCES.	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
Loans and discounts	$3,437,828	$3,559,357	$3,858,703	$3,535,019	$4,076,992	$5,322,621	$71,132,170	$74,883,511	$73,107,780
Overdrafts	93,842	185,887	150,406	13,946	19,791	17,552	60,943	103,326	135,267
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	625,000	625,000	625,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	11,550,000	12,400,000	11,100,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,932,000	2,982,000	2,982,000
U. S. bonds on hand	101,800	101,800	101,800	25,780	25,780	25,780	463,140	15,140	17,140
Premiums on U. S. bonds	906	906	906	......	......	......	384,812	411,182	368,330
Stocks, securities, etc	2,794,105	2,806,188	2,902,200	71,137	226,775	220,737	5,222,349	3,947,693	4,441,945
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	215,056	215,056	215,436	72,000	72,000	72,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned	106,852	106,837	116,666	......	......	......	163,292	157,846	156,900
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	617,965	551,274	628,789	767,885	906,327	607,755	14,761,516	13,318,884	13,736,523
Due from State banks and bankers	207,746	206,497	389,337	245,350	97,168	152,216	3,407,432	3,649,686	4,759,901
Due from approved reserve agents	1,508,732	1,190,096	1,308,918	2,167,807	2,233,679	1,766,807	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	39,081	45,607	42,938	27,440	33,526	27,920	525,038	175,696	208,788
Exchanges for clearing-house	61,155	103,775	85,833	141,556	191,026	160,582	3,138,983	3,173,192	3,515,911
Bills of other National banks	10,135	7,820	8,765	23,755	40,085	30,085	218,349	256,208	431,817
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,719	1,054	2,770	1,365	1,429	1,534	3,716	3,999	4,783
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	975,965	1,235,880	1,833,515	170,190	162,162	177,620	2,402,982	2,548,132	2,323,969
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	27,640	33,920	43,600	5,183,600	2,161,450	6,042,500
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	4,313	18,360	11,283	30,666	33,533	43,709	62,046	59,968	50,641
Silver Treasury certificates	8,766	12,691	6,649	262,357	286,814	244,923	2,455,882	2,067,977	1,985,427
Silver fractional coin	15,822	21,497	22,542	9,642	10,612	11,324	22,528	18,825	19,743
Legal-tender notes	48,069	20,982	30,531	229,026	271,077	334,801	4,891,510	4,681,059	4,468,288
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,955,000	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,250	31,250	31,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	505,902	618,000	555,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	400	......	1,710	5,800	1,250	800	8,800	8,000	12,302
Total	$11,405,312	$11,547,270	$12,375,955	$8,101,116	$8,993,701	$8,535,571	$129,696,941	$130,741,729	$130,569,961
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000
Surplus fund	187,500	187,500	187,500	114,350	114,350	116,300	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	670,406	665,058	734,810	109,591	124,137	127,706	3,304,750	3,307,986	3,586,016
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	599,780	583,360	601,830	165,000	165,000	165,000	10,406,250	12,314,097	11,062,347
Due to other National banks	1,192,071	1,160,106	1,850,624	1,746,546	2,174,399	1,833,880	31,486,600	28,649,728	25,282,154
Due to State banks and bankers	758,800	686,296	1,076,685	1,174,789	2,791,237	2,654,133	22,646,642	24,777,874	25,042,975
Dividends unpaid	......	30,000	......	......	......	......	15,337	184,266	9,667
Individual deposits	6,406,263	6,660,387	6,853,177	3,845,910	3,174,669	3,188,618	40,869,965	39,942,241	44,498,107
U. S. deposits	133,136	7,234	......	94,928	99,849	99,587	2,809,913	3,023,085	2,978,764
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	357,353	467,326	471,328	......	58	344	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	450,000	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	......	......	457,481	392,500	409,928
Total	$11,405,312	$11,547,270	$12,375,955	$8,101,116	$8,993,701	$8,535,571	$129,696,941	$130,741,729	$130,569,961
Average reserve held	32.61 p. c.	31.08 p. c.	31.77 p. c.	46.98 p. c.	43.84 p. c.	38.54 p. c.	20.35 p. c.	19.83 p. c.	20.49 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,052,435	$1,309,360	$1,404,530	$729,521	$794,618	$855,977	$15,018,492	$14,492,412	$14,890,568

RESOURCES.	ST. PAUL, MINN. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	SAVANNAH, GA. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$12,830,784	$12,884,441	$12,959,118	$19,639,850	$20,398,436	$20,541,128	$1,855,216	$1,800,096	$1,795,168
Overdrafts	2,689	3,443	10,666	43,839	187,538	94,093	682	3,491	1,286
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	696,000	696,000	696,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,058,000	1,258,000	1,258,000	574,000	674,000	674,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	620	40	51,000	1,000	259,000	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	46	2	121,973	130,460	153,428	1,500	1,500	1,500
Stocks, securities, etc	3,178,154	3,239,781	3,393,774	1,538,877	1,668,700	1,885,640	27,879	27,454	27,504
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	635,218	585,218	585,218	338,498	338,348	338,290	55,131	55,131	55,131
Other real estate and mortgages owned	192,819	191,299	191,112	20,705	17,864	12,568	......	......	......
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	998,792	1,071,622	1,138,254	864,734	2,299,109	1,584,117	67,172	63,006	41,211
Due from State banks and bankers	302,621	250,374	538,811	4,296,115	3,255,160	3,657,999	9,644	18,841	16,235
Due from approved reserve agents	4,329,115	4,008,975	5,393,423	1,965,642	2,879,428	2,475,536	146,780	170,440	179,456
Checks and other cash items	110,826	164,725	129,885	22,116	26,666	28,462	197	213	235
Exchanges for clearing-house	382,430	500,893	448,278	1,114,769	1,287,117	698,756	34,508	30,565	......
Bills of other National banks	183,870	124,698	158,277	67,858	29,866	109,652	15,000	6,000	11,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,542	3,586	3,699	1,700	1,791	2,390	977	984	716
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,587,470	1,885,500	1,653,584	3,682,378	3,642,937	2,158,632	41,000	7,000	7,500
Gold Treasury certificates	34,300	52,800	112,700	815,100	980	755,540	11,000	37,000	30,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	215,000	310,000	540,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	91,425	28,585	72,431	56,160	59,687	29,802	16,000	23,000	11,500
Silver Treasury certificates	264,395	86,668	198,308	11,302	10,617	38,964	34,600	26,104	23,651
Silver fractional coin	23,810	84,833	43,443	41,092	48,590	32,525	11,000	9,800	10,900
Legal-tender notes	380,153	408,215	524,881	9,784	19,298	47,859	50,521	30,000	35,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	34,800	34,800	34,800	160,750	175,000	175,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	33,729	23,814	22,050	1,000	......	......	2	2	2
Total	$26,803,399	$27,033,898	$29,566,701	$39,108,741	$40,406,549	$39,793,283	$2,715,309	$2,642,581	$2,634,989
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,700,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$6,180,000	$6,200,000	$6,200,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Surplus fund	733,000	783,000	783,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	524,526	501,621	629,166	815,152	1,075,948	1,289,920	111,471	127,223	141,840
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	651,720	651,720	649,920	3,256,740	3,499,597	3,495,697	196,845	199,995	195,895
Due to other National banks	3,603,981	3,511,780	3,812,883	1,467,158	1,789,519	1,498,610	236,927	108,160	171,390
Due to State banks and bankers	2,878,205	3,102,262	3,766,091	6,104,805	5,315,841	6,022,647	140,796	132,326	162,012
Dividends unpaid	3,834	30,634	270	75,612	7,949	4,930	1,759	259	178
Individual deposits	13,727,833	13,408,835	14,891,008	17,897,580	19,210,921	18,085,890	790,243	703,654	687,795
U. S. deposits	740,155	996,898	974,992	584,664	585,281	478,461	39,268	97,184	92,461
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	240,642	247,140	249,369	......	......	......	78,497	28,777	38,415
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,000	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	125,000	270,000	170,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	22,083	22,040	22,125	......	......	......
Total	$26,803,399	$27,033,898	$29,566,701	$39,108,741	$40,406,549	$39,793,283	$2,715,309	$2,642,581	$2,634,989
Average reserve held	34.81 p. c.	31.19 p. c.	37.50 p. c.	35.16 p. c.	33.17 p. c.	31.21 p. c.	27.64 p. c.	32.74 p. c.	33.08 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,381,553	$1,996,602	$2,605,297	$4,830,816	$4,092,059	$3,603,323	$164,121	$132,904	$168,551

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Resources.	Washington, D. C. July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.
Loans and discounts	$12,292,979	$12,631,261	$12,733,778
Overdrafts	12,774	24,221	14,005
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,219,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	451,000	451,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand	151,290	149,590	148,330
Premiums on U. S. bonds	57,566	67,195	67,124
Stocks, securities, etc	1,396,370	1,340,223	1,502,008
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,286,806	1,284,538	1,284,538
Other real estate and mortgages owned	101,547	101,547	101,551
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,939,119	1,813,792	2,112,130
Due from State banks and bankers	384,832	327,519	277,067
Due from approved reserve agents	2,692,848	2,658,211	2,865,896
Checks and other cash items	219,123	317,468	250,424
Exchanges for clearing-house	250,153	238,584	337,856
Bills of other National banks	13,495	8,270	9,430
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,538	7,387	9,067
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	747,237	76,174	68,454
Gold Treasury certificates	931,970	1,610,030	1,867,080
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......
Silver dollars	8,289	8,303	11,278
Silver Treasury certificates	643,258	563,492	799,161
Silver fractional coin	38,653	40,428	50,060
Legal-tender notes	802,931	587,580	548,692
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	55,950	55,950	55,950
Due from U. S. Treasurer	8,500	......	......
Total	$25,663,234	$25,581,765	$26,283,896
Liabilities.			
Capital stock paid in	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	1,608,456	1,603,456	1,603,456
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	510,600	575,460	599,085
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	1,085,015	1,113,475	1,112,435
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	386,030	368,832	394,950
Due to State banks and bankers	724,161	763,042	631,300
Dividends unpaid	18,119,926	32,574	8,979
Individual deposits	331,183	17,890,439	18,705,200
U. S. deposits	58,537	437,000	405,522
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	69,323	22,484	52,966
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......
Total	$25,663,234	$25,581,765	$26,283,896
Average reserve held	32.33 p. c.	30.88 p. c.	30.64 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$3,172,338	$2,886,008	$2,844,725

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise continue to be large in volume, the total for November exceeding $136,500,000, which is almost up to the highest record for that month, which was made in 1900. The exports were $9,000,000 less than in October. The imports, which were $7,000,000 greater than in November last year, were $6,000,000 less than in October. The excess of exports over imports for the month was $64,000,000, making the net balance for eleven months of the year $528,000,000, which is $43,500,000 less than in the previous year. Net exports of gold to the amount of nearly $11,000,000 in December make the net movement for the year unfavorable for the first time since 1897.

Month of November.	Merchandise. Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1896	$109,072,839	$50,043,288	Exp., $59,029,551	Imp., $7,019,290	Exp., $2,007,611
1897	116,672,325	52,354,651	" 64,317,674	" 2,354,576	" 1,829,815
1898	127,797,965	52,096,828	" 77,701,137	" 4,411,134	" 1,758,820
1899	123,755,911	70,098,931	" 53,656,980	" 2,639,783	" 1,567,246
1900	136,702,324	65,351,040	" 71,348,284	" 11,964,781	" 1,577,828
1901	136,511,763	72,497,249	" 64,014,514	Exp., 10,635,559	" 1,894,508
Eleven Months.					
1896	888,651,815	622,598,896	Exp., 266,052,419	Imp., 44,105,151	Exp., 29,841,864
1897	974,655,084	691,089,266	" 283,565,818	Exp., 2,257,998	" 22,497,246
1898	1,117,695,672	579,825,309	" 537,870,363	Imp., 184,431,454	" 22,047,479
1899	1,152,199,938	728,233,567	" 423,966,371	" 12,192,818	" 19,943,113
1900	1,332,056,242	760,452,507	" 571,603,735	" 9,638,383	" 21,880,889
1901	1,328,493,371	800,424,607	" 528,068,764	Exp., 2,790,195	" 22,548,466

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MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1902.

GOLD EXPORTS, DEARER MONEY and a strong stock market were the principal features of the financial situation last month. There were some unfavorable conditions with which the stock market had to contend, the most potential being the disastrous break in Amalgamated Copper. This stock, which sold on December 2 at 76⅝, touched 60½ on December 17. This break of nearly sixteen per cent., however, followed a previous decline of still greater magnitude, for on June 17 it was quoted at 130.

The decline in copper stock legitimately followed the reduction in the price of the product, for the attempt to maintain a high price has been abandoned owing to the increased competition and production abroad. The dividends of Amalgamated Copper have been "cut in two," the quarterly dividend declared last month being only one per cent., as against two per cent. last July and 1½ per cent. last October.

More than 2,500,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper were traded in during the month, or about double the transactions in any other stock. Another active stock was American Sugar Refining, which recorded 1,000,000 shares sold. The latter stock was also subject to bearish influence, and declined from 126¾ on December 2 to 103⅛ on December 24, a fall of 23⅝ per cent. This stock sold at 153 last June, so nearly fifty points were knocked off its quotation in about six months.

The extraordinary strength of the stock market in general is strikingly brought out by contemplation of the weakness of these two special securities. The general market, particularly railroad and coal shares, was strong, and a number of stocks were quoted towards the close of the month at prices the highest reached during the year, and the highest in some cases ever recorded.

There was an active market, the total sales in December amounting to nearly 17,000,000 shares. This brings the total for the year up to almost 266,000,000 shares, exceeding the record of all previous years. In 1900 the aggregate was 138,000,000 shares; in 1899, the previous high year, 176,000,000 shares, and in 1898 112,000,000 shares. The sales of bonds for the year were also the largest ever recorded, amounting to nearly $1,000,000,000 in 1901, as compared with $578,000,000 in 1900, $839,000,000 in 1899 and $917,000,000 in 1898.

The money market was an important factor all through the month, most of the time rates for money on call ranging from eight to ten per cent. Higher rates were frequently paid, however, twelve per cent. being recorded more than once, while on the last day of the month fifteen per cent. was touched. The surplus of the local banks was drawn down to little more than $5,000,000, subsequently recovering to about $8,000,000. There was a heavy movement of currency to interior points early in the month, which with gold exports and a movement on the part of some of the National banks to retire their circulation by depositing lawful money with the United States Treasury, caused a rapid withdrawal of money from the usual channels. The consequence was an exceptionally stringent money market for a time, yet, as noted, without exerting any serious influence upon the stock market.

Gold exports were heavy during the first part of the month, about $5,500,000 go-

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ing out in the first two weeks. The advance in rates for money here, however, soon forced sterling down and exports ceased. For the year the gold movement will show a net loss to the United States for the first time in four years. For eleven months ended November 30 we exported $2,790,195 more gold than we imported. The December movement may increase the balance to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. These net exports compare with imports of $12,000,000 in 1900, $6,000,000 in 1899 and $142,-000,000 in 1898. In 1897 our exports exceeded our imports of gold by only $253,589, while in 1896 the net imports were more than $46,000,000. Practically for five years, until last year, we have gained gold from abroad, the balance amounting to $207,-000,000, The exports last year will leave us with about $200,000,000 as the result of the last six years' movement.

No probable gold movement is likely to give the Government much concern at this time. The increase in our monetary supply of gold in recent years has been wholly without precedent. In the past year alone the stock of gold in use as money in the United States was increased nearly $68,000,000. In six years it has increased from $598,000,000 to $1,176,000,000, a gain of $578,000,000.

This addition of nearly $100,000,000 a year to our gold supply is wholly unprecedented. Back in the "fifties" when California was turning out its immense gold yield, we were producing from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of gold annually and exporting $25,000,000 to $60,000,000 gold each year. For ten years prior to 1860 the net exports of gold averaged more than $40,000,000 a year.

The circulating medium of the country is not only in ample supply for immediate needs, but it is based upon a high ratio of gold. The total amount of money in circulation on January 1 was $2,250,000,000 of which $913,000,000, or more than forty per cent., was in gold. On January 1, 1896, the total circulation was $1,579,-000,000, and only $534,000,000 was gold, or a little less than one-third.

With the present volume of circulation, equal to $28.69 per capita, there seems to be no reason for apprehending a shortness of supply for a while. Still, it is apparent that there is again only one source of supply for future increase in our stock of money, viz., gold. The increase in National bank note circulation has come to a stop, in fact, there is every likelihood that a decrease is now to set in. The high price of Government bonds and the low rate of interest they yield make the holding of such securities merely for the sake of circulation unprofitable. The Treasury has already received applications from National banks to retire the maximum amount of circulation, $3,000,000, this month. The Continental National Bank of Chicago has withdrawn $1,700,000 of its two per cent. bonds and surrendered the circulation based upon them. The Hanover National of New York and banks in Boston, Chicago and other cities are also preparing to retire their circulation.

In the last six years the increase in National bank notes has been $175,000,000, of which nearly $94,000,000 was in 1900 and only $20,000,000 last year. The increase in bank circulation was encouraged and in fact made possible by the new bond issues of the Government since 1898. The act of March 14, 1900, allowing banks to take out circulation to the extent of 100 per cent. of the face value of Government bonds deposited to secure the notes also had a stimulating effect, but that is now ended. On the other hand, the United States Treasury is again confronted with a surplus, and the only way to get rid of it under the present conditions is to buy bonds and further reduce the basis of bank circulation.

During December the revenues of the Government were $9,742,966 in excess of the disbursements, making a surplus of $42,621,897 for the six months since July 1. In only two months since July, 1899, has the Treasury reported an excess of expenditures, in July and August, 1900. The surplus since July 31, 1899, has been $206,-000,000, an average of $7,000,000 a month. With a surplus of $321,000,000 now in the Treasury, an accumulation of $7,000,000 a month more compels the Secretary of

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the Treasury to take the only course permitted him by law and buy bonds at the best prices obtainable.

To relieve the money situation to some extent the Secretary of the Treasury announced that he would anticipate the payment of January interest on December 16. This at best is only a partial and temporary remedy.

Connected with the Government finances and of very great importance was the announcement that Secretary Gage would retire. The event caused general regret, for Mr. Gage by his conservatism and recognized ability as a financier had won the complete confidence of the financial world. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, is to succeed Mr. Gage, and is expected to carry out the same policy which Mr. Gage maintained in the management of the national finances.

The general conditions of business and trade reflect prosperity from nearly every view point. Prices of commodities in many instances are much higher than they were a year ago. This is especially true regarding grain. Wheat experienced an advance last month by reason of the unfavorable weather reported in the winter wheat belt. Cotton has had another advance, stimulated by the report of the Department of Agriculture indicating a yield of cotton equivalent to 9,245,000 bales of last year's average weight. This would mean a decrease of more than 1,000,000 bales compared with the previous year's crop.

The record of bank clearings in the United States in 1900 has no parallel in any previous year. In New York they amounted to nearly $79,428,000,000, as compared with $52,634,000,000 in 1900, an increase of $26,794,000,000, or nearly fifty-one per cent. Outside of New York the total was $39,098,000,000, an increase of $5,527,000,000, nearly seventeen per cent. Boston increased sixteen per cent., Philadelphia seventeen per cent., Chicago fourteen per cent., St. Louis thirty-four per cent., Pittsburg twenty-six per cent., San Francisco fourteen per cent., Baltimore ten per cent., Cincinnati twenty-two per cent., Kansas City eighteen per cent., Minneapolis eight per cent., New Orleans eight per cent., Detroit thirty-four per cent., Cleveland twenty-four per cent., Louisville nine per cent., and Omaha five per cent. In hardly any instance is there a decrease of any importance.

Compared with a year ago there have been some notable changes in the condition of our local banks. There has been an extension of the branch bank system, and at the same time a consolidation of banking interests, which has in some cases caused the retirement of old established institutions, and in others has placed under the control of certain groups of capitalists several banks formerly independent of each other.

The capital of the banks in the New York Clearing-House Association has increased from $59,422,700 in 1899 and from $74,222,700 a year ago to $83,622,700. Their surplus, which was less than $81,000,000 two years ago and only about $92,000,000 on January 1, 1901, is now nearly $100,500,000. Loans are now $858,000,000, an increase of $62,000,000 since a year ago; deposits, $911,000,000, an increase of $57,000,000; reserves, $236,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000; circulation, $31,856,000, an increase of $816,000.

The final return of railroad earnings for the year 1901 will not be completed for some time to come, but the results for the year are known to be highly satisfactory. The compilation made by the "Financial Chronicle" for the ten months ended October 31 shows that 101 roads had gross earnings amounting to $943,000,000, as compared with about $846,000,000 in the previous year, an increase of more than $97,000,000. What is still more gratifying is that nearly one-half of the gain in gross earnings is to be found in increased net earnings. The latter were $313,000,000, as compared with $268,000,000 in 1900, an increase of $45,000,000. These are exceedingly favorable exhibits and justify the high place which American railroad securities are taking among investments.

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One announcement of an unfavorable character was made last month to the effect that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had prepared for submission to Congress an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law giving the commission the right to fix rates on all railroads. From legislation of this sort, threatened or effected, railroads in the past have suffered grievously. The effect of such a law would be to weaken confidence in railroad investments.

In the iron trade we find another new record, the production of pig iron on December 1 being at the rate of 324,761 tons a week, or nearly 17,000,000 tons a year. In spite of this enormous output stocks of pig iron continue to decline, being only 223,462 tons on December 1, against 273,251 tons on November 1.

While our foreign trade has not been making new records recently, still the export movement continues very large, the total exports in November being nearly $137,000,000. For the eleven months the total is $1,328,000,000, or $3,500,000 less than the high record for the same period in 1899–1900. The net exports for the eleven months are $528,000,000, a decrease of $43,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market was affected last month by gold exports and the withdrawal of funds from the banks through sub-Treasury operations. Call money touched 12 per cent. on December 12, the highest rate recorded since July last. On December 30, 12 per cent. was again recorded, and on the following day fifteen per cent. At the close of the month call money ruled at 6 @ 15 per cent., closing at 6 per cent. and most of the loans made at 12 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 5 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 6 per cent. for 30 days, 5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days and 4¾ per cent. for 6 months on good mixed collateral, and 4½ per cent. on highest grade of railroad collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ 5½ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5½ @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Aug. 1.	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct. 1.*	*Nov. 1.*	*Dec. 1.*	*Jan. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	2½–4	2 –3	3 –4	3½–5	3½–4½	6 –15
Call loans, banks and trust companies	3 –	2½–	4 –	3½–	4½–	5 –6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	4 –	4 –	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	4 –4½	4 –4½	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4¾–6
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	4 –	4½–	4¾–	4½–4¾	4½–5	5 –
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	4 –4½	4½–5	5 –5½	4½–5	4¾–5	5 –5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	4½–5	5½–6	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—During the first three weeks of December there were very important changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of this city, changes which made for a stringency in the money market. Deposits were reduced $36,500,000 while reserves declined nearly $17,000,000 of which more than $15,000,000 was in specie. The surplus reserve dropped from $13,000,000 to less than $6,000,000 and loans were reduced $19,000,000. The last week of the month witnessed an increase of nearly $7,000,000 in deposits with an increase of nearly $4,000,000 in reserves. The year closed with the surplus reserve slightly below $8,000,000, deposits nearly $911,000,000 and loans about $858,000,000.

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NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 30...	$876,169,200	$176,186,500	$72,395,200	$940,668,500	$13,414,575	$31,975,000	$1,382,843,800
Dec. 7...	881,552,000	169,530,700	71,816,500	938,958,100	6,607,675	31,986,400	1,540,898,700
" 14...	870,373,900	164,458,800	71,785,800	923,158,300	5,455,025	31,879,000	1,662,949,800
" 21...	857,005,400	161,048,800	70,760,600	904,096,300	5,785,325	31,929,300	1,453,181,200
" 28...	857,960,200	163,618,200	71,990,600	910,860,800	7,891,350	31,856,100	1,187,501,100

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	*1900.*		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,891,350
February......	795,917,300	10,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	....	....
March..........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	....	....
April..........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	....	....
May............	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	....	....
June..........	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	....	....
July..........	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October........	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,298,025	....	....
November	841,775,300	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, $918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Nov. 30....	$72,616,800	$77,563,700	$3,447,200	$4,365,000	$8,454,000	$1,777,800	* $1,347,425
Dec. 7....	73,263,800	80,584,500	3,419,800	4,680,400	10,276,900	2,046,500	277,475
" 14....	73,147,700	79,884,300	3,410,000	4,647,400	9,778,700	1,889,900	* 245,075
" 21....	73,274,300	79,541,700	3,379,500	4,446,100	9,431,800	2,019,500	* 608,525
" 28....	73,669,900	80,199,600	3,585,800	4,748,800	9,581,500	2,159,400	* 24,400

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 30.......	$193,029,000	$220,833,000	$15,211,000	$8,415,000	$5,549,000	$109,722,800
Dec. 7.......	187,783,000	220,391,000	14,858,000	8,465,000	5,384,000	139,037,000
" 14.......	189,778,000	219,215,000	15,242,000	8,491,000	5,361,000	143,155,200
" 21.......	189,336,000	212,997,000	15,305,000	8,527,000	5,342,000	130,120,300
" 28.......	186,783,000	209,633,000	15,169,000	8,930,000	5,358,000	105,617,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings*
Nov. 30...................	$178,341,000	$210,160,000	$54,903,000	$9,748,000	$93,124,600
Dec. 7...................	179,213,000	207,968,000	53,109,000	9,823,000	117,457,200
" 14...................	178,566,000	208,272,000	49,444,000	9,841,000	110,548,700
" 21...................	176,205,000	197,915,000	46,839,000	9,858,000	108,777,500
" 28...................	174,006,000	196,974,000	47,580,000	9,880,000	90,964,252

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Money Rates Abroad.—There was no change in the posted rates of discount of the leading European banks last month. On December 19 the Bank of Bengal advanced its rate from 4 to 5 per cent. Open market rates were generally steady but became easy toward the end of the month. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 3¼ per cent., against 3½ per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was 2¾ per cent., the same as a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 3¼ per cent., against 2⅞ @ 3 per cent. a month ago.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Aug. 16.	*Aug. 30.*	*Sept. 27.*	*Oct. 18.*	*Nov. 15.*	*Dec. 13.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3	3	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2¼	2 3/16	2 5/16	2⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6 months bankers' drafts....	2 13/16	2⅞—3	2 13/16	2 15/16—3	3 7/16	3½—9/16
Loans—Day to day...........	1½	1½	1½	1½—	2½	2½
Paris, open market rates............	1⅝	1¾	1½	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
Berlin, "	2¼	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞
Hamburg, "	2¼	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞
Frankfort, "	2⅜	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞
Amsterdam, "	2¾	2½	2⅛	2¾	2⅞	2¾
Brussels, "	...	...	...	...	...	2¼
Vienna, "	3½	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Madrid, "	3½	4	4	4	4	4
Copenhagen, "	5	5	5	5	4½	5

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Sept. 11, 1901.	*Oct. 16, 1901.*	*Nov. 13, 1901.*	*Dec. 11, 1901.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)..........	£29,666,820	£29,696,190	£29,423,480	£29,212,135
Public deposits..........................	11,479,738	10,189,207	10,695,591	11,009,408
Other deposits..........................	40,002,878	41,171,771	39,845,448	37,471,985
Government securities..................	16,683,457	18,016,765	17,525,202	17,474,578
Other securities........................	26,047,763	25,964,380	27,610,125	25,237,336
Reserve of notes and coin..............	27,237,374	25,255,939	23,275,904	23,743,784
Coin and bullion........................	39,129,194	37,177,129	34,924,384	35,180,919
Reserve to liabilities..................	52¾%	49%	45 1/8%	48 11/16%
Bank rate of discount..................	3%	3%	4%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)..........	93½	93¼	91⅛	92 5/16
Price of silver per ounce................	26 15/16d.	26 3/16d.	26 1/16d.	25 5/16
Average price of wheat..................	26s. 5d.	25s. 9d.	26s. 6d.	27s. 1d.

European Banks.—The Bank of England lost about $13,000,000 gold last month but still has nearly $20,000,000 more than a year ago. France and Germany both lost some gold in December while Russia gained about $7,000,000. Compared with January 1, 1901, France shows a gain of $23,000,000 and Germany of $32,000,000, while Russia lost $20,000,000; Austria-Hungary gained $5,000,000 in December and $40,000,000 in the year.

Gold and Silver in the European Banks.

	Nov. 1, 1901.		*Dec. 1, 1901.*		*January 1, 1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England............	£35,654,523	....	£35,370,277	....	£32,593,219	....
France............	95,028,965	£43,858,884	98,362,836	£44,083,800	97,959,481	£43,870,831
Germany...........	30,087,000	15,500,000	31,294,000	16,121,000	30,589,000	17,757,000
Russia.............	66,594,000	5,838,000	67,919,000	5,965,000	69,392,000	6,442,000
Austria-Hungary..	45,640,000	10,823,000	45,536,000	11,013,000	46,628,000	11,285,000
Spain..............	14,006,000	16,962,000	14,008,000	17,025,000	14,016,000	17,267,000
Italy..............	15,933,000	1,969,900	15,934,000	2,046,900	16,007,000	2,061,600
Netherlands.......	5,756,300	5,808,400	5,742,200	6,027,800	5,742,000	6,291,200
Nat. Belgium......	3,046,667	1,523,333	3,114,667	1,557,333	3,065,333	1,532,667
Totals..........	£311,746,455	£102,283,517	£317,280,980	£103,839,833	£315,992,033	£104,506,798

Silver.—The price of silver in London fell still lower in December, touching

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24 15-16d. on December 3. The market was stronger after that date and advanced to 25¾d. on December 31, a net gain for the month of ⅜d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.	1901. High	1901. Low.	MONTH.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.	1901. High	1901. Low.
January..	27⅞	27¼	27¾	27	29 9/16	27⅞	July......	27¾	27⅝	28 5/16	27¾	27¼	26⅞
February	27⅛	27⅝	27¾	27 5/16	28 1/16	27⅞	August ..	27¾	27⅛	28 7/16	27 13/16	27⅛	26¾
March....	27 9/16	27⅝	27 11/16	27 7/16	28 11/16	27 5/16	Septemb'r	27⅝	26 11/16	28 1/16	29¼	27	26⅞
April.....	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	27 5/16	27 11/16	26 15/16	October..	26 15/16	26⅝	30 5/16	29⅛	26⅞	26⅝
May......	28¾	28	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27 5/16	Novemb'r	27 5/16	26 11/16	29 13/16	29 7/16	26⅛	25⅝
June.....	28	27 11/16	28 3/16	27 5/16	27⅝	27¼	Decemb'r	27 7/16	26 13/16	29 13/16	29¼	25¾	24 13/16

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The sterling exchange market fluctuated widely and frequently during the month, and was largely dominated by the fluctuation in the rates for money in our local market. There were free offerings of cotton bills at times but they were quickly absorbed. While rates for money were exceptionally high at the close of the month sterling was fairly firm.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING. 60 days.	BANKERS' STERLING. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
Nov. 30...........	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87⅝ @ 4.87¾	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83¾ @ 4.84¼	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
Dec. 7...........	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87⅜ @ 4.87⅝	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83 @ 4.83¼
" 14...........	4.82⅝ @ 4.83	4.86⅛ @ 4.86⅜	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.82¼ @ 4.82½	4.81½ @ 4.83
" 21...........	4.83⅛ @ 4.83⅝	4.86⅝ @ 4.86⅞	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.82½ @ 4.83½
" 28...........	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.86¾ @ 4.86⅞	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.82¾ @ 4.83	4.82¼ @ 4.83½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days......	4.84 — ¼	4.82⅞ — 3	4.83⅝ — ¾	4.84¼ — ½	4.83⅝ — ¾
" " Sight........	4.86 — ¼	4.85¼ — ½	4.86⅞ — 7	4.87 — ⅛	4.86⅝ — ¾
" " Cables.......	4.86½ — ⅞	4.85¾ — 6	4.87½ — ⅝	4.87½ — ⅝	4.87¼ — ½
" Commercial long......	4.83¼ — ¾	4.82 — ¾	4.83 — ¼	4.83¼ — ½	4.82⅝ — 3⅛
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83¾ — 4	4.82 — 3	4.82½ — 3¾	4.82½ — 4	4.82½ — 3¼
Paris—Cable transfers..........	5.17½—	5.18¾ — ⅛	5.15 —14⅜	5.15 —	5.15⅝—
" Bankers' 60 days.........	5.20 —19⅜	5.21¼—20⅝	5.18¾ — ⅛	5.18⅛—	5.18¾—
" Bankers' sight...........	5.18⅛—	5.19⅜—18¾	5.15⅝ — 1/16	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—
Swiss—Bankers' sight...........	5.18¾—17½	5.18¾ — ⅛	5.16⅞ — ¼	5.17½—16⅞	5.18⅛—
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days........	94¾ — 13/16	94 9/16 — ⅝	94 15/16—.95	95 — 1/16	95 — 1/16
" Bankers' sight..........	95 3/16 — ¼	95 3/16 — ¼	95 7/16 — ½	95 7/16 — ½	95⅜ — 7/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight.........	5.18¾ — ⅛	5.19⅜—	5.16¼—	5.16¼—	5.17½—16⅞
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight....	40⅛ — 3/16	40 1/16 — ⅛	40¼ — 5/16	40¼ — 5/16	40 3/16 — ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight.......	26⅞ — 15/16	26.84—.85	26.90 —.91	26.90—92	26.90—92
Italian lire—sight...............	5.39 —37½	5.34¾ — ¼	5.27½—.25	5.27½ -25	5.25 —22½

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars....................	$ .60	$ .67	Twenty marks..................	$4.78	$4.82
Mexican dollars................	.44	.46	Spanish doubloons............	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos..	.39¾	.43¾	Spanish 25 pesos..............	4.78	4.82
English silver..................	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons............	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns............	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos..............	19.58	19.65
Five francs......................	.95	.97	Ten guilders....................	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs..................	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 25 11/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 56⅛ @ 57¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 56¼ @ 57¾c. The official price was 55⅝c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints coined in December $12,309,327.50 gold, $1,966,514.30 silver and $373,480 minor coin, a total of $14,649,321.80. The coinage during the calendar year was $101,735,187.50 gold, $30,838,460.75 silver and $2,120,122.08 minor coin, a total of $134,693,770.33.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$18,032,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000
February	14,848,800	1,508,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166
March	12,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000
May	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000
June	8,159,030	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185
July	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000
September	6,860,047	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524
October	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489
November	6,643,700	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000
December	7,469,952	1,886,605	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,388	1,966,514
Year	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—While the circulation of National banks based on Government bonds was reduced more than $1,200,000 the total amount of notes outstanding was increased nearly $600,000. There were nearly $2,000,000 of bonds formerly deposited to secure circulation withdrawn in December. Out of $437,000,-000 bonds held for circulation and for public deposits $400,000,000 consist of the two per cents of 1930.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Sept. 30, 1901.	*Oct. 31, 1901.*	*Nov. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 31, 1901.*
Total amount outstanding	$358,830,548	$359,911,683	$359,720,711	$360,289,726
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	328,845,067	328,193,614	326,212,186	325,009,306
Circulation secured by lawful money	29,985,481	31,718,069	33,508,525	35,280,420
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent	6,032,000	6,032,000	6,019,500	6,019,500
Five per cents. of 1894	268,900	268,900	275,400	275,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,561,100	2,911,100	2,895,100	2,795,100
Three per cents. of 1898	3,993,280	3,983,780	4,024,580	4,035,080
Two per cents. of 1900	317,854,150	316,625,650	314,880,400	313,142,700
Total	$330,721,930	$329,833,930	$328,107,480	$326,280,280

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents of 1907, $6,261,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $400,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $9,706,950; 3 per cents. of 1898, $6,464,300; 2 per cents. of 1900, $87,047,300; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $965,000; a total of $110,844,650.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $79,095.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Treasury receipts were $9,742,966 in excess of the disbursements last month, making the surplus for the six months since July 1 $42,621,897. These results compare with a surplus of $6,600,-000 in December, 1900, and of nearly $19,000,000 for the last six months of 1900. For the latter period this year shows a decrease in receipts of only $7,000,000, a decrease of $15,000,000 in internal revenue receipts being partly offset by an increase of $8,000,000 in customs and other revenues. Expenditures have, however, been reduced $31,000,000 of which $25,000,000, is in war expenditures.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	*December, 1901.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Customs	$21,039,827	$125,868,524
Internal revenue	23,194,575	142,563,979
Miscellaneous	2,827,562	16,327,080
Total	$47,061,964	$284,759,583
Excess of receipts	9,742,966	42,621,897

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	*December, 1901.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Civil and mis	$8,061,454	$55,281,743
War	8,634,649	59,268,059
Navy	5,284,091	34,059,838
Indians	1,019,069	5,478,001
Pensions	10,818,062	70,008,512
Interest	3,531,658	18,041,533
Total	$37,318,998	$242,137,686

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617	$47,520,287	$40,109,707	$221,183,644
February	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336	45,844,123	38,880,635	231,150,064
March	48,726,387	32,188,271	248,358,064	49,891,125	40,762,862	249,046,643
April	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,561	244,432,245
June	51,435,382	33,540,678	220,557,185	50,333,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376	52,320,340	52,307,590	249,955,831
August	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969	45,394,125	39,351,497	258,455,746
September	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	44,434,423	32,310,736	251,635,354
October	51,626,067	47,906,687	242,670,174	49,831,952	40,645,965	259,346,494
November	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,235,735	45,716,776	40,198,916	257,539,887
December	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	47,061,965	37,318,998	262,800,534

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The Secretary of the Treasury purchased nearly $6,000,000 of bonds last month, reducing the interest-bearing debt to about $943,000,000, as compared with $1,001,000,000 a year ago, a reduction of $58,000,000. The total debt, exclusive of certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, is $1,330,000,000, a decrease for the month of $4,000,000 and for the year of $56,000,000. The net cash balance is $321,603,000, an increase in December of $4,600,000 and of $31,500,000 since January 1, 1901. The net debt less cash in the Treasury is now $1,011,628,000, comparing with $1,020,000,000 on December 1 and with $1,099,000,000 on January 1, 1901.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	*Nov. 1, 1901.*	*Dec. 1, 1901.*	*Jan. 1, 1902.*
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	$419,679,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	287,578,100	247,278,450	243,201,150	240,063,300
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	34,380	32,650	32,550	32,250
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	26,992,100	21,025,450	20,220,050	20,060,150
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	148,557,700	142,049,350	139,618,600
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	104,900,040	98,198,100	97,618,480	97,564,160
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,001,499,770	$961,023,100	$949,062,330	$943,279,210
Debt on which interest has ceased	2,654,070	1,341,810	1,340,940	1,339,790
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	31,531,532	31,718,019	33,268,871	35,003,208
Fractional currency	6,878,410	6,876,361	6,875,138	6,874,492
Total non-interest bearing debt	$385,144,806	$385,324,244	$386,878,872	$388,612,563
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,389,298,646	1,347,688,655	1,337,282,142	1,333,231,564
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	263,629,379	312,815,089	315,725,089	316,785,089
Silver "	427,426,000	449,648,000	454,082,000	456,087,000
Certificates of deposit	1,560,000	....	....	....
Treasury notes of 1890	61,397,000	41,434,000	40,110,000	38,596,000
Total certificates and notes	$754,012,379	$803,897,089	$809,917,089	$811,468,089
Aggregate debt	2,143,311,025	2,151,585,743	2,147,199,231	2,144,699,653
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,131,271,552	1,213,048,111	1,212,801,340	1,219,631,721
Demand liabilities	841,164,216	887,392,414	895,790,675	898,028,443
Balance	$290,107,336	$325,655,697	$317,010,665	$321,603,278
Gold reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	140,107,336	175,655,697	167,010,665	171,603,278
Total	$290,107,336	$325,655,697	$317,010,665	$321,603,278
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,099,191,310	1,022,032,958	1,020,271,477	1,011,628,286

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Money in the United States Treasury.—The Treasury gained in amount of money owned $4,700,000 last month, while the gross amount in the Treasury actually increased less than $500,000, but the certificates and Treasury notes outstanding were reduced $4,200,000. The Government now owns nearly $263,000,000 gold, an increase for the month of more than $5,000,000.

Money in the United States Treasury.

	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$529,152,523	$541,025,153	$539,838,236	$540,797,608
Silver Dollars	456,125,010	455,236,819	456,039,602	457,544,631
Silver bullion	42,244,769	41,306,649	40,030,890	38,544,000
Subsidiary silver	9,075,395	8,464,829	7,652,543	6,914,287
United States notes	8,651,150	7,899,968	7,339,921	5,514,630
National bank notes	9,512,334	8,237,121	8,357,637	10,433,450
Total	$1,054,761,181	$1,062,170,559	$1,059,258,829	$1,059,748,601
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	755,899,912	764,873,610	770,163,163	765,929,698
Net cash in Treasury	$298,861,269	$297,296,949	$289,095,666	$293,818,903

Money in Circulation in the United States.—The volume of money in circulation was increased last month less than $500,000, the Treasury absorbing nearly all the increased stock of money in the country. The gold coin in circulation increased $3,000,000 but gold certificates decreased $4,000,000. Silver certificates increased $1,600,000 while the Treasury notes decreased about the same amount. United States notes increased $1,800,000 while National bank notes decreased $1,500,000.

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Gold coin	$631,201,267	$633,858,471	$632,001,740	$635,374,550
Silver dollars	71,201,115	73,113,520	73,210,737	73,239,986
Subsidiary silver	81,538,117	83,999,351	84,176,421	85,061,094
Gold certificates	277,517,169	281,678,659	282,298,349	277,997,069
Silver certificates	435,437,962	441,810,337	447,852,192	449,492,892
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	42,944,781	41,384,614	40,012,622	38,439,737
United States notes	338,029,866	338,781,028	339,341,095	341,166,386
National bank notes	349,318,214	351,674,562	351,363,074	349,856,276
Total	$2,227,188,491	$2,246,300,542	$2,250,256,230	$2,250,627,990
Population of United States	78,098,000	78,211,000	78,324,000	78,437,000
Circulation per capita	$28.52	$28.72	$28.73	$28.69

Supply of Money in the United States.—The total supply of money in the country, on January 1 was in excess of $2,544,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 in December. All but $1,000,000 of the gain was in gold the remainder being in silver coin and National bank notes.

Supply of Money in the United States.

	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$1,160,358,790	$1,174,883,624	$1,171,839,976	$1,176,172,153
Silver dollars	527,326,125	528,350,339	529,250,339	530,784,617
Silver bullion	42,244,769	41,306,649	40,030,890	38,544,000
Subsidiary silver	90,613,512	92,464,180	91,828,964	91,975,881
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	358,830,548	359,911,683	359,720,711	360,289,726
Total	$2,526,049,760	$2,543,597,491	$2,539,351,896	$2,544,446,893

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of December, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.		DECEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48¾	18⅝	91 —June 5	42¼—Jan. 21	80⅞	74¼	80¼
" preferred	89⅝	58¼	108 —May 3	70 —May 9	102⅞	96¾	102⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	89⅞	55¼	114½—May 3	81¾—Jan. 4	107⅛	99⅛	106⅛
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	90	72¾	97 —June 5	83⅝—Feb. 28	96¼	94	95
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	47⅛	88⅞—Apr. 22	55⅞—Oct. 7	66⅛	60⅛	65¼
Canadian Pacific	99¾	84¾	117½—May 7	87 —May 9	115¼	111¼	113⅜
Canada Southern	61¼	47⅝	89 —Nov. 25	54⅛—Jan. 4	87¾	84⅛	86
Central of New Jersey	150½	115	196⅝—Dec. 30	145¾—Jan. 4	196⅝	178	195
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	42¾	24	52⅝—May 3	29 —May 9	49	44⅝	47⅛
Chicago & Alton	42	31	50⅛—Apr. 30	27 —May 9	36⅛	32	34¾
" preferred	78½	68⅛	82¼—Apr. 30	72⅛—Jan. 4	78	75¾	76
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	144	119⅛	199⅞—Apr. 30	138¼—Jan. 4	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Illinois	109	88	140 —Nov. 11	91 —Jan. 2	139	134¾	136
" preferred	125	119⅛	136 —Apr. 22	120⅛—Jan. 3	....	....	....
Chicago, Great Western	18	9⅞	27 —Nov. 11	16 —Jan. 3	24⅞	22⅛	24⅛
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	52⅞—Dec. 31	23 —Jan. 21	52⅞	45⅛	52⅞
" preferred	64	45¼	77¾—Sept. 16	58¾—Jan. 21	76⅞	73⅛	76⅞
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	148¼	108⅛	188 —May 6	134 —May 9	169	157⅛	165⅛
" preferred	188	169½	200 —May 3	175 —May 9	190⅛	185½	190⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	172¾	150¼	215 —May 1	168⅛—Jan. 21	209⅛	197	206
" preferred	220	195⅛	248 —Apr. 11	207 —Mar. 1	235	230	235
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122⅛	102	175¼—June 5	117⅛—Jan. 3	155¾	146	153⅞
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	126	110	146¾—Nov. 22	125 —Mar. 2	146	140	140
" preferred	175	172	201 —Apr. 11	180 —Mar. 29	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	14⅞	8⅛	31 —Apr. 16	10½—Jan. 19	19¾	15	15⅝
" preferred	39¾	26½	57½—Apr. 15	33 —Jan. 18	36½	28¾	29¾
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	76	55	101 —Nov. 8	72½—May 15	99¼	96	98¼
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	56½	29¼	136½—June 17	41¾—Jan. 21	92½	77	88⅞
Consolidated Gas Co.	201	164	238 —Apr. 15	187 —Jan. 18	220	211¼	219⅜
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	134½	106½	185½—Apr. 3	105 —May 9	178	168	178
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194¾	171½	258 —Dec. 31	188¼—Jan. 3	258	240	257½
Denver & Rio Grande	34½	16½	53½—May 6	29½—Jan. 21	46	41¼	44⅝
" preferred	87½	64½	103¼—June 14	80 —Jan. 21	96	91¾	95¾
Erie	27⅛	10½	45½—June 4	24½—May 9	43⅝	38	43½
" 1st pref	63½	30⅝	75 —Dec. 31	59¾—Jan. 21	75	69½	74⅞
" 2d pref	43¼	15	62¾—Dec. 31	39¼—Jan. 4	62¾	53⅜	61⅞
Evansville & Terre Haute	54⅝	38½	68 —Apr. 12	41 —Jan. 31	63¼	58	60¾
Express Adams	150	111	202 —Dec. 24	145 —Jan. 8	202	195	202
" American	191	142	219 —Nov. 19	170 —Jan. 12	205	202	204
" United States	59	45	100 —Apr. 10	53 —Jan. 26	98	89	96
" Wells, Fargo	140	120	199¾—Dec. 30	130 —Jan. 11	199¾	199	199¾
Great Northern, preferred	191½	144¾	208 —Mar. 15	167½—May 9	192	181	184½
Hocking Valley	42⅞	30	75½—Dec. 26	40½—May 9	75½	60½	69⅝
" preferred	74¾	58	88½—Dec. 26	69¾—Jan. 21	88½	80¾	83⅝
Illinois Central	133	110	154¾—June 29	124 —May 9	140¼	136	139
Iowa Central	27⅝	11⅞	43¾—June 21	21 —Jan. 21	38⅝	34¼	37½
" preferred	58	39	87½—July 1	48 —Jan. 21	75½	70	72½
Kansas City Southern	17½	7	25 —Apr. 30	13½—Jan. 4	21¾	20	20
" preferred	43⅜	27¼	49 —Apr. 30	35 —Jan. 4	46⅜	42⅜	45
Lake Erie & Western	52	20½	76½—Nov. 25	39¾—Jan. 21	72½	65	70¼
" preferred	115	83¼	135½—Sept. 27	108⅛—Jan. 21	126	126	126
Long Island	89	47½	90 —Dec. 18	67 —Jan. 3	90	79¾	87
Louisville & Nashville	89⅛	68¾	111¾—June 17	76 —May 9	110½	102¾	106⅞
Manhattan consol	117	84	145 —Dec. 5	83 —May 9	145	131¼	137¼
Metropolitan Street	182	143¾	177 —June 24	150 —May 9	167¾	156	161
Mexican Central	17⅜	10½	30 —May 2	12¾—Jan. 21	26½	22	26⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	71½	45½	111¼ July 19	67¾-Jan. 19	109	105	106⅛
" preferred	104¼	87½	124 —Oct. 18	101¾—Jan. 7	122	120	120
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	17⅛	9	35⅛—Apr. 20	15 —Jan. 21	26¼	24⅛	26
" preferred	47⅛	25⅝	68⅝—Apr. 19	37 —May 9	53½	49⅛	52⅞
Missouri Pacific	72½	38⅜	124½—June 14	69 —Jan. 4	107½	100¾	105⅝
Mobile & Ohio certificates	49	35	85 —Aug. 22	78 —May 9	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	145⅜	125⅝	174½—Nov. 25	139⅝—Jan. 21	171¼	160¾	167¼

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.		DECEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32¼	18¼	40½—May 1	24 —May 9	35⅝	32⅝	35¼
Norfolk & Western...........	45¾	22⅝	61⅜—Nov. 25	42 —Jan. 10	60⅞	52¾	57⅞
" preferred............	83	67	92¼ - Nov. 22	82 —Feb. 15	92	90⅝	91½
North American Co...........	23¾	13⅝	109 —June 18	78⅛—Mar. 14	94	92	92½
Northern Pacific............	86½	45¾	700 —May 9	77¼—Jan. 21	....	....	....
" pref..................	91½	67	118⅛—May 7	84¼—Jan. 21	101¼	99⅛	100⅛
Pacific Mail....................	57	25¾	49½—Nov. 11	30⅛—May 9	47⅛	43	45
Pennsylvania R. R............	149½	124⅜	161½—Apr. 22	137½—May 9	152⅛	145	150⅛
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111½	81⅝	120½—June 21	95¾—Jan. 21	104¼	96¼	104
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	204	176	225 —Oct. 17	195½—Jan. 21	218¾	211	218
Reading..........................	23	15	58 —Dec. 30	24⅛—Jan. 4	58	45⅝	57
" 1st prefered..........	71⅞	49	82⅞—Dec. 30	65 --May 9	82⅞	78⅛	82⅛
" 2d preferred.........	39⅛	23⅝	64½—Dec. 31	38 —Jan. 3	64½	55⅛	64
St. Louis & San Francisco....	24¼	8⅝	56½—Dec. 19	21½—Jan. 4	56⅛	50⅛	55⅝
" 1st preferred........	78½	64	88 —Mar. 12	75 —July 15	88½	80½	82¾
" 2d preferred.........	55	31¼	76¼—June 19	53⅛—Jan. 4	74	69	73½
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18⅛	8¾	39½—Apr. 30	16 —May 9	28⅛	26⅛	27½
" preferred............	45½	21⅞	71 —June 10	41½—Jan. 3	60¼	56⅛	59
Southern Pacific Co..........	45¾	30⅝	68⅝—June 5	29 —May 9	61⅜	56½	60⅛
Southern Railway............	23⅝	10⅝	35¾—June 3	18 —Jan. 21	34⅝	31⅜	34½
" preferred............	73⅛	49¼	94⅝—Nov. 27	67¼—Jan. 21	94¼	90¼	93⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76⅝—June 18	49⅜—Mar. 7	65	58¾	64¼
Texas & Pacific................	26¾	13⅛	52¼—May 3	23¼—Jan. 3	41¼	37⅛	39⅝
Union Pacific..................	81¾	44⅝	133 —May 2	76 —May 9	103¾	97	103⅛
" preferred............	85⅜	70½	99½—May 1	81⅝—Jan. 21	90¼	87	90
Wabash R. R..................	14	6½	26 —June 3	11⅛—Jan. 3	23	21⅛	22½
" preferred............	27	16	46⅛—June 21	23¾—Jan. 4	43⅝	39⅝	43½
Western Union................	88½	77½	100¼—May 6	81 —Jan. 21	93⅞	90⅝	92⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13⅛	8	22 —June 4	11⅝—Jan. 31	18¾	17⅛	18½
" second preferred....	33⅛	21⅝	38 —Mar. 28	24 —May 9	30½	28⅛	29¾
Wisconsin Central............	20¾	10	26 —June 17	14½—Jan. 21	21⅝	19¾	20⅞
" preferred............	57	30	49¾—Apr. 17	38½—Jan. 17	43	40	42
"INDUSTRIAL"							
Amalgamated Copper........	99⅛	89¾	130 —June 17	60½—Dec. 17	76⅝	60⅛	69½
American Car & Foundry....	25½	12½	35 —June 14	19 - Jan. 21	31⅛	28⅛	30⅝
" pref..................	72	57⅜	89 —July 2	67 —Jan. 18	86⅞	84¾	86¾
American Co. Oil Co..........	37¾	30	35½—June 17	24 —Mar. 8	33⅞	27⅝	33
American Ice..................	49⅛	27⅛	41⅜—Mar. 15	25¾—Oct. 2	31¾	26	31
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	56½	34½	69 —Apr. 20	38¼—Oct. 7	46¼	41¾	45¾
" preferred............	99	85	104⅞—June 20	88 —Feb. 26	97⅞	95	96⅝
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50⅛	17	49 —Apr. 2	23 —Jan. 18	....	....	....
" preferred............	86	64¼	97½—Apr. 2	69 —Jan. 18	....	....	....
American Steel & Wire Co....	59⅞	28½	53½—Feb. 11	38 —Jan. 14	....	....	....
" preferred............	95	69½	112½—Apr. 1	83¾—Jan. 17	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co......	149	95¼	153 —June 3	103⅛—Dec. 24	126¾	103⅛	116⅞
American Tin Plate Co.......	57⅛	18	80 —Apr. 2	55 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
American Tobacco Co.........	114⅝	84⅛	144 —June 8	99 —May 9	....	....	....
Anaconda Copper Mining....	54⅞	37⅞	54¼—Apr. 16	28¼—Dec. 23	32⅛	28¼	30⅝
Continental Tobacco Co......	40¼	21½	71¼—June 6	38¾ - Jan. 4	....	....	....
" preferred............	96	70	124 —June 10	93¼—Jan. 2	116	114	115¼
Federal Steel Co..............	58¼	28¾	59 —Jan. 2	41 —Jan. 29	....	....	....
" preferred............	79½	60¾	105½—Apr. 1	68 —Jan. 21	....	....	....
General Electric Co...........	200	120	289¾—Dec. 6	183½—Jan. 10	289¾	271	282
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	60	44	65 —May 2	37 —Oct. 24	40	37	39½
International Paper Co......	26⅞	14⅛	28 —Mar. 22	18½—May 10	21⅛	19	21
" preferred............	75	58	81½—Sept. 6	69 —Jan. 21	78⅝	75⅝	76
National Lead Co..............	28¼	15⅞	25½—June 12	15 —Mar. 14	18½	15	16¾
National Tube.................	69⅞	40⅞	70⅛—Feb. 6	51⅛—Feb. 28	....	....	....
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	58¾	32½	52 —Jan. 2	30 —Mar. 7	42¾	37⅛	40¾
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27½	8¾	24 —June 17	11¾—Sept. 13	16½	14¾	15½
" preferred............	70¾	49	82 —Apr. 1	55¼—Jan. 21	69¾	66⅝	68½
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10¼	4½	8½—June 13	3⅛—Mar. 6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛
U. S. Leather Co.............	19	7¾	16⅝—May 2	7¾—May 9	12⅝	11¼	12
" preferred............	79¼	65	83¾—Sept. 3	69½—May 9	82¾	80¼	81¼
U. S. Rubber Co..............	44	21	34 —Jan. 2	12½—Oct. 4	15½	12½	14
" preferred............	104¾	74½	85 —Jan. 2	47 —Oct. 4	52	48¼	49⅝
U. S. Steel......................	....	....	55 —Apr. 30	24 —May 9	43⅝	39⅜	43
" pref......................	....	....	101⅞—Apr. 30	69 —May 9	94	89⅝	93⅝

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	December Sales. High.	December Sales. Low.	December Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	96⅛	Dec. 31,'01	97	96	23,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	138,117,500	A & O	103⅛	Dec. 31,'01	103⅝	102¾	986,000
" registered		....	A & O	103	Nov.29,'01	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	31,055,000	NOV	95	Dec. 31,'01	95	93¼	436,000
" registered		... .	NOV	92	Dec. 5,'01	92	92	10,000
" stamped	1995	20,673,000	M & N	94⅛	Dec. 28,'01	94¾	93¼	816,000
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	108¼	Dec. 20,'91	109	108	42,000
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	96⅝	Dec. 31,'01	97	96¼	227,000
" registered			J & J	97	Dec. 5,'01	97	97	1,400
" g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	103⅛	Dec. 31,'01	104	102⅛	460,500
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	101⅛	Dec. 28,'01	101⅛	101⅛	21,000
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's	1911	6,541,000	M & S	106¾	Dec. 31,'01	107⅛	106⅛	1,335,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	11,293,000	M & N	90¼	Dec. 31,'01	90⅛	89⅛	68,000
" registered			QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	41,990,000	J & J	92¼	Dec. 31,'01	92⅝	90⅛	662,500
" " registered			Q J	90⅛	June 4,'01	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	1,018,000	M & S	112	Nov.14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	118	Dec. 16,'01	118	118	10,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130⅛	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	127	Oct. 8,'01	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	127¾	Dec. 24,'01	127¾	127⅝	7,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st refundg g. 4's	1951	3,021,000	J & J	101	Nov.12,'01	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	104⅛	Dec. 26,'01	104⅛	103⅛	30,000
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	123⅞	Dec. 18,'01	123⅞	123⅛	8,000
" registered			A & O	117	Nov.20,19'	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.	1921	1,905,000	A & O	118⅛	Dec. 6,19'	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g,	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	14,000,000	J & J	107⅛	Dec. 30,'01	107¾	107¼	124,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	6,000,000	M & S	110½	Dec. 30,'01	110½	108⅝	24,000
" registered			M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	94	Dec. 27,'01	94	92	16,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1937	4,880,000	M & N	108⅛	Dec. 17,'01	108⅛	108⅛	5,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	122	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,700,000	M & N	106⅞	Dec. 31,'01	107	105	217,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	105⅛	Sept.18,'01	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	76	Dec. 30,'01	77⅛	75	421,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	82⅛	Dec. 30,'01	84¾	82	964,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	19⅛	Dec. 30,'01	20⅛	18⅛	871,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's.	1951	1,840,000	J & D	92	Nov.20,'01	....	....	....
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	105¾	Dec. 13,'01	105¾	105¾	1,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	102⅛	Nov.12,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	134	Dec. 30,'01	134	131⅝	113,000
" registered			Q J	131	Dec. 30,'01	131	129¼	23,000

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	DECEMBER SALES. *High.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Low.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	114½	Dec. 26,'01	116	114½	22,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	103¼	Nov. 9,'01	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	102⅞	Dec. 16,'01	104	102⅞	58,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's	1941	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	113	Nov. 22,'01	....	....	....
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	116¼	Dec. 27,'01	116¼	116¼	2,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	120½	Dec. 31,'01	120½	119⅝	89,000
" registered			M & N	116	July 16,'01	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	28,811,000	M & S	106½	Dec. 31,'01	107⅝	106	184,000
" registered			M & S	103	Apr. 18,'01	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	106	Dec. 27,'01	106	104½	19,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 2,'01	101½	101½	20,000
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	101⅜	Dec. 27,'01	101½	101¼	27,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's	1940	2,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's	1903	1,671,000	M & N	102½	Dec. 6,'01	102½	102½	2,000
" refunding g. 3's	1949	29,696,000	A & O	87⅞	Dec. 31,'01	88	87½	65,000
" " registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	425,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s	1950	22,000,000	J & J	86	Dec. 31,'01	86½	85⅝	266,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	21,709,000	J & J	108½	Dec. 31,'01	108¼	108	25,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,370,000	F & A	101⅝	Oct. 24,'01	....	....	....
" Illinois div. 3½s	1949	26,214,000	J & J	104	Dec. 17,'01	104¼	104	17,000
" registered			J & J	......	....	....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,640,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 30,'01	....	....	....
" 4's	1919	8,544,000	A & O	104¾	Dec. 18,'01	104¾	104¼	5,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111	Dec. 20,'01	111	111	16,000
" registered			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's	1921	2,950,000	M & S	100⅝	June 4,'01	....	....	....
" 4's joint bonds	1921	215,153,000	J & J	99	Dec. 31,'01	99	97⅝	4,989,000
" " registered			Q JAN	96	Dec. 20,'01	99	96	42,000
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	108¾	Dec. 6,'01	108¾	108¾	23,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	121¼	Dec. 26,'01	121¼	121¼	9,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	111½	Dec. 20,'01	111½	111½	8,000
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 3,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,658,000	A & O	138½	Dec. 2,'01	138½	138½	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	12,986,000	M & N	122	Dec. 21,'01	123	122	84,000
" registered			M & N	115	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	122½	Dec. 14,'01	122½	122½	6,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	128	Dec. 30,'01	128	128	4,000
" ref. g. 5's	1947	3,842,000	J & J	116⅝	Dec. 31,'01	116¾	113¾	51,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	116½	Dec. 12,'01	116½	116	14,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	3,157,000	J & J	186	Dec. 20,'01	186	186	5,000
" terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	114	Dec. 6,'01	114	114	9,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	112	Dec. 27,'01	112	111½	21,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	118¾	Nov. 26,'01	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	121¼	Dec. 10,'01	121½	121¼	5,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	116⅝	Oct. 16,'01	....	....	... ...
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	119¼	Dec. 27,'01	119½	119	87,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	114⅝	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	123¾	Oct. 22,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109⅞	Dec. 9,'01	109⅞	109⅞	3,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	1,438,000	J & J	185	Oct. 16,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav	1919	2,500,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 30,'01	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	110¼	Nov. 15,'01	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	117¼	Dec. 6,'01	117½	117¼	38,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	116½	Dec. 31,'01	116½	116	3,000
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	118⅝	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	118¾	Sept. 12,'01	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	DECEMBER SALES. *High.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Low.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	140⅛	Dec. 23,'01	140⅛	139⅛	15,000
" gold 7's	1902	7,454,000	J & D	103⅝	Dec. 20,'01	103⅝	102⅝	21,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	102	Dec. 9,'01	103¼	102	51,000
" extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Dec. 24,'01	109	109	2,000
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	12,520,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	5,878,000	A & O	116	Nov.15,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879–1929	6,982,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 20,'01	108¼	108¼	6,000
" registered			A & O	107⅝	May 24,19'	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	108	Dec. 23,'01	108	108	3,000
" registered			M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	114¾	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	121½	Dec. 16,'01	121⅛	121⅛	4,000
" registered			M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	110⅞	Oct. 14,'01	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug.30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	120⅛	Nov. 10,19'	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	136¼	Dec. 12,'01	136⅛	136¼	51,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	127	Dec. 12,'01	127	127	5,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	143¾	Apr. 8,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	140⅝	Dec. 9,'01	140⅝	140⅝	5,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	107⅛	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	132¼	Dec. 31,'01	132¼	129⅛	33,000
" registered	1917		J & J	126	Dec. 30,'01	129¼	126	20,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	55,581,000	J & J	107⅛	Dec. 31,'01	107⅛	106⅛	424,000
" registered			J & J	106⅛	Nov.26,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	99⅞	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	111⅞	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,456,000	J & D	141	Dec. 26,'01	141	138⅞	7,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	1,968,000	M & N	139⅛	Dec. 31,'01	139⅛	139	13,500
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	789,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	129⅛	Dec. 19,'01	129⅛	129⅛	5,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	18,635,000	J & J	89¼	Dec. 30,'01	91⅛	87	358,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	119¼	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	5,500,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	111⅛	Dec. 9,'01	111⅛	111⅛	1,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	114	Dec. 17,'01	114	114	1,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	14,684,000	J & D	104	Dec. 18,'01	104⅛	102⅛	34,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10,'01	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	104⅛	Dec. 23,'01	104⅛	104⅛	1,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103⅛	Dec. 16,'01	104⅛	103⅛	4,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	100	June14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105	Nov. 9,'01	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107⅛	June30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115⅛	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	131⅛	July 29,'01	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	135⅛	Dec. 11,'01	135⅛	135⅛	6,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's	1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	98⅛	Dec. 28,'01	98⅛	97⅛	80,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	76	Dec. 31,'01	77	73	806,000

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Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1933	5,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 27, 19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's .. 1938	2,936,000	J & J	129¾	May 29, '01	....	....	....
" registered		Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's 1947	7,500,000	J & J	84	Dec. 31, '01	84½	83¾	280,000
" 1st g. 4's 1947	1,446,000	J & J	84¾	Dec. 30, '01	85	83	62,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's ... 1929	18,050,000	F & A	90½	Dec. 31, '01	90½	88	596,500
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's .. 1907	3,067,000	M & S	118½	Nov. 26, '01	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's 1914	5,000,000	M & N	138	Oct. 30, '01	....	....	....
" 1st c. gtd 7's 1915	12,151,000	J & D	139	Nov. 12, '01	....	....	....
" registered		J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's ... 1921	12,000,000	J & J	137	Dec. 27, '01	137	137	15,000
" const. 5's 1923	5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's 1923	5,000,000	M & N	104¾	Dec. 18, '01	104¾	104¾	2,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's .. 1906	1,966,000	A & O	116	Dec. 9, '01	116	116	1,000
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s. 2000	905,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.							
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's ... 1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	Dec. 31, '01	147½	147½	1,000
" reg 1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's 1906	3,000,000	A & O	114½	Dec. 4, '01	114½	114½	6,000
" registered		A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	....
" 6's 1906	7,000,000	A & O	110⅞	Dec. 19, '01	110⅞	110⅞	5,000
" registered		A & O	109½	Nov. 16, '01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's 1921	2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8, '01	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's 1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's ... 1936	28,650,000	J & J	103¾	Dec. 30, '01	103¾	103⅛	114,000
" con. g. 4½'s 1936	6,382,000	J & J	114½	Dec. 30, '01	114½	111½	19,000
" impt. m. g. 5's 1928	8,103,500	J & D	110¼	Dec. 16, '01	110½	110¼	17,500
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's. 1929	4,923,000	J & D	89½	Dec. 31, '01	91	89½	21,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's .. 1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s 1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	....	....	....
" g. 4s 1995	1,250,000	J & D	90½	Dec. 31, '01	90½	90	17,000
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s S. A ... 1911	3,021,000	A & O	29¾	Dec. 30, '01	30	29	28,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's 1951	2,750,000	J & D	86	Dec. 28, '01	86	85	146,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's. 1941	4,000,000	M & S	94½	Dec. 31, '01	95	93¾	106,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's 1937	6,734,000	A & O	113	Dec. 11, '01	113	113	10,000
" registered		A & O	101½	July 23, '89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s 1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's .. 1937	4,000,000	J & J	115	Dec. 19, '01	116	115	2,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's .. 1941	7,852,000	M & N	113	Dec. 6, '01	113	112½	13,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's 1947	2,482,000	M & N	115	Nov. 21, '01	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's 1919	2,149,000	M & S	119	Nov. 22, '01	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s ... 1923	4,618,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's 1920	2,926,000	A & O	123¾	Mar. 6, '01	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's 1928	709,500	J & D	108	Nov. 6, '01	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's 1920	16,890,000	M & S	140¾	Dec. 10, '01	141	140¾	10,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's 1920	3,699,500	M & S	137	Nov. 20, '01	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds. 1996	34,000,000	J&J	101⅝	Dec. 31, '01	101⅝	100	805,000
" registered		J&J	99	Aug. 16, '01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1996	33,857,000	J&J	91¼	Dec. 31, '01	91½	88½	1,068,000
" registered		J&J	....		....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1951	32,000,000	F & A	95¼	Dec. 31, '01	95⅝	93¾	484,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's 1916	2,380,000	J & D	136½	Oct. 18, '01	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's .. 1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small		J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's 1982	12,000,000	M & N	123¼	Dec. 19, '01	123¼	122¾	16,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's 1909	2,800,000	A & O	105½	Dec. 12, '01	105½	105½	1,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's 1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 20, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's 1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's 1913	3,396,000	J&J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's .. 1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	....
" small			....		....	....	....
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's ... 1910	3,500,000	A & O	115¼	Dec. 28, '01	115⅝	115¼	8,000
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's .. 1937	3,750,000	J & J	117¾	Dec. 16, '01	117¾	117¾	3,000
" 2d g. 4½'s 1937	453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's 1940	2,546,000	F & A	110	Dec. 24, '01	110¾	109½	115,000
" term. 1st g. 5's 1943	2,000,000	M & N	115½	Nov. 1, 01'	....	....	....
" registered ..... $5,000 each		M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's .. 1942	3,000,000	J & D	110	Dec. 28, '01	110	109½	7,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921	3,000,000	J & J	125¼	Dec. 4,'01	125½	124	6,000
" 1st General g 5's.........1942	2,223,000	A & O	109	Dec. 9,'01	109	109	15,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's...1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's...1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's....1926	1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug.26,'01	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's...1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's..1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's.............1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar.11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs.dep.1st 6's..1921	8,176,000	......	106	Dec. 31,'01	106	103¾	301,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.1928	2,863,000	J & J	89½	Dec. 30,'01	90½	87	66,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s..1913	2,000,000	A & O	104¾	Nov.15,'01	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s.........1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov.27,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's..1927	5,360,000	J & J	109	Dec. 2,'01	109	109	5,000
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s...1999	10,237,000	J & J	110	Dec. 31,'01	110	108	108,000
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.1948	1,401,000	A & O	104	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's.........1951	1,500,000	J&J	115½	Apr. 3,01'	....	....	....
" registered................		J&J	113½	Mar.12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s..........1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	Dec. 27,'01	106	106	8,000
" registered................		J&J	102½	Apr.15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000..1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000							
" collat. trust gold 4's..1952	15,000,000	A & O	106¾	Dec. 24,'01	106¾	106¾	5,000
" regist'd..................		A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.1953	24,679,000	M & N	105½	Dec. 18,'01	105¾	105¼	9,000
" registered................		M & N	109⅛	Dec. 18,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's.....1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div.g. 3½'s.1953	14,320,000	J & J	102¼	Nov. 2,'01	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's...1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's....1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s.................1951	6,321,000	J & J	101¼	Aug.14,'01	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	101½	Sept.10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s,1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's, 1951	5,425,000	F & A	114	Nov.15,'01	....	....	....
" registered................		F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's.......1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's, 1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's....1951	16,555,000	J D 15	130	Dec. 5,'01	130	130	1,000
" gold 5's, registered........		J D 15	124	Sept.24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s.................1951	1,352,000	J D 15	101¼	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" registered................		J D 15	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's, 1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's, 1931	538,000	M & S	105	Dec. 14,19'	105	105	2,000
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's......1935	1,824,000	J & J	109	Nov.21,'01	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's...........1935	933,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g.4's..1950	4,500,000	J & J	100⅛	Dec. 11,'01	100⅛	98⅝	84,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.1919	8,611,000	M & N	123	Dec. 20,'01	123¼	123	15,000
" 2d g.5's..................1909	7,711,000	M & S	100	Dec. 31,'01	100⅝	99	111,000
" 3d g.4's..................1921	2,726,500	M & S	74½	Nov.13,'01	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.........1938	7,650,000	J & D	116¼	Dec. 31,'01	116½	116⅛	42,000
" refunding g. 4's...1951	2,000,000	M & S	94	Nov.21,'01	....	....	....
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's...................1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's..1950	26,197,000	A & O	71½	Dec. 31,'01	72½	70¾	499,000
" registered...................		A & O	68¾	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's...1937	7,250,000	J & J	122¾	Dec. 13,'01	122½	122¼	28,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's..........1941	3,625,000	J & J	118½	Nov.20,'01	....	....	....
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's....1945	2,500,000	A & O	112¾	Dec. 16,'01	112½	112	2,000

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 18,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	110⅝	Nov.25,'01	....	....	....
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	118½	Oct. 24,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	121¾	Nov.25,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	102	Dec. 10,'01	102	101	8,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	100¼	Dec. 27,'01	100¼	99	75,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15,'01	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	113	Dec. 28,19'	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	118¾	Dec. 31,'01	118⅞	117¼	98,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5,'01	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	28,394,000	J & J	103	Dec. 27,'01	103	102½	186,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	113	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903–1918	8,500,000	A & O	100¼	Dec. 21,'01	100¼	99¾	49,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	118½	Dec. 24,'01	118½	118	4,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	131½	Dec. 17,'01	131½	131½	7,000
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	120	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5,19'	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	124½	Dec. 26,'01	124½	124½	1,000
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g 6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	101	Dec. 11,'01	101½	101	7,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	111	Aug. 29,'01	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	114¾	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	115	115	1,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	105¾	Dec. 28,'01	107	105	848,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	116½	Dec. 30,'01	117	116	32,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	65,643,000	J & J	83¼	Dec. 31,'01	84	82	201,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	20,511,000	JULY	32	Dec. 31,'01	32¼	29½	1,377,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,724,000	JULY	21½	Dec. 30,'01	21½	20	80,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	815,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅝	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,779,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" ctfs. of dep. 1st g. 6's	1927		......	100¼	Dec. 13,'01	101¾	100	87,000
" 2d inc. 6's A	1917	12,165,000	......	99¾	Dec. 11,'01	100¼	99¾	51,000
" 2d inc. 6's B.	1917	12,165,000	......	84	Dec. 14,'01	84½	83½	47,000
" 3d inc. 6's	1937	7,040,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's.1927	950,000	J & D	147⅛	Feb. 15,'01	....	....	....
″ Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's......1909	1,015,000	J & D	119	Dec. 23,'01	119	119	3,000
″ Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	124⅛	Nov. 14,19'	....	....	....
″ Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	122⅛	Feb. 7,'01	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g. 5's............1934	5,000,000	M & N	120⅛	Dec. 17,'01	120⅛	120¼	17,000
″ 1st & refunding g. 4's...1949	7,600,000	M & S	103	Dec. 23,'01	103½	103	40,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
″ stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	8,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
″ stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
″ stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	98	Dec. 31,'01	98⅛	96⅛	128,000
″ 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	82⅛	Dec. 31,'01	82½	81	250,500
″ 1st ext gold 5's.. 1944	1,668,000	M & N	104¼	Dec. 31,'01	104⅝	102	154,000
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's....1940	1,340,000	M & N	98	Sept. 26,'01	....	....	....
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	3,285,000	M & S	107⅜	Dec. 28,'01	107⅜	105	62,000
Sher. Shrevept & So 1st gtd. g. 5's 1943	1,689,000	J & D	102⅛	Dec. 30,'01	102⅛	102	2,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's...1990	2,500,000	F & A	90	Dec. 23,'01	91	90	2,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's.........1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	110⅛	Dec. 20,'01	110⅛	110⅛	8,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	123⅛	Dec. 26,'01	123⅛	122	64,000
″ 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	115	Oct. 21,'01	....	....	....
″ trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917	14,376,000	M & S	107⅛	Dec. 31,'01	107⅛	106	206,000
″ registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	9,636,000	F & A	108¼	Dec. 31,'01	108⅛	106⅛	38,000
″ registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's.1919	3,459,000	F & A	91	Nov. 23,'01	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	106¼	Dec. 7,'01	106¼	106¼	2,000
″ 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	115⅛	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's 1931	35,529,000	A & O	117¼	Dec. 31,'01	118	116	876,000
″ stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	115⅛	Dec. 17,'01	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
″ unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's.1929	23,090,000	J & J	95⅛	Dec. 31,'01	95½	93⅛	924,000
″ registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
″ small..........................	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ inc. g. 4's...................1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ small..........................	500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's.1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	130	Dec. 31,'01	130	129	24,000
″ 1st extension 6's......1927	974,000	J & D	125	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 4's..............1938	9,472,000	Q J	97	Dec. 20,'01	97	97	6,000
″ Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	115	Dec. 9,'01	115¼	115	8,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
″ collateral g. 4's........1930	2,494,000	Q F	96⅛	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,300,000	J & J	129⅛	Dec. 30,'01	129⅛	129	33,000
″ 1st cons. g. 5's...........1928	7,412,000	A & O	114	Dec. 17,'01	114	113⅞	4,000
″ 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
″ 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
″ 1st 6's T. & Pb...........1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	18,330,000	J & J	106⅝	Dec. 27,'01	106⅝	106	9,000
″ 1st registered..........1903		J & J	102¾	Dec. 28,'01	102¾	102¾	55,000
″ g. mortgage 3½s......1997	38,161,000	J & J	110	Dec. 23,'01	110	110	85,000
″ ″ registered......		J & J	109½	May 20,19'	....	....	....
″ debenture 5's.....1884-1904	4,501,000	M & S	103½	Dec. 7,'01	103¾	103½	14,000
″ debenture 5's reg..........		M & S	103¾	Dec. 23,'01	103¾	103¾	2,000
″ reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	649,000	M & S	103⅛	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
″ debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
″ registered..................		J & D	100⅜	Dec. 23,'01	101	100⅜	7,000
″ deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	3,661,000	M & N	100¼	Dec. 19,'01	100½	100½	2,000
″ registered..................		M & N	100½	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s..........1998	90,578,000	F & A	97⅝	Dec. 31,'01	98	97	252,000
″ registered..................		F & A	95⅝	Dec. 19,'01	96	95	56,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	19,336,000	F & A	96	Dec. 31,'01	96¼	95⅛	51,000
″ registered..................		F & A	97	Jan. 11,'01	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's........1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
″ registered		J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
″ 2d gtd. g. 5's...........1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ registered	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s..1951	4,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
″ registered..................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	92⅛	Dec. 17,'01	92⅛	92⅛	1,000
" small bonds series B	......	33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	110¼	110	165,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	108	108	11,000
" reg. certificates	......		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 15,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	114	Dec. 30,'01	114½	114	176,000
" registered	......		J & J	112¼	Dec. 24,'01	113⅞	111⅝	36,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	6,312,000	J&D	107¼	Dec. 17,'01	107¼	107⅛	25,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	107⅛	Dec. 4,'01	107⅛	107⅛	1,000
" g 3½s	1997	43,119,000	J & D	108½	Dec. 16,'01	108½	107½	2,000
" " registered	......		J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	117⅝	May 15,'01	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19,'01	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	101¾	Dec. 26,'01	101¾	101⅛	59,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	100¼	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅝	Dec. 4,'01	118⅝	118⅝	30,000
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug. 15,'01	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	125	Oct. 29,'01	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	110	110	9,000
" mtge. 4's reg	......		J & J	106½	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	122½	May 8,'01	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	,081,000	A & O	126¼	Dec. 26,'01	126¼	126	92,000
coup. g. bond currency	......		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	118	Apr. 18,'94	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 25,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107½	Dec. 31,'01	108	107	47,000
" registered	......		A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	107	107	5,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	100	100	2,000
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	206	Dec. 3,'01	206	206	4,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	203	Dec. 7,'01	203	203	800
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	134⅝	July 26,'01	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	108	Sept. 27,'01	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	16,937,000	M & S	104¼	Dec. 31,'01	104¼	103	124,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,850,000	M & N	112¼	July 23,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	133¼	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	131	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	131¾	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	30,704,600	A & O	102½	Dec. 31,'01	103	102⅛	154,000
" registered	......		A & O	103	Nov. 15,'01	....	....	....
" small bonds	......		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107½	July 1,'01	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101¼	Dec. 31,'01	102	101¼	21,000
N. P. Ry prior l'n ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	96,844,500	Q J	105¾	Dec. 31,'01	105¾	104¾	445,500
" registered	......		Q J	104¼	Dec. 23,'01	104¼	104¼	18,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	73⅛	Dec. 31,'01	73⅛	72¼	708,000
" registered	......		Q F	72	Dec. 6,'01	73¼	71¾	19,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's	1996	9,215,000	J & D	100½	Nov. 26,'01	....	....	....
" registered	......		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	130½	Dec. 23,'01	130½	130½	1,000
" registered certificates	......		Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	123½	Feb. 13, 01	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	114	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 4,'01	101	100	15,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94⅝	Dec. 27,'01	94⅝	94⅝	1,000
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,764,000	J & J	117½	Dec. 10,'01	117½	117½	5,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE.		DECEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	*Date.*	*High*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3,'01	....	....	....
″ **gen. mortg. g 6's**	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	111¼	Dec. 27,'01	111¼	111	84,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,616,000	A & O	106¼	Dec. 4,'01	106¼	106¼	1,000
″ **s. f. subsidy g 6's**	1910	1,202,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	114¾	Dec. 13,'01	114¾	114¾	2,000
″ reg	1921		J & J	112½	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
″ gtd.3½ col.tr.reg.cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
″ gtd.3½ col.tr.cts.serB	1941	10,000,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	123	Dec. 20,'01	123	123	3,000
″ registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Clev.&P.gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
″ Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
″ Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
″ Series D 3½s	1950	1,718,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
″ ″ ″ C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s.								
″ Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	115	Dec. 10,'01	115	115	19.000
″ Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	115	Dec. 16,'01	115	115	8,000
″ Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
″ Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
″ Series E gtd. g. 3½s.	1949	5,859,000	F & A	97	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's.	1912	2,407,000	J & J	133	Dec. 23,19'	133	133	1,000
″ 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	132½	Dec. 18,'01	132½	132½	5,000
″ 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	109½	Nov.11,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
″ **registered**			Q M	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's.	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'01	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1stg.4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26,'01	....	....	....
″ **2d m 4½'s**	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4,'01	....	....	....
″ **1st con. gold 5's**	1939	2,850,000	M & N	112¾	Dec. 6,'01	112¾	112¾	1,000
″ **Port Huron d 1st g 5's**	1939	3,325,000	A & O	114⅝	Nov.15,'01	....	....	....
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur.1st gtd.g.4's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	118½	Sept.11,'01	....	....	....
″ **1st cons. 5's**	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	101¼	Oct. 31,'01	....	....	....
″ **J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,**	....	8,111,000	......	101½	Dec. 14,'01	101½	101½	10,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,146,000	J & J	100¾	Dec. 31,'01	100¾	98½	1,103,000
″ **registered**			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101¾	Dec. 31,'01	102	101¼	114,000
″ **mge & col.tr.g.4's ser.A.**	1949	10,000,000	A & O	96	Dec. 31,'01	96	96	40,000
″ **Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.**	1917	550,000	A & O	90	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's,	1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27,'01	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	84	Nov.25,'01	....	....	....
″ **guaranteed**		2,277,000	......	93	Dec. 31,'01	94	93	83,000

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Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s	1941	2,440,000	J & J					
{ Ogdnsb.&L.Ch'n.Ry.1st gtd g4s	1948	4,400,000	J & J					
{ Rutland Canadian 1stgtd.g.4's	1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov.18,'01			
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342	1947	3,500,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'01	95	95	1,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's	1996	800,000	J & J					
〃 2d g. 6's	1996	400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B	1906	999,000	M & N	110	Dec. 20,'01	110	110	10,000
{ 〃 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	830,000	M & N	110	Dec. 30,'01	110	110	2,000
〃 gen. g. 6's	1931	3,715,000	J & J	133⅛	Dec. 11,'01	133⅛	133⅛	17,000
〃 gen. g. 5's	1931	5,818,000	J & J	117	Dec. 10,'01	117	116	3,000
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's	1996	1,595,000	J & D	100	May 24,'01			
〃 S. W. div. g. 5's	1947	830,000	A & O	100⅛	Sept. 5,19'			
〃 refunding g. 4's	1951	} 40,514,000	J & J	98⅛	Dec. 30,'01	98⅛	97¼	208,000
〃 〃 registered			J & J					
Kan. Cy Ft.S.&MemRRcong6's	1928	13,736,000	M & N	123⅛	Dec. 2,'01	123⅛	123⅛	5,000
Kan.Cy Ft.S &MRyrefggtd g4s	1936	} 11,650,000	A & O	90¾	Dec. 31,'01	90¾	87¼	1,804,000
{ 〃 registered			A & O					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	96⅛	Dec. 31,'01	97	96	383,000
{ 〃 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	10,000,000	J & J	79⅛	Dec. 31,'01	80	79	259,000
{ Gray's Point, Term. 1stgtd.g.5's	1947	339,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	7,804,000	A & O	116⅛	Dec. 30,'01	116⅛	116⅛	5,000
{ 〃 1st con. 6's	1933	} 13,344,000	J & J	140	Dec. 4,'01	140	140	1,000
〃 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99			
〃 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s		} 20,727,000	J & J	115¼	Dec. 17,'01	115⅛	115	11,000
〃 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01			
〃 Dakota ext'n g. 6's	1910	5,625,000	M & N	116¼	Dec. 19,'01	116¼	116	9,000
〃 Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	} 7,907,000	J & D	105⅛	Dec. 23,'01	105⅛	105⅛	2,000
〃 registered			J & D	106	May 6,'01			
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1stg. 5's	1908	} 4,700,000	A & O	106¼	Dec. 6,'01	106¼	106¼	5,000
〃 registered			A & O					
〃 Minn. N. div. 1stg. 4's	1940	} 5,000,000	A & O					
〃 registered			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	} 6,000,000	J & J	139⅛	Oct. 2,'01			
〃 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97			
〃 1st g. g. 5's	1937	} 2,700,000	J & J	124	Dec. 21,'01	124	124	2,000
〃 registered			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	} 3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99			
{ 〃 registered			J & D					
San Fe Pres.& Phoe.Ry.1st g.5's	1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug.15,'01			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	113¾	Dec. 11,'01	113¾	113¾	10,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01	128	128	1,000
{ 〃 1st g. 5's	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99			
〃 St. John's div. 1st g. 4's	1934	1,350,000	J & J	95¼	Nov. 30,'01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	111	Dec. 10,'01	111	111	5,000
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22,'01			
{ Sil.S.Oc.& G.R.R.& lg. gtd.g.4's	1918	1,107,000	J & J	91⅝	June 3,'01			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01	100	100	1,000
Southern Pacific Co.								
{ 〃 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s	1905	15,000,000	J & D	99⅛	Dec. 28,'01	99⅛	98⅝	133,000
〃 g. 4's Central Pac. coll.	1949	} 28,818,500	J & D	93⅝	Dec. 31,'01	93⅛	91¼	746,000
〃 〃 registered			J & D	89	Oct. 14,'01			
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June 26,'01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's	1949	} 58,065,000	F & A	103⅛	Dec. 31,'01	103⅛	101⅛	328,000
〃 registered			F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'			
〃 mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s	1929	} 19,219,500	J & D	87	Dec. 28,'01	87	85¾	127,500
〃 〃 registered			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	111	Oct. 15,'01			
〃 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	106	Dec. 16,'01	107	106	7,000
〃 Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	107½	Oct. 14,'01			
Gila Val.G.& N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	106	Dec. 20,'01	106	106	20,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's	1933	501,000	M & N	106½	Nov. 7,'01			
〃 1st gtd. g. 5's	1933	2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'			
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd.	1937	6,244,000	J & J	112¾	Dec. 19,'01	113	112¾	30,000
〃 con. g 6's int. gtd.	1912	3,061,000	A & O	112	Dec. 30,01'	112	111¼	12,000
〃 gen. g 4's int. gtd.	1921	4,287,000	A & O	93	Dec. 31,'01	93	92½	33,000
〃 W&Nwn.div.1st.g.6's	1930	1,105,000	M & N	126	Dec. 28,'01	126	126	10,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123	Aug.15,'01			
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	137	June19,'01			
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O					
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97			
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01			
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7,'01			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	89¾	Dec. 30,'01	89⅞	89	529,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909	6,000,000	J & J	112½	Dec. 7,'01	112½	112½	2,000
" " "	1910	4,000,000	J & J	113	Dec. 7,'01	113	113	2,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.	1905	30,217,500	A & O	107¼	Dec. 23,'01	107⅝	107⅛	56,000
" " " ser. B.	1905		A & O	108	Dec. 23,'01	108¼	108⅛	6,000
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	109	Dec. 10,'01	109	109	1,000
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99			
" " "	1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01			
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,19'			
" stamped	1905-1937	20,420,000		109½	Dec. 30,'01	109¾	109⅛	70,500
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 14,'01			
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	965,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11,'01			
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97			
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29,'01			
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,706,000	J & J	124½	Dec. 31,'01	124½	120	386,000
" registered			J & J	120¼	Nov.15,'01			
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's	1938	7,855,000	M & S	97½	Dec. 31,'01	97½	97	22,000
" registered			M & S					
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	112	Sept.25,'01			
" registered			J & J					
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's	1951	10,750,000	J & J	101	Dec. 19,'01	101	100½	52,000
" " registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01			
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,925,000	J & J	97	Dec. 23,'01	97	96	42,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O					
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June12,'01			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	119	Nov. 7,'01			
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	120½	Dec. 31,'01	120½	119½	40,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	114	Nov. 9,'01			
" registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	128⅛	Dec. 16,'01	128⅛	128	5,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	127½	Dec. 16,'01	127½	127½	6,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	123½	Dec. 11,'01	123½	123½	4,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'			
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	111	Dec. 30,'01	111	110¾	26,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's	1948	315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10,19'			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & S	108	Dec. 24,'01	108	107½	13,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept.10,'01			
" small			M & S					
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	117	Oct. 2,'01			
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116½	Dec. 30,'01	116½	116½	6,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept.14,'99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120½	Dec. 31,'01	120½	120½	1,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'			
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	114½	Nov.15,'01			
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	116	Dec. 17,'01	116	116	1,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	114	Nov.30,'01			
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'			
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,926,000	J & D	119½	Dec. 31,'01	119⅞	118⅛	238,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	967,000	MAR.	98	Dec. 31,'01	98	95	10,000
" La. Div. B. L. 1st g. 5's	1931	2,424,000	J & J	111	June18,'01			
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	115	Nov.14,'01			
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov.13,'01			
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	107	Nov. 8,'01			
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	98½	Dec. 31,'01	98½	97	10,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,800,000	J & D	93½	Dec. 27,'01	94	92½	9,000

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	DECEMBER SALES. *High.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Low.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Tol., St.L.&Wn. prior lien g 3½'s.1925	9,000,000	J & J	92¼	Dec. 31,'01	93	92	20,000
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" fifty years g. 4's........1925	6,500,000	A & O	82¼	Dec. 31,'01	82⅛	81⅛	94,000
" " registered.......		A & O	....	....	...	....	....
Toronto,Hamilton &Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	100	Nov. 2,'01	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1925	1,852,000	J & D	109¼	Dec. 16,'01	109¼	109¼	2,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	99,556,000	J & J	107⅛	Dec. 31,'01	107¼	104⅝	476,500
" registered.................		J & J	104¼	Dec. 26,'01	104¼	103⅛	12,000
" 1st lien con. g. 4's......1911	91,952,000	M & N	106½	Dec. 31,'01	106⅞	104½	18,046,000
" " registered.........		M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	547,000	J & J	112⅞	Dec. 27,'01	112⅞	112¾	2,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	102¼	Dec. 31,'01	102⅞	101½	123,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	128	Dec. 31,'01	129	127¾	23,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	12,328,000	J & J	119½	Dec. 20,'01	120	119	26,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	636,000	SEPT.	103½	Oct. 15,'01	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's.........1908	4,993,000	J & J	117½	June20,'01	....	....	....
" g. 5's...................1926	1,877,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	118⅜	Dec. 28,'01	119	117¾	95,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	115	Dec. 31,'01	115	111¼	164,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	100½	Dec. 3,'01	100½	100	17,000
" series B..................1939	25,740,000	J & J	66½	Dec. 31,'01	67⅜	61⅝	10,980,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,411,000	J & J	111	Oct. 14,'01	....	....	....
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	97	Dec. 31,'01	97	97	20,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..................1908	1,000,000	A & O	110½	Dec. 6,'01	110½	110½	2,000
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	121½	Dec. 30,'01	122	121	36,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	100	Dec. 20,'01	100	99¾	18,000
" inc. 5's..................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21,'01	....	....	....
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24,'01	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	112	Oct. 15,'01	....	....	....
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	894,000	J & J	113	May 28,'01	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	343,000	F & A	118	Dec. 24,19'	113	118	20,000
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	10,211,000	M & S	91½	Dec. 26,'01	92	91	179,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	24,635,000	J & J	90½	Dec. 31,'01	91¼	89¼	711,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	106½	Dec. 31,'01	106½	104¾	84,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's.1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	J & J	115	Dec. 11,'01	115	115	10,000
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	M & N	100	Dec. 6,'01	100	100	32,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	16,000,000	F & A	100¾	Dec. 31,'01	101	100	380,000
" stamped guaranteed......		......	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's.1949	7,000,000	F & A	90	Dec. 20,'01	90½	90	85,000
" stamped guaranteed......		......	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's.1951	10,474,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Conn.Ry.& Lightg 1st&rfg.g4½'s.1951	8,355,000	J & J	100¾	Nov.15,'01	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
DetroitCit'ensSt.Ry.1stcon.g.5's.1905	5,485,000	J & J	103	Nov.23,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's........1916	2,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co.1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	120⅞	Dec. 31,'01	120⅞	119⅝	48,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	121½	Dec. 30,'01	121½	118	12,000
" registered..............		J & D	119½	Dec. 3,19'	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave.1st gtd g 5's, 1993	8,000,000	M & S	122	Dec. 28,'01	123½	122	12,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	122	Dec. 28,'01	122	122	14,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c.gtd.g.4's..2000	35,000,000	J & J	101⅝	Dec. 31,'01	101¾	100½	2,619,000
" registered...............		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's...1937	5,000,000	J & J	126	Dec. 31,'01	126	123½	47,000
Met. West Side Elev.Chic.1stg.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	102	Dec. 11,'01	103	102	14,000
" registered...................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..........................1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	114½	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	DECEMBER SALES. *High.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Low.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	105¼	Dec. 26,'01	105¼	104⅛	120,000
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	83⅛	Dec. 31,'01	83¼	83⅛	2,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's.1945	17,084,000	F & A	76	Dec. 27,'01	76½	76	12,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...1951	11,580,000	F & A	94	Dec. 31,'01	94½	94	64,500
" registered..................		F & A	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	91¾	91½	10,000
" registered..................		J & J	....		....	....	....
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A							
St. Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" E 4's................1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
" F 4's................1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" G 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
" I 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
" J 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
" K 4's................1905-1920	1,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....		....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's.1919	9,234,000	M & S	60	Dec. 19,'01	65	55	51,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s...1915	2,919,000	......	100	Dec. 23,'01	100⅝	100	27,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...1919	8,375,000	M & S	94	Dec. 29,'01	94	91	72,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,873,000	M & S	80	Dec. 31,'01	80	80	18,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	6,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951	122,158,100	F & A	65⅝	Dec. 31,'01	66	62¼	5,434,000
" registered..................		F & A	....		....	....	....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..1911	4,080,000	J & J	88	Dec. 31,'01	88	85¾	160,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅝	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	100½	June 13,'01	....	....	....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's.1918	9,303,000	F & A	112	Dec. 28,'01	112	110	21,000
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,002,000	J & J	105	Dec. 27,'01	105	105	1,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's..1925	3,724,000	J & J	92½	Nov. 27,'01	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,785,000	F & A	58	Dec. 31,'01	58	54	73,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	7½	Dec. 31,'01	8⅜	6	249,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	112½	Dec. 17,'01	113	112½	10,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,766,000	F & A	101	Sept. 30,'01	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's.1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....		....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	3,369,000	F & A	106	Dec. 31,'01	106	104	259,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	....		....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	DECEMBER SALES. *High.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Low.*	DECEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,213,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,092,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	379,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	108	Dec. 27,'01	108	107	24,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	8,399,000	J & J	112	Dec. 26,'01	112	111	13,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	102⅛	Dec. 30,'01	103	101⅛	12,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's.	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,493,000	M & N	117	Dec. 31,'01	117¼	116	79,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	5.603,000	J & J	95	Dec. 24,'01	96	94	18,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	381,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
} " purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	124⅛	Dec. 4,'01	124⅛	124⅛	1,000
} Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	4,275,000	J & J	97⅛	Nov 20,'01	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	108⅛	Dec. 26,'01	108⅛	107⅛	40,000
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's	1948	5,274,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PColstcol tr g 5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	112⅛	Dec. 31,'01	112⅛	112⅛	2,000
{ " registered			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,389,000	F & A	97	Dec. 31,'01	97¾	96⅝	262,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	107¼	Dec. 20,'01	107¼	107	30,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	121⅛	Apr. 26,'01	....	....	....
N.Y.&Qus.Elec.Lg.&P.1st.c.g.5's	1930	1,930,000	F & A	104	Dec. 31,'01	104	103⅛	160,000
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's	1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	102⅛	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
{ " 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	120	Dec. 31,'01	123	120	12,000
{ " refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	110⅛	Nov.27,'01	....	....	....
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	108	Dec. 18,'01	108	106¾	12,000
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105¾	Nov.27,'01	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Dec. 28,'01	105	105	5,000
" " registered		....	......	....		....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107⅛	Jan. 16,'01	....	...	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am.Teleph.&Teleg.coll.trust.4's.	1929	15,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 11,204,500	Q & J	100⅛	May 29,'01	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	100⅛	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	114	Nov.27,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	113¼	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,504,000	J & J	114⅛	Dec. 18,'01	114⅛	114⅛	18,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	108	Dec. 31,'01	108¼	107¾	10,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	111	June 28,'01	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1901. High.	Year 1901. Low.	December Sales. High.	December Sales. Low.	December Sales. Total.
United States con. 2's registered	1930	445,940,750	Q J	109	105½	108⅞	108¾	28,000
" con. 2's coupon	1930		Q J	109½	105¼	109½	109½	1,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.	1930		Q J	105¾	105¾	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908–18	97,618,480	Q F	111⅝	107½	....	....	......
" 3's coupon	1908–18		Q F	112	108¼	109	108⅛	197,000
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908–18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.	1908–18		Q F	112	106¾	108	108	100
" 4's registered	1907	243,201,150	J A J&O	114½	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	28,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	115	112	113	113	1,500
" 4's registered	1925	142,049,350	Q F	139¼	137	....	....	......
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	139⅞	136⅞	139⅞	139⅝	12,000
" 5's registered	1904	20,220,050	Q F	111⅞	111⅞	....	....	......
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	113½	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,224,100	F & A	126⅛	125	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
Foreign Government Securities.								
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1	1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	....	....	....	....	......
Four marks are equal to one dollar.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	96	96	....	....	......
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,555,720	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	...	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Batchelder.—Carlos Batchelder, President of the Conway (Mass.) National Bank, died December 21. He was born at Conway in 1829. He had served in the State Legislature and had held a number of local offices. Since 1883, he had been President of the bank and was also connected with several other successful business enterprises.

Carmany.—Allen H. Carmany, aged sixty-four years, President of the Myerstown (Pa.) National Bank, died December 20.

Dickinson.—W. F. Dickinson, President of the Bank of Redwood Falls, Minn., died December 22.

Evans.—Dr. I. Newton Evans, President of the Hatboro (Pa.) National Bank, died December 3, aged seventy-four years. He was a member of Congress for three terms.

Foulkrod.—John J. Foulkrod, President of the Manayunk National Bank, Philadelphia, died December 21, aged fifty-two years. He had long been connected with banking in Philadelphia, and was for twenty-six years Cashier of the Manayunk National Bank, becoming President in 1897.

Frick.—Jacob Frick, a well-known Ohio banker, died November 17. He was President of the Wayne County National Bank, of Wooster, having held that office since 1880. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1834. Since 1859 he had resided at Wooster, Ohio, where he was for many years engaged in the grain, wool and milling business. In 1899 he was elected vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for the State of Ohio. His support of benevolent enterprises was generous, and several years ago he erected a fine soldiers' monument and presented it to his city.

Gilfillan.—Hon. Calvin W. Gilfillan, President of the Lamberton National Bank, Franklin, Pa., died December 2, aged sixty-nine years. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and subsequently held several important local offices, and in 1878 he became President of the Lamberton Savings Bank, which was merged into the Lamberton National Bank in 1900. Mr. Gilfillan was elected to Congress in 1868, and was a member of the Electoral College in 1880.

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Haines.—Granville S. Haines, President of the First National Bank, Westminster, Md., died December 9 in his seventy-ninth year. He became a director of the bank at its organization in 1864, was made Vice-President in 1865, and President in 1872.

Haldy.—Walter A. Haldy, Cashier of the Lancaster County National Bank, Lancaster, Pa., died December 1. He was born at Lancaster fifty-one years ago.

Hardin.—Daniel Hardin, President of the Commercial National Bank, Saginaw, Mich., died December 11. For many years he was connected with the lumber manufacturing interests at Saginaw, and about twenty years ago became President of the Citizens' National Bank, withdrawing from this position to found the Commercial National Bank, of which he became President.

Humason.—Wm. J. Humason, Assistant Secretary of the Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., died December 16, aged fifty-nine. He had been connected with the bank for nearly thirty years.

Madill.—Judge George A. Madill, President of the Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo, died December 11. He was born in Bradford county, Pa., June 9, 1838, and was educated at Schenectady, N. Y., and at the Albany Law School, and practiced law at Owego, N. Y., until 1865, when he went to St. Louis. Here he practiced law successfully, and was elected a circuit judge in 1870. In 1898 he retired from the bench and became President of the Union Trust Company. Judge Madill was a man of distinguished ability, and was highly regarded in legal and financial circles.

McKeown.—James A. McKeown, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Claysville, Pa., died December 8, aged fifty years.

McSparran.—Wm. McSparran, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Delta, Pa., died December 15 in his eighty-second year.

Mills.—Hiram P. Mills, President of the Genesee River National Bank, Mount Morris, N. Y., and one of the oldest bank Presidents in the United States, died January 6, aged ninety-six years. He had been President of the bank since its establishment in 1853, and had resided at Mount Morris since 1836.

Mills.—John F. Mills, Sr., President of the Portchester (N. Y.) Savings Bank, died December 5.

Sealy.—Geo. Sealy, senior member of the banking firm of Hutchings, Sealy & Co., and President of the Texas Guaranty and Trust Co., Galveston, Texas., died December 14 while en route to New York city. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. He went to Galveston in 1857 where he secured employment with the banking firm of Ball, Hutchings & Co., in which he soon became a stockholder. He was a man of considerable wealth at the time of his death and had been very energetic in his efforts to aid in rebuilding the city of Galveston since its recent destruction by flood and storm.

Slocum.—Wm. H. Slocum, for forty years President of the East River Savings Institution, New York city, did November 23. He was born at South Portsmouth, R. I., November 15, 1819, his ancestors being among the New England pioneers of 1637. Early in life Mr. Slocum came to New York, where he was successful in mercantile pursuits, and in 1862 was elected President of the East River Savings Institution, holding this position continuously to the time of his death.

Spencer.—Frederick A. Spencer, Vice-President of the Dime Savings Bank, Waterbury, Conn., died December 8. He had seen considerable military service, and was a member of numerous benevolent organizations.

Swain.—Geo. B. Swain, State Treasurer of New Jersey, and Vice-President of the German National Bank, Newark, died December 25.

Tracy.—Daniel D. Tracy, President of the Second National Bank, Erie, Pa., died December 9, aged sixty-four years.

Valentine.—John J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco and New York, died at his home in East Oakland, Cal., December 21. He was born at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1840, and in early life became identified with the express business. In 1861 he went to California and entered the employ of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. He became Cashier for the company at San Franciso in 1867, later being promoted to positions in connection with the company's service on the Pacific Coast and in New York. In 1882 he was elected Vice-President, and two years later was made general manager. In 1892 he was elected President.

Wattenberg.—Leopold Wattenberg, President of the Bank of Washington, Mo., died December 24. He was born in Germany in 1830 and came to the United States in 1849. In 1861 he settled at Washington, Mo., and became President of the bank on its establishment in 1880.

Wheeler.—D. P. Wheeler, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Akron, Ohio, was found dead in front of the bank vault December 25. He had been killed by an electric shock due to handling the socket of an incandescent lamp and opening the vault door at the same time, thus forming an electric current which killed him.

Yorks.—S. A. Yorks, for the last ten years Cashier of the First National Bank, Danville, Pa., died December 4.

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Charles A. Conant.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. FEBRUARY, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, NO. 2.

THE REDEMPTION OF SILVER DOLLARS in gold is provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. HILL, of Connecticut. This measure has been reported favorably by the House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

If this bill becomes a law it will place all the money of the country definitely on the gold basis, as it recognizes that the Government is responsible for the difference between the face and the bullion value of the silver dollar. This coin becomes in law what it has always been in fact, a subsidiary coin on the same footing as the fractional silver coin.

The Government now receives the silver dollar in payment of customs duties and other dues, but it is under no legal obligation to redeem them in gold. The coin itself circulates in proportion of about one-eighth of the whole number issued from the mint. On January 1, $530,784,617 silver dollars had been coined, and $73,239,986 were in circulation. The remainder, $457,544,631, were held in the Treasury. Of these $449,492,892 were in circulation in the form of silver certificates.

In a way the silver dollars in circulation are kept there by the force of the Treasury agreement to pay the cost of their transportation to those parties who call for them. Silver certificates of low denominations would be more convenient, but the saving of express rates causes the dollars to be called for.

The silver certificates or silver dollars would never be presented for redemption in large quantities, as they form but one-fifth of the total amount of money in circulation, the remaining four-fifths being gold or redeemable in gold. It has always therefore been practicable to secure gold when needed without resorting to the redemption of silver certificates, if the certificates had been so redeemable. In the ordinary business of the country these certificates seem to appear in

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larger proportions than either greenbacks, National bank notes or gold. Under the action of the Gresham law, the certificates and the dollars they represent would be the last currency to disappear from ordinary use if conditions arose causing money to be hoarded, and so long as their quantity was not disproportionate to the needs of business they would remain at par. If, however, times became so adverse as to cause gold to disappear from circulation, the silver certificates and dollars, not being redeemable in gold, would open a way to a return to a silver basis. Although such a disastrous change in the business conditions of the country is highly improbable, yet the possibility exists, and as long as silver dollars are irredeemable in gold, they are a threat, faint and remote it may be, but nevertheless a threat, to the continuance of the gold standard.

Since the investment of capital is cosmopolitan, the nation that offers the greatest inducement to the investment of foreign capital assumes at once a financial superiority over others. In many respects the United States offers superior inducements for such investments. But the threat of danger to the gold standard, which the maintenance of silver dollars virtually as fiat money gives color to, deters investments of foreign capital. Mr. HILL'S measure removes this threat, and establishes the doctrine that all debts and contracts must under all circumstances be settled on the basis of the highest monetary standard of the civilized world.

There is also a minority report from the committee objecting to the measure on the ground that it will be necessary to increase the gold reserve, and that like the legal-tender notes, the dollars may be used to deplete that reserve. The experience of the past shows that there is really nothing in this objection, because with the present reserve they are now maintained at par, and it is improbable that the dollars or certificates would be used to any great extent to obtain gold, especially when the stock of gold money is so great as it now is.

It is almost impossible to conceive such a decadence in the prosperity of the country that would render it necessary to obtain gold by the redemption of silver certificates or dollars. If, however, they should all be redeemed immediately after the enactment of Mr. HILL'S measure, the stock of gold taken out of the Treasury would enter into the circulation of the country, and would soon flow back into the Treasury. In the event of any such rush on the gold reserve, it would be in the power of the Treasury to renew its supplies under present laws. The probability is that the silver dollars and certificates will not be presented for payment in gold any more than were the greenbacks when gold resumption took place in 1879.

It should be provided, however, as a means of finally getting rid of silver dollars altogether, or at least of the excess of them, that as

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received gradually for redemption they should be set aside as bullion and held for future disposition. They might thus within the next ten years be reduced to about $100,000,000, an amount that, without the use of silver certificates, could be kept in circulation as subsidiary coin.

THE SUGGESTION OF A CENTRAL BANK, made by Mr. GAGE, the former Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of affording a point to which the banks of the country could rally for mutual support, may have its effect upon the minds of capitalists already interested in some of the larger banks of the money centres, and perhaps induce them to bring about the organization of such an institution, either by the consolidation of banks already established or by the promotion of an entirely new creation. If several banks already of great power and influence enter into combination, the result would be an institution of such magnitude and power that by offering reasonable inducements it could no doubt attract the following of a very large number of the average banks, and to a very great degree carry out Mr. GAGE'S suggestion. This might apparently be done without much if any change in the powers now possessed by the combining banks. It would not, however, settle the other important branch of the banking question, viz., the furnishing the country with an elastic bank currency, unless Congress, finding such a great institution ready to its hand and also finding it cordially supported in its projects by a large majority of the banks and bankers of the country, should see its way to granting it the exclusive right of providing a bank currency under appropriate conditions.

Undoubtedly such a combination is possible, but it would with equal certainty be opposed in its full development with additional powers by capitalists interested in other large banks not in the combination, who would feel that the great interests and industries in the following of the combination would be treated by it with undue partiality.

If all the banks in New York city, for instance, could be united in one great institution, it would fulfill the expectation in affording a rallying point for all the banks in times of failing credit. It is to be feared, however, that such a combination would prove impracticable. Mr. GAGE'S preference seems to be for a new institution, independent of all existing ones, its capital being contributed by the other banks, and with such banking powers and under such restrictions that it could not enter into competition with the ordinary business of existing banks. But why should the subscription to the stock of the suggested bank be confined to banks? While they or other corpora-

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tions ought not to be excluded as subscribers, the stock should be offered to the general public. Mr. GAGE did not suggest that the central bank shall have the power of issuing bank notes. It might at first sight be inferred that he did not contemplate this as one of its powers, inasmuch as he proposed a plan later in his report for the issue of asset currency by all the banks. This, however, may be regarded as an alternative plan, in the event that the great bank scheme does not meet with favor.

It is not to be expected that any proposition for banking reform, either for a central supporting bank or for asset currency, will materialize in practice without the application of some degree of force. Opposition will arise to any change. The only way force can be applied is through legislation. If Congress shall enact either of the suggestions of Mr. GAGE, or any other proposition for banking reform, it will be because the opposition has been pretty accurately gauged from a political standpoint, and found to be of sufficiently small proportions to be disregarded.

THE FINANCIAL CENTRE OF THE WORLD still remains fixed at London despite enthusiastic American assertions to the contrary. The securities dealt in and listed on the London Stock Exchange are in greater variety and more cosmopolitan in character than in any other of the great monetary centers. The reason of this is not far to seek. The Government of England was the first to adopt the single gold standard of value. Whether this action was the result of a deliberate exercise of sagacity, or an accidental but fortunate chance, will be decided according to the prejudice or the information of the individual student; but the act making the pound sterling in gold the basic unit of all business transactions had much to do with the growth of the credit of British securities all over the world.

The position of the British Islands and their comparative freedom from the immediate effects of war, and the stability of the Government, made them the depositories of the reserve wealth of the inhabitants of the Continent. London was a safe place to store treasures which were subject to plunder and confiscation at home. The British Islands, during the revolutionary upheavals of the last two centuries, were in the modern world like the island of Delos in the ancient. The shaky rulers of the governments of Europe provided for the time when they might be toppled from their thrones by storing up funds in the strong and steady British Consols, and as deposits in the solid banks of England. A political refugee was safer on the shores of Great Britain than in any other refuge in the world. The laws also were administered with a consistent regard for the rights of property,

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with no bias on account of the political disabilities of the possessors in their own country.

In fact, the governments of nearly every part of the civilized world, for the last one hundred and fifty years were in a condition of change. The British Islands, from their situation and earlier experience of the revolutions out of which limitations have been placed on the ideas of sovereign rulers, were the first to emerge from the confusion of development and obtain a strong and settled government. Under this government their commerce developed, and colonies were founded all over the world. Vast territories and millions of people became dependent upon these islands in the northern Atlantic for the orderly transaction of their affairs. The capital of Great Britain was invested in enterprises all over the world. Freedom of trade became a necessity, and multiplied the power of her commerce and theavailability of her credit. London, the great city of the British Empire, became the settling place of the exchanges of the world.

At the present time, however, are there not signs that the superiority gained by the early start in the race and the advantages of an insular position, is beginning to wane? The governments of other great nations are settling themselves into something like an equal stability to that of Great Britain. Perhaps also the importance of government, as anything more than a maintainer of the police, is on the wane. The masses of men are becoming more thoughtful, as civilization advances, and are beginning to recognize that it is possible to conserve individual rights of property, under most any form of government; or, rather, that the struggle for the opportunity to use political power may go on with little real interference with those who devote themselves to the pursuit of wealth. There is now hardly a country in what is regarded as the civilized world and its dependencies, where the man who merely desires to work and save, may, if he does not meddle unnecessarily in political contests, do so according to his ability. It looks as if the time had arrived, when the "jingling of the guinea heals the wound that honor feels, and the nations do but murmur snarling at each other's heels." It is a survival of the mediæval notion of national honor that magnifies the police wars of the present era into contests of national importance in the old sense. The wars of the last few years have chiefly arisen in an effort to compel sections of people who have hung back in the economic race to conform to the idea that government should not unnecessarily repress business enterprise. A very little more elevation of the average intelligence of mankind will bring such questions as caused the Spanish war, the Boer war, and the squabbles which arise for the possession of territory by a particular nation, to arbitration. But at the same time those who think that arbitration will wholly abolish the soldier, do away

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with weapons and armaments, are altogether too hopeful. Arbitration may give a decision approved by the common sense of a majority of civilized nations, but the enforcement of the decision may still require a police, operating by the common consent of the majority of mankind. If the case of the Boers had been heard before a court of national arbitration, created after the majority of men in all nations had reached the necessary level of civilization to make such a court possible, and if it had been proved that the Boers were subjecting individual right to a mediæval and exploded notion of clannish superiority, and the court had decided against them, then the enforcement of the decision would have rested with the police of all nations, and there would be nothing heard of the international abuse and criticism which now arise when opposition to the general trend of progress is undertaken by one nation alone.

International law may some day come to be enforced with as little general comment as is municipal law when any kind of a nuisance is abated. It is the tendency to the protection of production and the preservation of property that is fast taking away the distinction in this respect which has hitherto given Great Britain an advantage.

If the pre-eminence of London as the financial centre of the world is gradually growing less marked, at what other point will the future world's exchange be established? For it is probably necessary that there should always be some market which will be paramount over others. The credit of nations in the management of their financial affairs perhaps affords as reliable a criterion as any other when other conditions approach equality. Certainly the credit of a Government in monetary affairs indicates the ease with which the necessary expenses of Government are borne. The easier a people can bear taxation imposed to secure good government, the greater the opportunity for them to secure continued prosperity. Of all the nations of the world the credit of the United States, as indicated by the premiums which its bonds command, and the rate of interest realized by investors, is the greatest. It may be urged that the use of bonds to secure bank circulation and deposits has some effect to produce this result, but the main reason is the ease with which a revenue is raised which not only meets the expenses of the Government, but also reduces the debt by the purchase of large sums annually for the sinking fund. It is also true that the resources of the country are so great that the rates of taxation imposed hitherto are very light in proportion to those that might be confidently relied on as bearable in times of emergency. Moreover, the nation has been wasteful in the handling of its monetary affairs. Its currency and banking system and independent Treasury form together an antiquated piece of machinery that needs renovation and improvement before the full possibilities of the use of

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the capital of the country can be realized. In the economical use of money and credit other commercial nations far surpass our own. But even with the imperfect means now available, New York, the great commercial centre of the United States, is rapidly gaining as a market where capital may be obtained for cosmopolitan enterprise. Enough foreign securities are listed on its exchanges to prove that it will not be long before it will be a recognized market equal to any. Progress in this direction will be more rapid when the chains that now bind our banking and monetary system are removed, and the country adopts methods that will allow the most economical and safe use of money and credit.

THE UNREST IN BANKING CIRCLES is manifested by the numerous propositions for consolidations, for chains of banks and for international banks with branches at home and abroad. There seems to be a blind groping for some shaping of present banking conditions to fit them to meet the demands of large enterprises, without resorting to legislation.

Within the last five years the outlook of American enterprise has been singularly extended. The immense export of our productions to foreign markets, the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, the development of Alaska, the acquisitions of territory resulting from the war with Spain—not to say anything of the sounder knowledge of finance consequent on the educational campaign of 1896—have all excited the imagination of business men and have enlarged their ideas to a wonderful extent. Larger enterprises require greater banking facilities, and in the field of banking there has been no advance commensurate with the great strides taken by other lines of business and industry. The people of the United States have been trained to depend on their legislators to furnish banking facilities, and hitherto they seem to have hesitated to act for themselves. In banking they have had great faith in the directing energy of legislatures, State and Federal, while in other lines of business they have relied on themselves. They have built up great combinations of capital in all industries, sometimes favored by tariffs and sometimes in spite of them. They have suited their efforts to the difficulties, whether natural or imposed by law, and these difficulties have been largely overcome or evaded. In banking, however, it has not been so. Bankers have been content, and to a very great degree are still content, to work strictly in accordance with laws imposed nearly forty years ago. Only within the last four or five years has there been any great manifestation of impatience with these conditions. Although, from the rise and prosperity of great private banking concerns at the money centres, it might have been seen that the ordinary

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banks were not meeting all the requirements of industry and commerce, the immense credit which lay within the reach of the banking power of the country has never been but partially utilized.

The bankers and business men have blindly realized this for some time, but they apparently knew but one way of relief and that through the action of the Federal Congress. Scheme after scheme and plan after plan have been devised and presented, and as yet Congress has not risen to the occasion. Every one of these plans has been opposed by some powerful section of the bankers themselves, and there has been no financier in Congress powerful enough to weld the conflicting elements into one comprehensive plan. It seems as if it were almost hopeless to expect Congressional assistance. This deadlock arises because of the great present prosperity of the country, even under the existing imperfect banking and financial methods. It seems to be the sentiment that it is best to let well enough alone. The great mass of people and their average representatives do not realize the greater possibilities that would arise were the banking power of the country made as available as it might be. The great bankers, however, see the necessity of advance; they fear also that advance under the guidance of legislation might prove to be in lines too narrow for future development. They dread the results of Congressional wisdom, judging from exhibitions of it witnessed in the past. Without invoking Congressional aid, and running the risk of measures ostensibly for the reform of the banking law, that may remove old chains but add new ones to prove yet more oppressive, they seem to be asking, can we not develop from present conditions into the conditions we deem necessary to place the banking facilities of the country on a level with the present and future demand for them?

This seems to partly explain the efforts at consolidation of banking power, by affiliations and chains of banks, and also by such schemes as that of a so-called international bank with branches both abroad and at home. The room for the extension of branches in what may be called foreign territory of the United States is very small compared with the field in strictly foreign territory. But when all foreign territory is exploited, the temptation to establish branches in home territory will preponderate, and it is possible that a bank might be gradually built up by private enterprise that in time would have all the features of a great monopoly. If such a bank were to issue notes in connection with its foreign business, it might and probably would result that these notes would circulate in this country. At least it will be interesting to watch the development of the use of banking power. The race is between the banks themselves seeking to gain their ends under present restrictions, and Congress seeking to attain the same end by legislation.

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THE OPINIONS OF PROMINENT NEW YORK BANKERS in regard to the affiliations and consolidations of large New York banks, in order to form coalitions of banking power to meet the requirements of the large interests that have resulted from consolidations in other lines of business show, as might have been expected, considerable divergence. The old-fashioned, conservative banker, whose long service has accustomed him to the old order of things, and whom the long routine of a lifetime has deprived perhaps of the capacity for new initiative, naturally looks with dislike upon these startling innovations and developments. He is averse to a change which will compel him to reach out for business and take new risks, which he is unable to measure. Of course, to him the disadvantages and dangers are very threatening.

In a typical interview one of this class, spoken of as a well-known banker, referring to consolidations and affiliations, says: "The great banks, with their series of branches, are needed by speculators to complete their schemes." How unfair this is almost goes without saying. Banks, big and little, are always used by speculators to carry out their enterprises. Probably there is not a bank in New York city that has not been availed of to advance enterprises more or less speculative in both the wide and the narrow sense. But when those who thus use the banks are friendly customers of one's own bank, they are called "enterprising business men;" when they are customers of a business rival, they are "speculators." There is sound speculation and unsound speculation, but the greatness of the enterprise does not necessarily prove its unsoundness.

This well-known banker continues: "I do not say that all combinations of capital are based on that theory, but where you place $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of deposits in the hands of a few men heavily interested in stock-market ventures, or great industrial enterprises, you expose banking capital to dangers unheard of in the days of the men who formed the National banking system."

Granting the premise, the conclusion follows smoothly enough. It would be still stronger were the premise that this enormous line of deposits is to be placed in the hands of reckless, incompetent or dishonest men. It is the old story of the stage-coach and the railroad train. If the stage-coach breaks down the damage could not be very large, but when a railroad train goes to smash loss of life and property is very great. As a matter of fact, accidents to railroad trains are probably more rare than were accidents to stage-coaches. But perhaps if the railroad trains were conducted by the drivers of stages there would not be the same comparative immunity from accident.

The well-known banker adds: "Tie half a dozen banks together put one man or half a dozen men in absolute control of all, and the

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banks will share the fate of the men who hold the reins. Knock one down, and the others will topple. Let a great panic overtake the market, and if the banks are affected, the sentimental effect will be felt at the counters of the various banks the next day." This is one of those propositions which nobody can deny. If the banks are injuriously affected by a panic they will undoubtedly be affected. But was there ever a panic which affected the average New York bank when the sentimental effect was not felt at the counters of the remaining banks the next day, even if they were not in any way affiliated?

The banker quoted adds apologetically: "I may be old-fashioned and living in the nineteenth instead of the twentieth century, but my education has never carried me beyond a point where a bank is recognized as an institution of trust, organized for public, not syndicate ends."

Probably the great consolidations and affiliations, those already materialized and those which may yet be formed, think themselves institutions of trust, and they may imagine that a syndicate or union to secure strength gives greater security for loans and the use of capital than the various elements forming the syndicate when disunited. The banks themselves in the past have often formed syndicates to undertake large loans for the Government, and the strength thereby gained was thought no disadvantage.

This conservative banker concludes: "In the great tendency towards the consolidation of capital, let us not become so confused as to think of a bank in the same category as a railroad. If we do, panic Thursdays or blue Fridays will remind us of our mistake."

This is a good deal like the ejaculatory conjurations of evil of some old woman; may this or that evil never happen, but I very much fear it will. The object of combination and affiliation is more strength to resist the panics and avert the blue Fridays, and is in precise line with the development of the strength of association among the New York banks. There is, however, a modicum of truth in these apprehensions of evil as there always is in such cases, and if the strength of combination is misused the well-known banker may be able to say, "I told you so," which causes one of the dearest and most exquisite sensations that can pervade the human breast.

On the other hand, the opinions of bankers taking a different view were voiced by one of them as follows: "We have passed the day of small banks; an institution with $1,000,000 capital and surplus for a similar amount is not apace with twentieth-century progress. Big men want big banks that can finance $10,000,000 deals at a week's, not a month's notice. * * * We shall have great banks for great enterprises, and the $10,000,000 institution with a string of affiliated

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banks is the logical outcome of existing tendencies in other branches of activity. The big bank is a necessity—therefore it will stay."

This is a satisfactory explanation of the effort that is being made without the aid of special legislation to satisfy the growing demand for banking facilities. The banks of the United States, independent and isolated as they are, have at several periods in the history of banking endeavored to overcome the competitive spirit and have associated to greater or less extent to overcome the difficulties which seemed too great for any one institution to encounter. In proof of this it is only necessary to recall the invention and formation of clearing-houses, the united action of the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia in loaning to the Government at the beginning of the Civil War, and the banking syndicates formed to place other Government loans. In another way the banks rose to the occasion in inaugurating a system of redemption of the old State bank currency. And perhaps without special legislation bank combinations may be formed which will supply the lack of a great regulating institution which by some is considered the greatest defect in the present system.

There are, however, some difficulties that may be apprehended which even the greatest combinations under present law may encounter. The independent Treasury system and the lack of a truly elastic bank-note currency will always prove a threat to the strong as well as the weak banks. However, those who help themselves are apt to receive help, and possibly when the combination is once effected and shows its strength and usefulness, the other banks may be willing that extraordinary powers in the use of its credit may be granted by legislation; especially if in return it will assume certain duties and burdens in extending and sustaining credit when occasion arises, and will submit to the restrictions which may be deemed necessary in its position as the rallying point of the other banks in times of failing credit. There will, however, be opposition as is indicated by the interview quoted, and it may be easier to secure legislation for a regulating bank to be created *de novo*, than legislation granting the additional powers necessary to fit an already existing institution for the same functions.

THE TEMPORARY COLLAPSE OF THE EVERETT-MOORE syndicate for the acquisition and consolidation of a number of electric trolley lines in Ohio and Michigan cities and suburban localities, and the construction of other lines to connect some of those already finished, was due to imperfect financing. The syndicate commenced its operations gradually and relied on the Cleveland money market as the chief source of the funds required. The properties acquired were

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generally such as had demonstrated their paying capacity, and were increasing in paying power. In addition to electric railways, the syndicate was interested in the purchase and construction of telephone lines. The proportion of finished paying lines, acquired in the railway business, was greater to those that had to be constructed as connecting links, than in the telephone side of the syndicate venture. It seems to have been the necessity of constructing the connecting lines in both branches, in order to carry out the comprehensive plan of covering the territory occupied, that most exhausted the available resources of the syndicate. The completed lines were able to pay dividends and perhaps something more, and their stock was good collateral. The syndicate, in constructing some of the connecting lines, was often forced into undue haste in order to obtain right of way and franchises, because of competition on the part of rivals seeking to control the same route.

The main difficulty was, however, that the Cleveland money market upon which the syndicate appears to have chiefly relied, was not sufficiently large to meet the demands made upon it safely. No money market except one to which money returns quickly from all directions could safely carry through so large a series of enterprises as that undertaken by the syndicate. If the money borrowed and expended could have been paid out in Cleveland, it would have returned to the banks there and they could have continued their support indefinitely. But the necessary material and supplies had to be purchased all over the country, and the money expended returned in large proportion to banks in other places far out of the financial currents which feed the Cleveland money market. Naturally, as the designs of the syndicate developed, the demands for funds were greater and the difficulty of local borrowing increased. The syndicate managers realized this at last, but apparently too late. They then endeavored to secure a sufficient loan to complete their operations in New York, the great money centre, to which all money expended in all parts of the country in extraordinary enterprises is sure sooner or later to return. The negotiation of the required loan was not successful, because it is said the rates asked were too high. However, there was still such faith in the syndicate and the value of the properties it controlled, that for a time the success of the New York negotiation was thought to be assured, and the syndicate was able to make short loans sufficient to permit of the completion of some construction and the securing of valuable franchises which otherwise might have been lost. As the big loan did not materialize and the temporary loans based on its promise of success fell due, the stocks of the various properties used as collateral began to be forced on the market and depreciated far below their real value as investments.

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The wide interest in the suspension taken by the bankers of Cleveland, and the immediate formation of a committee to take in hand and straighten out the affairs of the syndicate, show first a confidence in the value of the properties involved, and second how important it was to the Cleveland money market that the stocks of these properties should not be sacrificed.

There is at the present time great faith on the part of promoters and investors in the construction of electric trolley lines through well-settled country districts lying between cities and large towns. When these roads are properly financed at the beginning, they almost always prove to be paying properties. The average length of between twenty and thirty miles, through a settled farming community, does not require a very great sum for its construction and equipment. The general sentiment among the owners of the land required for right of way is to give it freely in exchange for the improvement and convenience the completed road will afford, to say nothing of the increased value of contiguous land. Such a road not only pays, as a rule, from the first, but also builds up the country and increases its own earnings.

Between contiguous towns the rapid settling up of the territory through which the road runs is generally assured. No doubt, in course of time, as was the experience with steam roads, these short lines will be connected and through routes established, reducing greatly the operating expenses and effecting other economies. There is danger, however, in forcing this process before it would naturally take place. To connect these roads before the proper development of them often costs more than it did to build the original roads. Every one sees where the connection must be made and right of way and franchises are only granted at exorbitant prices. Moreover, failure of the attempt often injures the stock of the paying properties, and diminishes public confidence in the desirability of subscribing to new and perfectly good enterprises of the same kind.

The failure of the EVERETT-MOORE syndicate will doubtless shake public confidence much more than it should. The separate properties held are very valuable and with good management, which is assured by the committee of Cleveland bankers, will soon be out of the hands of the Receivers appointed to protect the properties. But it must also be remembered that the failure was due not to anything unsound in the separate railways, etc., involved or very much to the attempt to connect them so as to reduce running expenses and increase profits, but to the attempt to carry out the plan on too narrow a financial management. If a little more time had been taken, perhaps some chances might have been lost, but the intrinsic merits of the plan would no doubt have carried it through successfully. However this

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may be, the failure of the EVERETT-MOORE syndicate was caused by special reasons and should not shake the faith of investors in the value of suburban trolley roads.

THE POSSESSION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS and other territory recently acquired by the United States opens new opportunities for banking capital. In the Philippines and in Porto Rico and Cuba there are already banks established with Spanish charters, and whether or not well adapted to the business of those islands, are at least well acquainted with the customs and methods of business there conducted. The change in sovereignty may well bring about changes in banking with new business affiliations, and thus give an excellent opportunity to American banking capital to compete with that already domiciled there.

The Spanish banks under their chartered rights issue notes for circulation almost as suits their convenience. The quantity of notes that may be legally issued is not checked by the amount of capital or deposits, but appears to be left to the judgment of the managers of the bank. The only check on the latter in the use of notes is the necessity of maintaining their credit. As a general principle it cannot be denied that a good bank manager, well acquainted with the values dealt in by his customers, can use his credit in the issue of promissory notes to an extent many times his actual capital, or with no reference to the amount of his capital. In exchange for every promissory note he issues he expects to take into his possession some tangible security of greater value than the note put in circulation. He may make some errors in the value of the securities he takes, but experience has shown that a banker may attain to such a knowledge of the business going on around him as to seldom err in taking too little security. In fact, his capital after it has served its purpose to attract business and found a credit, cuts little or no figure. He exchanges his credit, transformed into money, for the titles to the wealth dealt in by his customers. He holds these titles, converts them and holds their proceeds to redeem the credit notes issued in exchange for them.

This is the freest kind of banking, and except as a Spanish bank has had to pay taxes and bonuses to the Government, for the privilege of engaging in so profitable a business, its charter usually permits it to bank in this way. Thus the Spanish-Filipino Bank with a capital of $1,500,000 was privileged to issue notes to the extent of $4,500,000. Its issues never exceeded $3,400,000, and are now something over $2,000,000. This indicates the kind of banking with which American banking capital will come in competition. How can a bank

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organized on the narrow lines laid down in the National Banking Law, for instance, successfully compete with the freer institutions already established in the late possessions of Spain? The banking powers of the Spanish charters must be diminished, or those of the American banks increased before they will be on anything like an equality. Even then the prestige, the experience of the local banker and his knowledge of his public, will give him a decided advantage. Already it has been recommended that a restriction be put on the issue of circulation by the Spanish-Filipino Bank. Whether the powers under the Spanish grants are protected by the treaty rights has not yet been tested. It is hardly possible they will be given up without a contest. If these rights are vested, will Congress grant equal rights to American bankers who go to the islands? It will be somewhat anomalous to concede the right of issuing currency to bankers in these newly-acquired territories, denied them here at home. If there can be safe banking with asset currency in the Philippines, why should not there be equal safety with such currency in the United States? If asset currency be dangerous for the citizens of the United States, there is no special reason why it should prove safe in the islands.

The necessity of banking legislation for the islands lately under Spanish rule may induce Congress to view the whole subject from a new standpoint, and impressed by the light shed on asset currency banking by an actual examination of it as practiced in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, Congress may be able to approach the subject of banking reform in the United States with a broader spirit. It will be of interest to observe how Spanish and American banking will agree together. Perhaps they will each borrow some of the features of the other and a result be produced beneficial to those who require banking facilities both in the United States and the islands.

THE BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR PLATT, of New York, enabling State banks to receive circulating notes from the Comptroller of the Currency, upon State, county and municipal bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, does not seem to meet the approval of conservative bankers. This of itself would not be a conclusive argument against the measure, as among all the bills for the improvement of currency conditions it would prove difficult to point out one that can claim the unqualified approval of the banking community.

If the principle of requiring bonded security for circulation had proved entirely satisfactory in the experience of the National banking system, where United States bonds are the only permitted security, something might be said in favor of the extension of the security basis, by the admission of State, county and municipal bonds. The objections

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to these bonds are colored to a considerable extent by the prejudice arising from the recollection of the misfortunes of State banking at a period when the credit of States and municipalities was in a very unsettled condition. State stocks and bonds, of very uncertain market value, were then used as a basis for circulation, and many abuses existed in their valuation as security for circulation. Now, however, the real values of securities of this class are better understood, and although there is some variation, State, county and municipal bonds have in most cases as safe a basis for payment of interest and principal as United States bonds. The legal principles on which they are issued have been well thrashed out in the courts, and they are widely sought for as investments by very conservative people.

If the principle of bond deposit as security for circulation is to be retained, it is evident that some extension of the class of securities available for the purpose must be made. United States bonds are to-day entirely inadequate, and becoming more so. The continual struggle between the great investing public, and investors for bank purposes, always results unfavorably for the latter.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. GAGE as Secretary of the Treasury, which took place February 1 on the qualification of his successor, Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW, occurred at a time when the Government finances are in a highly satisfactory condition. Though this state of affairs is due primarily to the general prosperity of the country, it cannot be doubted that the unprecedented business development of the past five years has been due to a great extent to the sound and business-like administration of the Government finances.

It has been Mr. GAGE's chief distinction that he applied business principles to the management of the Treasury Department. His appointment immediately inspired confidence in the financial world, and that confidence grew as the results of his policy were manifested. Confronted at one time with the necessity of quickly raising large loans for war purposes, he was soon called on to handle a large surplus; and despite the cumbersome sub-Treasury system, he managed these large accumulations of money without disturbance to the money market. His work in shaping the Act of March 14, 1900, whose purpose, as he frankly declared, was "more firmly to commit the country to the gold standard," and the refunding of a large part of the public debt at the low rate of two per cent., entitle him to a high rank as a financier. The credit of the United States is to-day better than that of any other nation in the world, and Mr. GAGE, by his sagacity and skill, has helped to bring about that result.

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SOME ASPECTS OF HIGH FINANCE.

In these days, when dollars are counted by millions in enterprises of quite ordinary nature, and when there are financial institutions that can without straining themselves furnish these millions at short notice, the expression, "high finance," at one time confined to operations of governments in raising and expending their revenues, can now very appropriately be used in regard to many of the enterprises inaugurated by the energy of ordinary citizens. The management of many of the great industrial trusts of this new century involves as much study of all the conditions that underlie the prosperity of a people, as do the management of the financial affairs of many existing governments. The dependence of one industry upon another comes into light at once when, through the mismanagement of any of these great modern combinations, the others, though perhaps more scientifically handled, at once show signs of weakness.

The finances of a government are usually dependent for their prosperity or otherwise upon the conditions existing within its own territory; but the management of many an industrial combination involves the study of a special product in all parts of the world. High finance is not only a science dealing with money and the various mechanisms for its use, but it has to do with the study of all kinds of production by nature and by human energy. It ceases to be material, and enters the domain of psychology when it takes up of necessity the study of the minds and dispositions of men, and watches carefully the play of those two great motives of action, as Napoleon called them—fear and self-interest.

The effect of the mental condition of men is most easily understood by considering the effect of a financial panic, spreading over the business world. In everything material there is no appreciable change. There is just the same quantity of every product, of every material resource, to-day there was yesterday; the change is in the mental and moral condition of the people.

Previous to the Civil War the Government of the United States had conducted its financial operations on a very small scale. Seldom had a loan of over twenty millions of dollars been made at one time. Yet in 1861 and 1862, although the material resources of the country could not have been appreciably increased over their amount in 1860, loans were made amounting to hundreds of millions. It was the unity of mind that was encouraged and brought about by the resolution and wisdom of the leaders of that period that enabled these burdens to be borne. Instances are not wanting in all nations, where by the proper incitements peoples have been roused in almost one day from the depths of despondency to continuous and prosperous effort. There is nothing that affords so much encouragement under such circumstances, as an improvement of financial conditions. Let the object in view be definitely settled, and then let it be understood that every one can help and that every one shall be paid, even if every one has to undergo taxation to furnish the means of payment, and the task is courageously undertaken.

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Finance itself is the application of money and the development of faith or credit by the use of money which multiplies indefinitely the power of the money, in effecting the production, transportation, distribution and consumption of the various materials and combinations of materials, necessary to the general welfare and sustentation of men. Some of the effects produced by financial operations do not at first sight appear to relate to materials; they relate to the mental and moral training of men to enable them, however, to act more perfectly by their energy and labor on physical material. It is on the proper disposition of materials found on and in the earth, and the elements that reach it from outside, that the welfare of mankind depends. The proper use of financial science therefore is as the director of human action to successful conclusion, and any exercise of financial science stimulates human energy to some result, which may be good or bad or perhaps indifferent.

High finance means the application of financial science to great undertakings calling for the energies of large numbers of men. It is of course a relative term. The high finance of Pharaoh had for its object the construction of a tomb for his mummified body that should outlast the ages. The high finance of despotic leaders was to maintain wars of plunder and conquest. The high finance of modern times excels that of earlier periods in that it endeavors to maintain a continual conservation of force. Every force expended in dealing with material is expected to produce another force equal to or perhaps greater than that originally exerted. It is a kind of perpetual motion. In building a railroad it is expected that something will be made which by its operation will continually return the labor and material expended on it. Not only will it repay those who furnished the original force, but it also maintains itself. Great undertakings like wars of defense or conquest were at first paid for by simply paying out money collected by taxation. But the financial conception of borrowing, and merely using the proceeds of taxation to pay a moderate interest, multiplied the offensive and defensive resources of a nation to almost any extent. The punctual payment of interest created of a debt a resource, which within reasonable limits had a constant value equal to money.

The history of national debts is the history of the discovery of the principal of capitalization by which apparently people may eat their cake and still have it, may see their money spent and yet recover it. It is said that capitalization merely pushes on the payment of the debt to future generations, and to some extent this is so with money expended for the waste of war. But when capitalization is applied to the funds borrowed for works of utility, posterity inherits the benefit of the work done, which aids them in paying the debt. Nor is money expended for apparently quite hopeless purposes, such as inconsequent wars, altogether wasted. In a national effort, the expenditure of money and material is rather a redistribution than an actual casting away.

So the conclusion is arrived at that when financial operations are conducted on a large enough scale, we are able to perceive that as no material is ever entirely lost or destroyed but merely passes from one condition to another, so none of the expenditures made in financial operations are ever entirely wasted, but continue to exist in a redistributed form, to be recollected and used again and again.

This process of distribution and recollection of financial energy, although

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apparently a natural law, is assisted and made more rapid, and kept within bounds, so that its operations can be kept in sight and counted on, by the machinery which has been devised by the growing wisdom of mankind. Among the chief parts of this machinery are banks and financial institutions of all kinds, clearing-houses and the appliances and methods of business they employ, stocks and bonds and the various evidences of debt, with the stock exchanges to handle their transfer efficiently.

In the handling of all the machinery of finance there are always two principles at work, one tending to secrecy and the other to publicity. The general operations of all financial institutions, of exchanges, of the transfers and sales of products, are at the present time given the greatest publicity. But, on the other hand, the advantage of secrecy is well understood in particular transactions. The wider the knowledge of what is going on the better the chance for one side to gain at the expense of the other, for there are always two sides—the borrower and the lender, the buyer and the seller, the debtor and the creditor. There is always a lurking hostility between the one and the other, and secrecy is to each a valued protection. As between individuals, this is fair enough; but between great institutions, dealing with a scattered public, the advantage of secrecy is often unfair; it is the disciplined army against a mob. But both publicity and concealment of purpose until the proper time have their legitimate place in financial operations. The proper bounds of one and the other are not yet well understood and deserve careful study by legislators who desire to enact laws which are to check powerful financial institutions when showing a disposition to disregard and override individual rights. It would seem that while the subject requires study, it will not be difficult to determine the proper rules which should govern the concealment or publication of financial operations.

The greatest financiers, who with good faith exercise their talents, as a rule know that it would be suicidal to take undue advantage of their superior knowledge. Most of the use of financial machinery which results in danger to the public is made by men who are not entitled to be considered as belonging to its legitimate managers. In fact, all so-called speculators are merely hangers-on, a sort of financial *lazzaroni* who watch for accidental droppings and leavings of the great mechanism. They cannot, however, be abolished. This is a free country, and genuine speculation is the life of trade; but it is impossible to distinguish when legitimate speculation ends and that based on wind begins. Although high finance must necessarily take into account all the phenomena of the stock market, the jackals that infest its purlieus as well as the participants in its proper functions, it does not properly include the typical broker, or speculator, scheming to effect changes in prices which may result in profit to himself. Such men are frequently popular heroes celebrated in the newspaper and the ephemeral drama. They compare with the real financier as Hermann, the prestidigitateur, compares with Edison, the wizard applier of electric power.

The real director of high finance, of couse, is well up in the technique of the financial mechanism, the banks, the stock markets, the exchanges, but he directs this machinery through others. His proper and peculiar province is the study of the minds and dispositions of men as they act and react in the business of the world, and also the study of industries and their various productions, their distribution and mutual relations. A knowledge of the

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resources which are the basis of financial action, and the proper preparation, conservation and use of which constitute wealth and property, are the main requisites of a director of high finance. These resources include the various mental, moral and physical factors making up the effectiveness of human energy, as well as the material to be acted upon. Men are often placed in positions to direct the high finance of a nation, because they can talk with clearness and force upon the technical operations of financial machinery. This sort of capacity and knowledge can easily be displayed in the civil service examination, as it might be called, to which candidates for high office are subjected by those who collect such information for the public. But a brilliant professor of technique may be lacking in the deeper and more essential qualities, of which no display is possible. Perhaps this fact is the foundation of the distrust, that seems to be felt, towards financial men who become conspicuous as talkers or writers. In the selection of men to fulfill the duties of a position requiring skill in high finance, it is a question, whether a training which tends to make a man expert in the use of financial mechanism, or a training that tends to develop a knowledge of the characters of men, and the resources of the country, best fits for the place. In other words, should the finance minister of a great nation be a banker or a politician? An ideal finance minister should not have been trained too exclusively either in the one line or the other, but should have training in both directions.

The history of the Treasury of the United States reveals the fact that as a rule the political factor, in the training of those who were at the head of that department, was the controlling one. It is only necessary to cite Boutwell, Bristow, Windom, Carlisle, Foster, and other Secretaries, who were first of all politicians, and with a very small tincture of real financial training. On the other hand, there have been McCulloch and Gage, whose training was purely financial, that of McCulloch more narrowly so. The latter failed, from lack of political weight and training in political methods, in carrying out the policy of contraction he inaugurated. This was a very good policy for the time, and if it could have been made permanent would have saved many subsequent disasters. Perhaps if applied with more tact and gentleness it might have eventually been carried to a successful conclusion. But McCulloch as head of the Treasury acted with the same undisguised positiveness as if he were still the President of a bank.

Mr. Gage was not like Mr. McCulloch in this respect; he sunk the bank President more, but still, in a position requiring much political training, the lack of it perhaps rendered him less able to resist the aggressions of politicians to which all officers of the Government are continually exposed.

John Sherman was a type of a successful finance minister. Of wide experience as a politician, and with the cool temperament often observed in successful bankers, he combined a considerable tincture of knowledge of financial technique.

In private business it is more difficult to find leaders in high finance. This is because, until within a few years, private business has been on a comparatively small scale. There has been no necessity or opportunity to look over the whole field. The founders of the great estates, Gould, Vanderbilt, Astor and others, each confined himself to his own circle of profit or loss. With the growth of wealth and of the combinations in different lines of labor and business, each combination, by faulty or perverse management, becomes

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capable of shaking the whole fabric of financial relations. Such being true, it becomes feasible and necessary that there should be some one of sufficient energy and power, to settle differences and even force compromises.

The functions popularly ascribed to J. P. Morgan in the appeasing of the labor interests, and in unifying other competing elements, in connection with his other numerous employments, point to him as such a director of high finance. His prominence in such a position has been caused not by popular vote, nor by executive appointment, but by the evolution of the fittest. And so it will usually be in private as distinguished from governmental business. With the growth of combinations the dangers of finance enter into a new phase. Under the *regime* of individual, firm, and corporation business it frequently happened that the failure of some one firm or individual or corporation might precipitate a panic at critical times, and often quite unexpectedly. The combinations reduce the chance of failure, but they make the calamity far more to be dreaded should failure of any one actually occur. With the advance of financial knowledge, the greatest force of financial ability is often applied to sustain the weak brother whose collapse may injure all. There are, of course, even in this age, the contests of competition, when the losses of victory are often as great as those of defeat. But these senseless exhibitions of the spirit of a cruder age are beginning to be frowned upon. In repressing such irregularities which impede the normal working of business, such men as J. P. Morgan exercise the greatest functions of high finance, greater than those of financial ministers of governments.

Combinations are new things, as were railroads once. Some irregularity may be expected in their methods of working at first, but the time will come when their operations will be carried on with the same regularity as those of trust companies and banks. Scientific principles, which will enable men to regulate production and consumption, and prevent undue fluctuations in prices, will be discovered through them. In this field as in no other is there room for the exercise of the function of directors of high finance by such men as J. P. Morgan.

Chief Cashier of the Bank of England.—The London "Statist" of January 11 contains the following paragraph:

"There is general regret that Mr. H. G. Bowen, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, has, owing to ill-health, resigned his position. Mr. Bowen has been in the service of the Bank for no less than forty years, and has been Chief Cashier for over eight years. Mr. J. G. Nairn, who has been in the service of the Bank for twenty-one years, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bowen."

Banking in the United Kingdom.—In its review of the "Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland in 1901," the January number of the London "Bankers' Magazine" reports a net increase of £2,189,763 in banking capital and reserve funds, compared with a net increase of £1,263,390 in 1900. It is also stated that the increase would have been much greater in the past year but for the fact that "considerable sums have been taken from profits to write down the price of consols and similar securities held, which have dropped so much in value recently."

Cost of the South African War.—According to the London "Statist" of January 4 the outlay of Great Britain in the South African war, including the possible supplementary estimates which may be presented to Parliament in the coming session, will reach £163,-500,000. The same publication says that should the balance of the war expenditure after March 31 reach £60,000,000, the total cost of the war would be £223,000,000.

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BANK NOTES ISSUED THROUGH CLEARING-HOUSES.

Clearing-houses of issue are provided for in a bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of New York. The bill was introduced by request, and is understood to be mainly the work of Mr. Theodore Gilman, a well-known New York city banker.

This measure is entitled, "A bill to protect and support commercial credit, to equalize rates of interest, to provide for the incorporation of clearing-houses, to regulate and define their operations, to provide a clearing-house currency secured by pledge of commercial assets and the responsibility of the associated banks, and to provide for the circulation thereof." It contains twenty-six sections, all carefully drawn with a view to accomplishing these purposes.

The bill provides for Federal incorporation of clearing-houses in towns of 6,000 inhabitants and upwards; all National and State banks to be allowed to become members. To entitle them to membership State banks must comply with the National Banking Act so far as it applies to the keeping of reserves. These local clearing-houses are to transact the business usually incidental to such organizations. Sections nine to eleven, inclusive, relate to the method of issuing circulating notes. Said sections are as follows:

"SEC. 9. That the clearing-house association organized under this act, in the chief commercial city in each State, or in the city most central and convenient for business in each State, or any clearing-house so organized effecting bank clearings of over two hundred million dollars annually, to be designated and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be made a clearing-house of issue. And if there shall be more than one clearing-house of issue in a State, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall divide the State into a like number of clearing-house districts which shall be convenient for the business tributary to each clearing-house of issue. The Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize the organization of a clearing-house of issue in any State or Territory in which there may not be a city or town having five banks duly incorporated under either the National Bank Act or under the laws of said State or Territory, and shall fix the location of same: *Provided*, That said clearing-house of issue shall be composed of not less than ten banks, none of whom shall have a capital less than the minimum amount authorized by the National Bank Act and a majority of whom shall be organized under said National Bank Act. Banks in each State, Territory, or district shall transact the business described in Section 10 of this act only with the clearing-houses of issue in their State, Territory, or district.

At the annual meetings of the clearing-houses of issue there shall be appointed or elected a loan committee, whose duties shall be as described in Sections 10 and 11 of this act. Members of this committee shall not be eligible for re-election or reappointment until one year after their terms of office shall have expired. They shall be divided into three classes at their first election or appointment; one-third shall serve one year, one-third two years, and one-third three years, and at every election or appointment thereafter they shall be elected or appointed for a term of three years.

SEC. 10. That every clearing-house of issue organized under this act shall be authorized and empowered to obtain from the Comptroller of the Currency and issue to banks composing the clearing-house associations within its State, Territory, or district notes to be circulated as money in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to act as trustees by receiving from bank members, and holding in trust in accordance with the provisions of this act, securities pledged by said bank members as collateral to the circulating notes issued to

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them. The collateral securities which a clearing-house of issue may receive from its bank members, or from any bank member of a clearing-house within its State, Territory, or district, shall consist of commercial assets, promissory notes, bills of exchange, convertible bonds and stocks, and other securities and evidences of debt. On the approval of the loan and appraisement of the value of said commercial assets by its loan committee, the said clearing-house of issue may deliver to said bank member seventy-five percentum of said value in its said circulating notes as an advance upon said pledged property, and shall require from said bank member its promissory note of equal amount, which note shall be in form as approved by said clearing-house of issue. The bank member taking said circulating notes shall engage to redeem them in the lawful money of the United States at all times upon demand of payment duly made during the usual hours of business at the office of such bank member, and also when called upon to do so by the clearing-house issuing the notes, and to give any additional collateral needed to restore any depreciation in the value of the assets pledged, on demand. On failure to comply with such demands before the close of business hours of the day when made, said bank member shall be adjudged in default, and shall be thereupon closed pending an examination by a committee from the association which issued the notes. On recommendation by the examining committee the loan committee shall proceed to liquidate the loan by turning the securities into cash, in accordance with the method provided in Section 11. The bank member taking said notes may release its securities from pledge by depositing with the said clearing-house of issue clearing-house currency, United States legal-tender notes, coin, or coin certificates, with any charges made by said clearing-house of issue, whereupon it shall be entitled to and shall receive all its securities so pledged. The charges shall be regulated by each clearing-house of issue. Upon the receipt of such deposit the clearing-house of issue shall immediately give notice in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the association is located, which notice shall be published at least once a week for six months successively, that the notes of such bank member will be redeemed at par, and that the circulating notes of such bank member must be so presented for redemption within six years from the date of such notice; and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time specified in such notice shall cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the clearing-house for that purpose. At the expiration of such notice it shall be lawful for the clearing house of issue to surrender, and such bank member or its legal representative shall be entitled to receive all the money remaining after such redemption, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the reasonable expenses chargeable against the said accounts, including the payment for the publication of the above-mentioned notices.

All circulating notes which shall be thus redeemed either by the clearing-house of issue or by the bank member shall be burned to ashes in the presence of three persons, one to be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the clearing-house of issue, and one by the bank member on whose account they were issued; and a certificate of such burning shall be made on the books of the clearing-house of issue and duplicates forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and to the bank member whose notes are thus cremated.

SEC. 11. That each bank member taking such circulating notes shall guarantee the clearing-house of issue from loss resulting from such issue to them, and in case of a default in the payment of a loan when demanded by the clearing-house of issue or of a default arising in any other manner, then it shall be the duty of said clearing-house of issue to levy upon all the clearing-houses in said State, Territory, or district, in proportion to the capital of their bank members, a sufficient sum to provide for the payment of said loan, which sum shall be held for the payment and redemption of the circulating notes so issued. And if enough money can not be obtained by such assessments, then it shall be the duty of said clearing-house of issue to report to the Comptroller of the Currency the fact of said default, and it shall be his duty to levy a further assessment upon all the clearing-houses organized under this act in all the States and Territories until such sum is secured, in which case the sum so raised by the Comptroller shall be paid by him to the Treasurer of the United States as a special fund to pay the circulating notes of the defaulting bank member; and he shall appoint a receiver for the collateral securities to the loan or loans in default, who shall take possession thereof and turn them into cash and distribute the proceeds to the banks which have contributed to the assessment, and any surplus after reimbursing them their advances shall be handed over to the bank member in default or its legal representative. But if the assessment by the clearing house of issue on the banks of its State, Territory, or district is

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sufficient to provide the needed funds, then the collaterals shall be administered upon and turned into cash by the loan committee or by a liquidating committee of said clearing-house of issue, and the cash proceeds shall be appropriated as above provided. At no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any bank member exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of the capital stock of the bank member so applying. And said loan committee are charged with the duty of supervising said loans so as to maintain the margin of the value of the collateral security, and shall demand additional securities to make good any depreciation in their value, and they may allow withdrawals and substitutions of securities which shall not diminish the said value."

As will be seen the underlying principle is a union of the banks, securing the advantages of combination, without any actual consolidation or sacrifice of the independence of the scattered bank units comprising the various clear-house associations. This plan is somewhat on the line of the Federal Union, and would appear to be a good device for securing the strength to be derived from combination and yet without creating a monopoly or causing a loss of freedom in the organization and management of banks. To secure circulaing notes, a bank, instead of buying Government bonds as now, would merely deposit its commercial assets, bills of exchange, convertible bonds and stocks, and other securities and evidences of debt, with the clearing-house of issue, together with the promissory note of the bank applying for the circulation. On approval of the securities, seventy-five per cent. of their value would be returned to the depositing bank in the form of circulating notes. As an additional security all the banks of a State, Territory or district, and, finally, all the banks of the country, are liable to be levied on to provide for the payment of such notes. With a margin of twenty-five per cent. between the value of the securities and the circulation issued against them, and with the further provision for an assessment to meet deficiencies, as above noted, it would seem that every necessary precaution had been taken to secure the safety of the notes.

We think that provision should also have been made in the bill for the issue of notes based on a deposit of gold with the clearing-houses of issue. There is no better form of security, and the profit is not inconsiderable to the banks, while the convenience of the public would be served and the circulation of gold facilitated.

The redemption features of the bill are probably susceptible of improvement. Section 10 provides: "The bank member taking said circulating notes shall engage to redeem them in the lawful money of the United States at all times upon demand of payment duly made during the usual hours of business at the office of such bank member, and also when called upon to do so by the clearing-house issuing the notes."

"Lawful money," of course, includes legal-tender notes and silver dollars, as well as gold. If the banks of the country are to be permitted to issue their notes on the pledge of commercial assets, it would be only a reasonable check against inflation to require the redemption of notes in gold and in that coin only. The ability to redeem its notes promptly on demand in gold coin is a proper test for every bank that seeks to give public currency to its credit instruments. To permit redemption in anything else is to lower the standard and to invite disaster. It might be more difficult for the banks to procure and maintain a reserve of gold than it would be one composed of "lawful money," but that very fact would make them more cautious in issuing their notes.

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The notes, under this bill, would be redeemable at the offices of the issuing banks; but they ought also to be redeemed at the chief commercial centers. Unless daily commercial redemption is made as easy as possible, inflation will certainly result. If a bank desiring to replenish its reserves must send the notes of all other banks to each bank for redemption, the trouble and expense involved will be very burdensome. Perhaps the provision for redemption "when called upon to do so by the clearing-house issuing the notes" may be intended to cover this point, but it ought to be made clearer.

State banks are to be permitted, under this bill, to issue notes; and, since they will offer the same security and be required to keep the same reserve as National banks, to deprive them of the privilege would be an injustice. There is no good reason why a State bank desiring to issue notes under present law should not be permitted to do so on depositing Government bonds with the Treasury.

That the volume of bank circulation should be based upon the business of the country, and not dependent as now upon the fluctuations in the price of Government bonds, is generally conceded by those who have given the matter any serious study. But with a system of banking made up of so many diverse elements, it has been found very difficult to devise a feasible plan whereby all the banks of the country could be permitted to issue notes on the security of their commercial assets, and at the same time fulfill all the requirements of safety. In short, to make the notes absolutely safe, for nothing less than this can receive the approval of Congress, or of the majority of the banks.

Mr. Gilman's plan would unquestionably assure the ultimate redemption of all notes issued, and it leaves the banks entirely free as they now are. It is certainly more in accord with our democratic form of government than a central bank with branches enjoying a monopoly of the note-issuing privilege. How the bankers of the country will regard the bill, it is difficult to say. THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE would be pleased to receive and publish concise expressions of opinion in regard to the bill.

Banking Opportunities in Ecuador.—Perry M. de Leon, United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, contributes the following to a recent number of the Advance Sheets of the Consular Reports:

"I regard the present as an opportune time for any American house interested in South American trade, or for capitalists seeking investment, to establish a bank of issue and discount in Guayaquil.

The profits are tempting, and business can be done on a safe basis, as the records of the Bank of Ecuador show. Established in 1868, it has paid dividends of from fifteen to thirty-three per cent. per annum, has a handsome reserve, and its stock sells at 180 to 190.

The current bank rate of discount is nine per cent. per annum, and the difference between buying and selling rate of exchange is two and one-half per cent. on Europe and the United States.

The rash management of the only other bank of issue in the Republic, the 'Comercial and Agricola,' it is generally believed, will force liquidation; its stock is virtually unsalable.

The commerce of this city, large for South America, requires at least two banks. An American bank would be a great aid to our trade, and, conducted in accordance with sound business methods, could not fail to be profitable."

For Progressive Business Men.—J. W. L. Todd, of the Velardeña (Mexico) Mining and Smelting Co., writes as follows under a recent date:

"I desire to say that I appreciate greatly the excellent literature presented in THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Every young man should read it, and to the young business man who would be progressive it seems to me to be indispensable."

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

II.

Banking Rules and Customs.

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My Fellow Banker: Herewith I give you what are, in my opinion, some practical hints as to what bank clerks and officers should know for the safe, speedy and successful conduct of banking. I assume that you are familiar with the routine work of banking, and I give you these hints as further aids in the work.

I.—Every-Day Banking Law.

Negotiable Paper.—It must be certain in every way, free from any restriction, and based upon a consideration. The time of payment must be fixed, or on demand, the amount certain, and payable only in money.

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* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by The Bankers' Magazine. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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As to what words will destroy the negotiability of an instrument, the courts differ. It is seldom done by saying too little, but often by saying too much.

Any alteration destroys the instrument. It cancels the debt for all parties to the instrument who did not agree to the change (15 App. Ills. 166).

A National bank, some hold, cannot buy negotiable paper (52 Md. 78; 24 Minn. 140; 23 Minn. 198), but see 26 Ohio St. 141.

The written words prevail over figures.

A note not dated is valid. The true date may be inserted if it can be proved to be the right date. Better to have the maker fix it.

Notes dated on Sunday are good; made on Sunday are void.

The statutes where the instrument is made govern the liability of the maker; the statutes where the endorsement is made govern the liability of the endorser.

Extension of time acts as a release.

New York holds that a note payable "on demand, after date, with interest after maturity," must be presented and protested at once to hold endorser.

A National bank cannot take its own stock as collateral, unless to secure a debt previously made.

It may lend on the stock of other National banks.

One who endorses in blank a non-negotiable note is liable as maker.

A bank cannot apply on a past-due note money that a surety has on deposit.

A bargain or promise not in writing, when the amount is above from $25 to $50, is worthless, no matter how many witnesses it has (N. Y.).

Although the promise to pay the debt of another be in writing, it is void unless founded upon a consideration. (Parsons on Contracts, 6th Ed., 2d. E.)

A note payable at a bank, and owned by it, may be charged, even on the morning of the day when due, to the depositor's account. If not owned by the bank, do not charge it unless it comes through the clearing-house.

Forgery of the maker's name to a note delivered by the payee to the holder of the original note does not discharge the maker. The giving of the forged note does not pay the original. (Second National Bank vs. Wentzel, Pa. Sup. 24 A. 1087.)

The ordinary municipal warrants or orders are not negotiable, and only pass subject to all equities and defenses.

You must know what authority a municipal corporation has when it wants to borrow money.

A life insurance policy is not negotiable, but is good collateral.

A certificate of deposit is a promissory note, and is negotiable. The bank should know the signature of the payee.

In most States, the death of a joint obligor releases his estate (63 N. Y. 205).

A judgment against one joint obligor releases the other joint obligor (93 N. Y. 349).

State usury laws do not apply to National banks (64 N. Y. 212).

Checks.—Checks made and dated on Sunday, or not dated, are good.

A drawer of a check who knows he has no funds may be sued at once for fraud.

A drawer of a check who, by any fault, enables a third person to defraud a banker with the check, must lose the amount. Without some such excuse, the bank loses.

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If an account be in dispute, and a check sent marked "in full" and is retained, it becomes full payment; otherwise, it would not hold.

Do not pay part of a check.

If a check be paid after the death of a drawer, but before notice of death, the payment is valid.

Do not pay a check before due, if on time; nor after notice of insolvency.

Do not pay a check after notice that it was lost. Some hold, however, that payment cannot be stopped after a check has passed to a *bona-fide* holder (80 Ills. 212).

If a check be payable to "John Smith," the banker must know that the endorser is the *right* John Smith.

Certifying a check makes a new contract between the holder and the bank. The funds are, in legal contemplation, withdrawn from the drawer's credit, and held for payment of the check (77 Ala. 168).

A bank cannot be compelled to certify a check.

The drawer of a check would lose, if a check be fraudulently raised before or after certification, and cashed by the bank.

A stranger called at a country bank with a New York draft. The Cashier told him he must not only be identified, but must have a responsible man endorse the draft. A merchant called at the bank and endorsed the draft, the bank thus having notice that he was an accommodation endorser. The draft had been raised. The bank could not hold the merchant, for he was an accommodation endorser, and it was not promptly protested. If the merchant had received value from the bank, he would have been held without protest for the full amount (N. Y.).

Collection Drafts.—The measure of damages for negligently failing to collect a draft is its amount.

A bank is liable for negligence of its agents.

An acceptance once made cannot be withdrawn.

Although the signature be forged, an acceptor is liable to an innocent holder for value.

A bill is dishonored when presented, and acceptance refused or cannot be had.

Unless protest be waived, a bill must be protested the same day and place it was dishonored.

Endorsers.—The endorsers of a paper are each liable for its amount (unless it is endorsed "without recourse").

An endorser guarantees that the instrument and all antecedent signatures are genuine.

Dishonored paper must be protested to hold endorsers.

Genuineness of stamped endorsements must be proved in disputes.

Protest.—Its object is to hold the endorser.

Employ notaries if possible; otherwise, it may be done by any one, if a demand, notice and record be made.

Each endorser should waive protest, or paper should be protested if dishonored.

Deposits.—The relation of bank and depositor is that of debtor and creditor.

Cash deposited in the bank belongs at once to the bank (15 Fed. Rep. 675).

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The title to checks remains in the depositor until collected, although they are placed at once to his credit (98 Fed. Rep. 485).

The pass book belongs to the bank.

A bank may refuse to honor checks of a depositor, who owes on a past-due note more than the sum on deposit (35 S. W. 911).

Over-checking is illegal, and cannot be supported by act of the directors.

A bank cannot charge over legal rates on overdrafts.

If a bank be free from negligence, and takes special deposits without pay, it is not liable. The question of negligence is for the jury, and there is the danger. It is not enough that you be as careful as with your own property—you may have been careless about that; nor that you trusted a clerk—you may have been careless in not knowing that he gambled.

II.—The Latest and Best Way of Doing Things.

The best way is not always the shortest.

In the mechanical work, the balance column ledger and deposit book are as good as any, because complete and easily investigated.

Here is a test sheet to prove each day's postings:

July 1, 1901.	
$34.62	$35.43
47.82	12.13
10.56	51.31
22.43	91.38
12.00	15.62
21.10	12.11
11.06	32.03
$159.59	$250.01

$250.01		$2,147.98 Cr. footing in deposit book.
159.59		2,057.56 Dr. footing in deposit book.
$90.42	OK	$90.42

$34.62 was a depositor's balance before posting.
$35.43 was his balance after posting.
$47.82 was the second depositor's balance before posting, etc.

The difference in the footings must equal the difference in the footing of the Dr. and Cr. pages of the deposit book.

After each posting write the two balances on test sheet.

Write figures on test sheet in *one* kind of ink *only*.

Put the black	balance before posting in left	column.
Put the black	balance after posting in right	column.
Put the red (over check)	balance before posting in right	column.
Put the red	balance after posting in left	column.

Do this each day. It is an immense help. Only an occasional trial balance is needed to prove the ledger.

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To Save Time in Posting.—On July 1, John Doe deposits $387.99 and checks $346.94, leaving a balance of $41.05.

Now, post July 2 by adding $56.78 to $41.05 and subtract $12.34, thus:

John Doe

1901		Dr.	Cr.	Bal.	
July	1	346.94	387.99	41.05	a
	2	12.34	56.78	85.49	b
	3	89.75	92.89	88.63	c

Begin 2nd day with line b, 3rd with line c

5 (of bal in a) + 8 (of dr in b) = 13 13 − 4 (cr in b) = 9 Write 9 in Bal column of b *
0 " + 7 " = 7. 7 − 3 " = 4 " 4 " " "
1 " + 6 " = 7. 7 − 2 " = 5 " 5 " " "
4 " + 5 " = 9. 9 − 1 " = 8 " 8 " " "

July 3.

9 (of bal in b) + 9 (dr in c) = 18 18 − 5 (cr in c) = 13 " 3 " " " *
4 " + 1 carried = 5 + 8 " = 13 13 − 7 " = 6 " 6 " " "
5 " + 2 " = 7. 7 − 9 (carried 7) = 8 " 8 " " †
8 " − 1 carried = 7 + 9 " = 16 16 − 8 (cr in c) = 8 " 8 " " "

Transpositions.—Such errors are divisible by 9.

Errors in Dollars and Cents: Divide the error by 9. The quotient is the amount that produced the error.

Take an error of $21.60: $21.60 ÷ 9 = $2.40. $24.00 posted as $2.40 makes $21.60 error.

Errors in Two Figures: Take an error of 18 cents: 18 ÷ 9 = 2. Look in the cents column for any figure that is 2 larger than its mate. Thus $18.46 posted $18.64.

Error in Three Figures: In such errors the middle figure is always 9. If $125 be posted $521, the error is $3(9)6. Now drop the 9, making 36. 36 ÷ 9 = 4. Then look through the postings for a number of three figures, whose left exceeds the right by 4. Rule: drop the middle figure, divide by 9. The quotient equals the left-hand figure minus the right-hand figure.

Transplacements.—These often occur where bookkeepers omit ciphers. Subtract the cents of the error from imaginary ciphers. The remainder will be *dollars* posted wrong. Thus $93 posted as 93 cents. Error $92.07; .00 − .07 = .93. Therefore look for $93 posted wrong.

Proving Additions, etc.—There is only one way to add. Nothing but practice makes an adder.

A way to prove work is by casting out nines. I show it for addition and division, the other processes are similar. Add the figures of each horizontally.

11229.29	is 26, which has 2 nines and 8 over.	
44518.67	is 35, which has 3 nines and 8 over.	
55747.96		16

55747.96 has 7 over }
16 has 7 over } the excess being equal, the addition is correct.

* Carry one and add. † Carry one and subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 13{,}448)48{,}983(3 \\ \underline{40{,}344} \\ 8{,}639 \end{array}$$

Divisor has 2 over; quotient has 3 over; remainder has 8 over; dividend has 5 over.

$2 \times 3 + 8 = 14 = 5$ over; dividend has 5 over; therefore the division is correct.

Interest.—The six per cent. method considers that two months' interest at six per cent. is one per cent. of the principal. Thus, the interest on $100 for two months at six per cent. is $1 ; for four months $2, etc.

The four per cent. rule considers that three months' interest is one per cent. of the principal.

Applications from these rules can easily be used for counting interest rapidly.

III.—Banking Practice.

Money.—The first duty of a bank—a duty far above all others—is to protect its depositors.

Never allow your cash to get too low; keep a good margin for emergencies.

Always take time to count your money, whether receiving or paying.

Have the depositor fill out his own deposit-slips.

Have pay-rolls sent in before pay-day. Have them counted by their owner before they are taken from the bank.

Know thy depositor.

Balance his pass book every month.

Negotiable Paper.—The most important feature of a bank is its loans.

Banks make money by paying good loans, and by not making bad loans.

This work needs the greatest care, the highest tact, the utmost courtesy, and the best judgment, possible.

Know thy borrower, through and through.

Watch the principal more than the interest.

All paper should be "passed upon" by the directors or their committee. Do not trust too much to one man's judgment.

The collaterals are often changed. Be careful at this point. Try also to have collaterals that can easily be converted into money.

If a man borrow heavily at several banks, let the bankers confer on his case.

Some banks require from such a man a signed statement of his financial condition. All local banks should use the same form of statement for such cases.

Some day banks will have an expert go through his books to verify such statement.

Make notes and acceptances payable on certain date; thus: "July 5, after date, I promise," etc.

On the tickler, have with each note entered a minute of the rate of its discount.

General Dealings.—The relation of banker and all customers should be mutually helpful.

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Competition, however, has caused some evils to banks; *e. g.*:

A merchant deposits a check. We spend twenty-five cents to collect it. Some banks would not charge the merchant. We do.

A merchant brings some drafts on retailers in other towns. Some banks credit him with them at once. We do not.

Another evil is overchecking. Simply do not allow it.

"Is a customer we must buy worth having? Is a customer we must hire to stay worth keeping?

Customers are often what you make them. They must be educated as to their business with banks. The more independent you are, the more you do what is right, and the sooner you teach the business man what is right, the better."

To remedy these evils, let the bankers of a town make an agreement and stick to it.

IV.—Protecting the Bank's Interest.

Your Work.—Keep your work up to date.

Be neat with it. You and the bank are judged by it.

Be familiar with every book in the bank.

As much as possible have the work pass under two persons' inspection.

Pay attention to every detail. See which accounts are the losing ones.

Always keep doing something. The steady worker does the most.

Dealings for the Bank.—Always be on the alert.

The counter should have as much talent behind it as in front.

When your courage fails you, to ask what is best for your bank, or to refuse what is not best, you have lost your birthright as a banker. Learn to say "no" gracefully; but if necessary, be cold as steel.

Never allow anger to influence you.

Never buy what you do not need. Never pay too much for what you buy. Keep the expenses down.

In such matters as stationery, buy the best; your bank is judged by it.

Treat a broker who sells you paper the same as any one else.

When you send collection drafts, enclose postage.

If you receive "no protest" drafts from firms, do not return them if dishonored, unless postage came with them.

When you remit for collections, always keep the letter that came with them.

Keep charity out of business.

Do not do things for nothing because other banks do them for nothing.

Lend nothing to speculators or gamblers.

Do not lend too much to friends or relatives. A wise man said, "Save me from my friends; I can fight my enemies."

"Guard well thy tongue."

Clerks and Officers.—Bond the Cashier, equal to the capital stock, in a good fidelity company, at the expense of the bank.

Limit him to small loans.

Make him liable for overdrafts.

Divide the work equally to save time.

Have a statement of the general books made every day.

Give no clerk or officer too much work or too little pay.

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Compel all clerks and officers to take vacations. While they are gone check over their work, or have an actuary from another city do it.

Do not let a favored relative advance over a clerk who has merit only to recommend him.

Employ no one in the bank who dissipates in any way, or is loose in his habits, no matter how well he is "connected."

Employ no one because he will bring certain men as customers. He may help those men to the injury of the bank.

If a customer wants a draft, make it payable to his order. He can endorse it to a third person. This makes of it a better history and a better receipt.

If he buys a draft and wants identification at another town, give him an oral pass-word and notify bank in that town; or, tear a piece of paper in two, give him one piece, send the other to the bank. They can match the papers.

In remittances, write on drafts the address of the payee; as, "pay to the order of John Doe, Jackson, Ohio."

In remitting to banks, make the bank, not the Cashier, the payee.

If a stranger gets a draft, notify your drawee.

Wait a reasonable time before issuing a duplicate. Under the word "duplicate" write date of issuing the duplicate and sign your name. A forger could write the mere word "duplicate."

Require the party getting a duplicate to indemnify him.

Require everyone presenting checks to endorse them.

Always check off certificates of deposit on register before paying.

Do not allow checking, or part payments, on certificates of deposit.

Safeguards.—Use differently colored paper for drafts of different amounts.

Or, use coupons on right end of drafts to indicate hundreds, and coupons on left to indicate dollars.

Write a strong, legible, bold, signature.

Have your signature extend to the end of the draft.

Be a member of the American Bankers' Association, and of your State association. It will pay you in many ways, and may save you thousands of dollars.

Counterfeiting.—The *figures* of a bill are made of a network of fine lines —made by lathe work.

Beginning at the center of the figure, these lines can be traced, one within the other, through the figure.

A counterfeiter cannot make them well. The figure will look dull, scratchy, heavy, and in some places broken and irregular.

The *shading* of letters is also by fine lines, horizontal or diagonal, but always parallel. The shading uniform, with the spaces between them exact.

In counterfeits they are not exactly parallel, and some end too soon.

The *pictures* on good bills are accurate, delicate, clear-cut. The eyes, mouth, position, are natural, and sharply defined.

In counterfeits they are imperfect and blurred.

Solid print in good bills is a perfectly even shade of black, green or red.

Counterfeits have some parts lighter than others.

Printing on good bills is clear and sharply outlined. *Ink* glossy and *paper* the best in the world.

To Detect Counterfeits: Look at the bill as a whole. Its general appearance may condemn it. Examine the lathe work, then the shading. See if

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the amount has been changed. See if the portraits are life-like—the pictures perfect, the ink glossy and even.

Any part of a bill that is counterfeit condemns the bill.

V.—To Promote the Bank's Interest.

A bank should be governed by good men, rather than by good laws.

Have the directors of various lines of business, of different churches, different lodges, different nationalities.

Have them of financial standing and active business men, rather than capitalists.

Avoid, if possible, a one-man bank.

Have good help, and remember good men are not cheap.

Have the help not only harmonious but congenial.

Do not judge a man's finances by his clothes. I have known men, as Stephen Girard says, "who could not only buy and sell, but buy and *keep*," the richly dressed men who elbowed them away.

Be courteous to your competitors. Co-operate with them. "Every man his own banker" is not wise practice.

Show an interest in your depositor. Visit him in his shop.

Do not solicit an account directly. Your customer may want to impose upon you.

Act by the plumb.

Remember that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

Yourself.—Keep yourself in good condition, mentally and physically.

Don't work on Sunday. Don't grow old. Don't get into moods or into a rut.

Remember that the bank will succeed after you are gone.

Have a hobby for recreation, but don't let it interfere with business.

Don't take the bank home with you.

Keep out of partisan politics.

Be happy over your work. Make all you can of yourself.

Live within your means.

Make your work a profession not a trade. Believe in its usefulness and its eminence.

What is more important, you must have the people's confidence, and you must have their respect. Win these by:

Honesty. By all means be honest.

Diligence. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings."

Temperance, in all things.

Study. The man of thought strikes deepest and safest. Associate with men of good judgment. Be a student, not only of men but of books. Make a specialty of banking; its laws, customs, and practices. Study law and legal forms. Read Patten's "Methods and Machinery of Practical Banking." But above these, read a good banking periodical. I commend, as by far the best of all, "The Bankers' Magazine."

Courtesy. Courtesy pays big dividends. It is a cardinal virtue of banking. Remember, it pays.

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Silence.

> "Give thy thoughts no tongue"—
> "Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
> Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."

Character.

> "This above all: to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Remember, the bank is an artificial person, and acts through *you*. Therefore, my fellow banker, be at once courteous, studious, tireless, prompt, safe, progressive, a gentleman, and honest. Do all, and be all, I have asked in these pages, and you will be a successful banker.

Respectfully, WILLIAM STRONG.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

III.

Some years ago a couple of young men began banking in a small town, with a few thousand dollars capital and a limited education, but no experience, save, as one of them said, he had slept in a bank two or three years. This illustrates how vague an idea many people entertain concerning the requirements and the qualifications necessary for success in that profession.

A man may announce himself a banker and advertise to receive deposits, even though he has not learned the first principles of banking. If he has the financial backing to induce people to risk their money and sufficient integrity of character to gain their confidence, he will secure some patronage, as in the case just mentioned. But the time has come when that kind of banking promises small returns, if within range of competition.

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESS IN BANKING.

Much has been said and written on the subject of education as it applies to the business man. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to discuss this point, only so far as it bears upon the subject before us.

Until recent years, none but the prospective professional man was expected to devote the necessary time and money for a liberal or college course. The young man looking forward to a business life was expected, after a brief training in the rudiments of education, to graduate from the school of experience only. In these days, however, the educated man is being sought more and more in all lines of activity. The mechanic who commands the best place and the highest pay is the graduate of a training school. The merchant who desires a confidential clerk is looking for the man of broad mental training as well as business experience.

The young man who expects to rise above a clerical position should not hesitate to devote himself to obtaining the most liberal preparation possible. No longer are colleges and training schools merely for the rich man's son, but the poor young man can, if he will, receive as good as the wealthiest. It is no longer necessary, as one of our college presidents recently said, for a man to be self-made.

In keeping with the advance in other callings, and because of its important

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place in the world's affairs, banking has become a profession, and its successful management requires the best of training.

A liberal education should be sought first and the bank training, which is equivalent to a post-graduate or professional course, should be taken afterward, even though the candidate be prepared in all other respects to occupy the position of President.

In advocating the larger training it is to be understood, of course, that the foundations should always be laid broad and deep. The fundamental principles which form the basis of every-day business transactions should become a part of one's very self, so to speak. It is more important that a man be able to add a column of figures quickly and accurately than to be able to demonstrate a theorem in geometry, and more important that he speak and write the English language correctly than that he be able to conjugate a Greek verb.

Practical Qualifications of Officers and Clerks.

Every officer of a bank should be familiar enough with the details of each department to take up the duties without a moment's warning if emergency requires; and no executive officer can properly superintend the institution without such familiarity. His duties should not be so onerous that he cannot frequently give personal attention to the working of the details in the various departments and to receive customers and friends without causing them to feel that they are intruders. Gentlemanliness in a bank clerk or official is always indispensable. Nothing is ever gained by arrogance. The customer who is not treated with courtesy will do business elsewhere.

The banker, if thoroughly qualified for his profession, stands in a unique position. He is not only to be familiar with his own business, but with that of every one else. The very nature of his business, if rightly conducted, tends to make him conservative; therefore, his advice, if heeded, is usually correct. Thus it follows that many people wisely confer with him before engaging in any line which would lead them to the use of his institution as borrowers.

Every officer should be familiar with banking law, otherwise he is liable to involve his institution in a labyrinth of legal intricacies. The daily transactions are based upon laws governing collections, indorsements, protest and many other subjects, which should be carefully studied in all their bearings. Many things, also, which apply to National banks alone, should be perfectly familiar to those associated with that class of banks.

There are valuable reference books on points of law in the conduct of daily transactions, such as "Parson's Laws of Business," or "Commercial Precedents."

Economy of Time and Money.

Brevity, speed, accuracy and economy should be the chief characteristics in all banking methods.

Brevity and speed are so interwoven that they apply with equal force in every department. The proficient bank officer is generally ready to answer before the proposition being presented is completed. Undue delay in one transaction is liable to disturb and annoy many persons whose interests are suffering by each moment of detention.

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Much can be done by depositors to assist in the rapid transaction of business, by the orderly arrangement of their money and checks, which should always be accompanied by a list of the same on blanks which every bank provides.

As each day's business must be completed within its own prescribed limits, brevity becomes a necessity and a habit. The same limitations also require rapidity of thought and action. It often happens that in a moment of time a legal point must be decided or a signature recognized or a chain of indorsements scrutinized. Not unfrequently a single transaction may involve all the above and more.

Accuracy is a bank's first law, if there can be any first. Accuracy in judgment, in accounts—in everything. No class of business or professional men make so few mistakes as bankers. They are wards of other people's money, and as a rule they feel the responsibility and guard with jealous care the confidence reposed in them. The position is a consciously defensive one, for errors of honest people and tricks of rogues must be continually guarded against.

Economy stands parallel in importance with the three other characteristics mentioned. There is no place where the old adage, "Time is money," is so emphatically true as in the detail work of a bank.

Time-Saving Methods in Doing Bank Work.

A few years ago a bank clerk in Chicago conceived the idea of having draft numbers placed on the same end and immediately above the dollar sign to facilitate in checking up paid vouchers. This seemed like a small matter, but so convenient and important was it that all the country correspondents of all the banks in the city were asked to have their drafts thereafter printed in that way.

The old-time custom of filing away checks to be entered in pass books at the end of the month is being superseded by a better way. An envelope of sufficient capacity to hold the checks of an individual for a month is used to receive the cancelled vouchers on day of payment, and an itemized entry is made on the outside. Thus the work is spread over the entire month, at the end of which time the work of balancing the book consists only in entering the total, and striking a balance, returning envelope and vouchers with the book.

Many devices in bookmaking have been tried to save the time of the bookkeeper, but the latest and best of all is the loose leaf ledger. This requires but one entry of the items of an individual account in a single day. When the leaf has been filled it is removed to an indexed file and another leaf takes its place.

Another important device for saving time is the carbon copy remittance book, so ruled and arranged that the second leaf, being perforated, and an exact copy of the first, can be removed from the book and forwarded to the correspondent with the remittance, thus saving the time and labor of listing the items a second time.

It has been demonstrated that by systematic and economic methods, the entire business and work can be accomplished by two men in a bank having a deposit of a quarter of a million dollars and a clientage of from five hundred to six hundred patrons.

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It is not economy, neither are the profits of a bank greatly enhanced by a style of dealings which appear to be small. It is often necessary to perform some gratuitous labor, and to favor customers when there is in the transaction no immediate profit. But a policy which is fair to the customer and not unjust to the banker will always be appreciated and bring its recompense in added business.

Within a few years and since people have come to use the banks so freely and universally, the country check system has sprung up like a noxious weed in a garden, making untold trouble and expense which every one is trying to shift upon some one else. It is but natural that the small cities and towns should look to the central cities for relief, as they, like the nerve centers, are in direct communication with all the rest, and can dispose of these items with the least labor and expense.

This class of paper is likely to remain in circulation, in spite of the efforts in some cities to suppress it, so long as the manufacturer continues to receive it in payment for his goods. Just so long, therefore, will remain the problem of its treatment, for while the local bank enjoys the benefits of a good balance from the manufacturer it will be reluctant to look to him for recourse in the matter of exchange.

Discrimination in Making Loans.

The most difficult duty in the range of banking practice is that of loaning money. Discriminations must be made in the character of individuals, paper, securities and the obligations of the bank to the applicant. The bank owes, in a measure, a reciprocal obligation to its patrons. It should seek to accommodate those who patronize it, but at the same time it is quite easy for its patrons to overestimate the bank's obligations.

Not long since a patron hired a sum of money at his bank, giving his note on demand with interest, not being certain as to the time he would need the money. Upon paying the note he demurred against paying interest, on the ground that he had previously had on deposit, without interest, a larger sum for a much longer time and the bank was, therefore, under obligations to waive the interest on his loan.

The bank is a custodian responsible for its trust, and has the legitimate right to the use of a certain per cent. of its aggregate deposits. But if it were to loan to its customers free of charge, as a sort of reciprocal courtesy, it would have to close its doors at once.

"In the multitude of counsel there is safety." It is safe practice, therefore, for those who have the management of this peculiarly responsible part of banking, to be in touch with those whose knowledge of men and their circumstances can be of service. There is more need of firmness and rigidity of rules in this department than in any other. Experience also has taught that it is best to treat all men as nearly alike as possible.

A certain bank has a well established rule that it will loan no money on single-name paper without collateral. Applications for loans are consequently always accompanied with the required security, either personal or collateral. The statement should not be omitted, perhaps, that not a dollar has been lost by that bank during the years in which that rule has been in force.

EXPERIENCE.

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

FRAUD IN RECEIVING DEPOSIT—DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

New York Supreme Court, Appellate Term, October, 1901.

LEWIS J. FREY vs. DAVID M. TORREY.

A banker who receives a deposit at a time when he knows he is insolvent is guilty of a fraud. His discharge in bankruptcy does not discharge the debt, and the depositor does not, by proving his debt in bankruptcy, waive his right to sue the banker in a State court.

GILDERSLEEVE, *J.:* This action is brought to recover the amount deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant, who was a private banker, which deposit was, according to the plaintiff, received by the said banker, although the latter knew he was insolvent at the time of receiving such deposit. The answer is a general denial and a discharge in bankruptcy. The justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for $162.05 damages and costs. The defendant appeals.

The defendant was a private banker, with whom plaintiff had been making deposits for more than a year. His last deposit was on October 11, 1898. On October 4, 1898, the plaintiff's total balance with the defendant was $1.19, but on October fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth and eleventh he deposited sums aggregating $150. However, during the aforesaid days of October, 1898, he withdrew sums aggregating $28, so that at the close of business on October 11 he had a balance of $123.19, of which $122 had been deposited by the plaintiff and received by the defendant as such private banker; subsequently, on October 4, 1898, other checks were drawn by the plaintiff on the defendant on October 10, and payment refused, although the amounts were within the limit of the plaintiff's balance with the defendant. No part of the balance of $123.19 has been paid by the defendant, although duly demanded. On October 13, 1898, the defendant made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assignee only succeeded in collecting about $600 of assets. The plaintiff introduced considerable evidence, both documentary and oral, tending to show that the defendant was insolvent at the time that said deposits were made, and that he accepted them with full knowledge of his own insolvency, while carefully concealing that fact from the plaintiff. There is much dispute as to facts, but there is sufficient evidence to uphold the finding of the justice in the plaintiff's favor.

By accepting such deposits, under the circumstances disclosed, the defendant was guilty of fraud. (Cassidy vs. Uhlmann, 54 App. Div. 208; Craig vs. Hadley, 99 N. Y. 135; Blair vs. Hill, 50 App. Div. 33.) His discharge in bankruptcy did not relieve him from a debt founded on fraud (Bank. Act, § 17,

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subd. 4); nor, by proving his claim against the defendant in the bankruptcy proceeding, did the plaintiff waive his right to bring this action. (Ewart vs. Schwartz, 16 J. & S. 390; Stokes vs. Mason, 10 R. I. 261.) The numerous authorities cited by the defendant's counsel do not seem to apply to the circumstances of the case at bar.

The judgment, upon the whole case, should be affirmed, with costs.

NATIONAL BANK—USURIOUS INTEREST.

United States Supreme Court, December 2, 1901.

SEWARD A. HASELTINE vs. CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

In an action upon a note given to a National bank the maker cannot set off interest paid in cash upon renewals, or upon other notes which have been consolidated into it.

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri to review a judgment affirming a judgment of the Circuit Court of Greene County in favor of plaintiff in an action on a promissory note.

This was an action instituted in the Circuit Court of Greene county, Missouri, by the Central National Bank, to recover of the defendants the amount of a promissory note for $2,240, executed June 15, 1896, by two of the defendants as principals and two others as sureties.

The answer was a general denial and a special defense of usury in the original notes, and partial payments, as set up in the several paragraphs of the answer.

The case was referred to a referee, who reported the note sued upon to be a renewal note, and a consolidation of five original notes, the first of which was for $800, given July 27, 1891; the second for $100, of the same date; the third for $500, dated January 24, 1892, and credited by $100 payment thereon; the fourth for $340, dated January 16, 1893, and the fifth and last for $600, dated May 29, 1893.

The referee further found that the defendants had received on this note for $2,240 (or rather out of the notes constituting that note) the sum of $2,199.35 in cash, making the amount reserved out of the note when it was made $40.65. That there has been paid cash discounts upon the several renewals of the notes which constituted the $2,240 note sued upon, down to October 24, 1894, exclusive of the amounts reserved out of the notes at the time they were originally given, the sum of $566.70, which cash discounts were paid in advance at the dates of the several renewals. That the whole amount of discounts and interest paid, as well as those deducted by the bank, upon all said loans from the beginning to the end down to and including the note sued on, was $947.50. That these payments were made in excess of the legal rate for said loans.

Upon this report the court entered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $2,199.35, that being the face of the note sued on after deducting the discount of $40.65, reserved when the note was executed. Upon appeal to the supreme court this judgment was affirmed (155 Mo. 58), and defendants sued out this writ of error.

Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court:

The only question involved in this case is whether, in an action upon a note given to a National bank, the maker may set off usurious interest paid

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in cash upon renewals of such note, and of all others of which it was a consolidation.

In this case, defendants sought to show that they had paid to the plaintiff bank within two years prior to the execution of this note, upon other notes of which this was a consolidation, and also upon this note, usurious interest aggregating $580, which they asked to have deducted from the principal sum of $2,240, represented by this note, thereby reducing the plaintiff's claim to $1,660.

We understand it to be conceded that, as the note in question was given to a National bank, the definition of usury and the penalties affixed thereto must be determined by the National Banking Act, and not by the law of the State. (Farmers and Merchants' Nat. Bank vs. Dearing, 91 U. S.) In that case it was held that a law of New York forfeiting the entire debt for usury was superseded by the National Banking Law, and that such law was only to be regarded in determining the penalty for usury.

That part of the original National Banking Act which deals with the subject of usury and interest is now embraced in Sec. 5197 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes, the first one of which authorizes National banks to charge interest "at the rate allowed by the laws of the State," and, when no rate is fixed by such laws, a maximum rate of seven per cent. The next section is as follows:

"5198. The taking, receiving, reserving or charging a rate of interest greater than is 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."

Two separate and distinct classes of cases are contemplated by this section; first, those wherein usurious interest has been taken, received, reserved, or charged, in which case there shall be "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:" second, in case usurious interest has been paid, the person paying it may recover back twice the amount of the interest "thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same."

While the first class refers to interest taken and received, as well as that reserved or charged, the latter part of the clause apparently limits the forfeiture to such interest as the evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid, in contradistinction to interest actually paid, which is covered by the second clause of the section. Carrying this perfectly obvious distinction in mind, the cases in this court are entirely harmonious.

That of Brown vs. Marion Nat. Bank, 169 U. S. 416, arose under the first clause. The facts are not stated in the report of the case, but referring to the original record, it appears that plaintiff sued the bank to recover twice the amount of certain usurious interest paid to it. Another action was consolidated with this, in which plaintiff sought to enjoin defendant from proving certain notes against the estate of which he was assignee, in which a large amount of usurious interest had been included.

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In the opinion a distinction is drawn between usurious interest carried with the evidence of debt or which has been agreed to be paid, and interest which has actually been paid, and it was said that interest included in a renewal note, or evidenced by a separate note, does not thereby cease to be interest within the meaning of Sec. 5198, and become principal; and that, in a suit by a National bank upon the note, 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; and that the forfeiture declared by the statute is not waived or avoided by giving a separate note for the interest, or by giving a renewal note in which is included the usurious interest. It was further held that interest included in a renewal note is not interest paid, since, if it were so, the borrower could, under the second clause of the section, sue the lender and recover back twice the amount of the interest thus paid, when he had not, in fact, paid the debt nor any part of the interest as such. The words, "in case the greater rate of interest has been paid," in Sec. 5198, refer to interest actually paid, as distinguished from interest included in the note and "agreed to be paid."

The cases under the second clause of the section, are more numerous. Barnet vs. Muncie Nat. Bank, 98 U. S. 555, was an action by a National bank upon a bill of exchange. Defendants set up that the acceptors had been constant borrowers from the bank for several years, and that it had taken from them a large amount of usurious interest; that the bill in suit was the last of eight renewals, and that illegal interest had been taken upon the series to the amount of $1,116, which it was insisted should be applied as a payment upon the bill in question. It was also insisted that illegal interest had been taken upon other bills of exchange to the amount of $6,363.24, and that the defendants were entitled to recover double this amount from the bank. It was held that the State statutes upon the subject of usury should be laid out of view, and that where a statute created a new right or offense and provided a specific remedy of punishment, that remedy alone could apply; that the payment of usurious interest being distinctly averred, it could not be recovered by way of offset or payment of the bill in suit, and that the same rule applied to the payment of interest upon other bills of exchange which the defendants sought to recover back.

The case of Driesbach vs. Second National Bank, 104 U. S. 52, was a like suit by a bank upon a note, upon several renewals of which usurious interest had been paid. It was said that, as the claim was not for interest stipulated for and included in the note sued on, but for the application of what had been actually paid as interest to the discharge of principal, there could be no set-off against the face of the notes.

In Stephens vs. Monongahela Nat. Bank, 111 U. S. 197—a similar case of interest actually paid—the averments of the defense were made under the first clause of the section; that "the bank knowingly took, received, and charged" usurious interest, but as it elsewhere appeared that the interest stipulated had not been included in the note, but that interest had been actually paid at the time of the discount and renewals, which it was sought to apply to the discharge of the principal, the defense was held insufficient.

The construction of both clauses of this section having been thus settled

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by this court, it only remains to determine to which class of cases the one under consideration properly belongs. As to this there can be no room for doubt. The referee finds that there was paid cash discounts on the several renewals of the notes which constitute the $2,240 note, as well as the renewal of said note as executed, down to October 24, 1894, exclusive of the amounts reserved out of the notes at the time they were originally given, the sum of $566.70, which cash discounts were paid in advance at the date of the several renewals. He further found that the "defendants in their answer are only asking credit for the payments down to and including October 29, 1894, which aggregate the sum of $540.40." Under the rulings last above cited the person making these cash payments can only recover them back by a direct action against the association taking or receiving the same.

The Supreme Court of Missouri was correct in holding that the defendants could not be allowed set-off or credit for the usurious interest thus paid, the remedy provided by the statute being exclusive, and its judgment is therefore affirmed.

CHECK—PROTEST THEREOF—NOTARY'S FEES.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, December 18, 1901.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF BEATRICE vs. BEATRICE NATIONAL BANK.

A local bank check, which has been indorsed by the payee, may be formally protested for non-acceptance or non-payment.

Bank checks are regarded as inland bills of exchange.

The fees of a notary public for protesting a bank check are recoverable against the drawer and drawee.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

NORVAL, *C. J.:* The facts are stipulated: W. H. Bowman, a resident of Gage county, drew a check upon the Beatrice National Bank in favor of James Dougherty, a resident of the same county, who indorsed the check to A. E. Vortman & Co. who were engaged in business in the city of Beatrice. The latter indorsed the check to the German National Bank of Beatrice, and it presented the same to the Beatrice National Bank, which refused payment. The check was thereupon turned over to a notary public, who duly protested the same. The German National Bank thereupon brought this action against the drawer and drawee of the check to recover the amount thereof and protest fees. The district court decided that the defendants were not liable for the protest fees, and refused to render judgment therefor, but entered judgment in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the check.

The sole question we are called upon to decide is whether the fees of the notary for protesting of the check are recoverable against the drawer and drawee. Our conclusion, upon a careful consideration of the subject, is that the defendants are liable therefor. Under the common law the formal protest of an inland bill of exchange is not required. But in this State, by Sec. 6, c. 61, Comp. St., authority is conferred upon a notary public "to demand acceptance or payment of any foreign, inland or domestic bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in writing, and to protest the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be, and give notice to indorsers, makers, drawers, or acceptors of such demand and non-acceptance, or non-payment; * * * and over his signature and official seal certify

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the performance of such duties, so exercised and performed under the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be received in all courts of this State, as presumptive evidence of the facts therein certified to," etc.

This section confers undoubted authority upon a notary public to protest a local check which has been indorsed by the payee. Defendants do not contend for the opposite of this, but insist that a notary public would not have such power, were it not that a local check is included in the term "other obligation in writing," as employed in the statute quoted. To this proposition we are unable to yield assent. In Wood River Bank vs. First National Bank, (36 Neb. 746), it was expressly decided that "bank checks, in this county, are regarded as inland bills of exchange, for the purpose of presentment and demand and notice of dishonor." Such checks do not require a formal protest to charge the indorser. A formal protest is, however, entirely proper. The great weight of authority sustains the proposition that a bank check is substantially an inland bill of exchange. (2 Daniel, Neg. Inst. [2d Ed.] Sec. 1566, 1567, and note; Boone, Banking, Sec. 165; Moses vs. Bank, 34 Md. 574; Bickford vs. Bank, 42 Ill. 238, Rogers vs. Durant, 140 U. S. 298, Ct. 754.)

It will be observed that the section of the statute quoted confers power upon a notary public to protest inland bills of exchange, which, we have seen, embrace local bank checks. The right to recover protest fees is given by Sec. 6, c. 41, which declares that "it shall be lawful for any person or persons having a right to demand any sum of money upon any protested bank note, or bill of exchange as aforesaid, to commence and prosecute an action for principal, damages, interest and charges of protest against the drawers, makers or endorsers, jointly or severally or against either of them separately. And judgment shall and may be given for such principal, damages, charges and interest upon such principal, after the rate aforesaid, to the time of such judgment, together with costs of suit." In view of the statutory provision herein set out, the conclusion is irresistible that plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants the cost of protesting the check.

The judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings. Reversed and remanded.

CHECK—POWER OF DRAWER TO REVOKE—EFFECT OF DRAWER'S DEATH.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, December 12, 1901.

WEILAND'S ADMINISTRATOR vs. STATE NATIONAL BANK OF MAYSVILLE.

The drawer of a check may stop payment thereof at any time before the bank has incurred a liability thereon.*

The death of the drawer operates as a revocation of the authority of the bank to pay the check, and if the bank pays after notice of that fact, it does so at its peril.

This was an action by E. H. Roden, as administrator of Anthony Weiland, to recover the amount of a check for $199 drawn by him upon the State National Bank of Maysville, Ky., and $500 damages for the refusal of the bank to pay such check. The facts were that Weiland, shortly before his death, which occurred on August 19, 1900, drew his check for $500, dating it August

* This is the rule in all the States where the Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted. That statute provides that "a check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder, unless and until it accepts or certifies the check."

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20, and sent the same to the payee. Before this check was presented for payment, the administrator notified the bank of Weiland's death and instructed it not to pay the check. Notwithstanding this direction, the bank when such check was presented paid thereon the entire amount of Weiland's balance, to wit, $199. The administrator then drew his own check for such sum, and delivered it to another bank, and payment being refused, brought this suit.

Du Relle, *J.*, (omitting part of the opinion). It is contended for appellant that the death of the drawer revoked the check, and that the title and claim to the $199 vested in the appellant, the administrator. It is further contended that appellant, by actual notice to the appellee, revoked the check, and that the appellee was under no obligation to pay the check, and in fact protested it, and that it could not afterwards pay the $199, and thereby defeat appellant's right to collect the same. Dana vs. Bank, 13 Allen, 445, is cited by appellant. The main portion of the opinion in this case reads as follows: "This is an action by assignees in insolvency against a bank to recover the amount on deposit to the credit of the insolvent when the proceedings in insolvency were instituted, namely, October 7, 1865. The defense is payment of the balance of $1,060.90, to the holder of a check for $4,375 drawn September 23, and presented for payment and dishonored September 25. The next day the holder demanded payment of the actual balance, offering to indorse it on the check, and to leave that for a voucher. This was then refused. But on October 28 the bank did pay the amount on hand to the check holder, taking indemnity from him. We do not refer to the trustee process served on the bank, nor to the circumstance that many other checks were drawn, presented, and dishonored at the same time with the one upon which payment was subsequently made. These facts cannot aid the case of the bank, and might of themselves present serious difficulties in the way of establishing the defense relied upon, if it were not defeated upon other grounds. The question to be determined is whether there was an equitable assignment of the balance on deposit in favor of the holder of the check. If he was entitled in any form to enforce the appropriation of the deposit for his benefit, then the payment by the bank, although subsequent to the proceedings in insolvency, was justifiable, and constitutes a defense to this action.

In Bullard vs. Randall (1 Gray, 605), it was held that a check for a part of the drawer's funds in a bank constitutes no assignment until presented for payment and accepted by the bank. 'It was a draft on a bank at sight, for a fixed sum, payable out of a general deposit of the drawer, being a larger sum standing to his credit. Such an order is held not to be an assignment.' If the present check had been for less, instead of more, than the amount on deposit, that case would be an authority precisely in point; for equitable assignments are respected upon trustee process as fully as in proceedings in equity.

In Gibson vs. Cooke, 20 Pick. 15, it was held that an order upon a trustee by the *cestui que* trust to pay a sum larger than the amount of income in his hands when the order was made and presented, and not corresponding precisely with the amount payable on any one or more days when the installments of income were to be paid, did not constitute any equitable assignment, against the consent of the trustee. The result of this decision is to establish —what would seem to be clear on general principles—that the bank was under no obligation to pay a part of the check, when not possessed of funds suffi-

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cient to pay the whole. In the present instance there was at first no consent, but a refusal, to pay on account of the check the balance to the credit of the drawer. And this refusal continued until after the commencement of proceedings in insolvency, when the rights of the assignees had intervened, and it was out of the power of the bank and the check holder to make any arrangement to their prejudice.

The two authorities from our own Reports are, therefore, taken together, decisive against the theory that there was any equitable assignment in favor of the check holder in the present case. And it becomes unnecessary to decide whether a check drawn for the exact balance in a banker's hands is an equitable assignment thereof, with or without evidence that it was so intended by the parties. It may be observed that bills of exchange and checks do not stand on the footing of orders drawn upon a particular fund, with a manifested intention to create a lien thereupon, and that the tendency and preponderance of authorities seem in favor of the rule that neither a bill of exchange nor a check on a bank can operate as an assignment or appointment of the fund in the drawee's hands, or create any manner of lien upon it; in short, that the drawee owes no duty to the holder of either of these mercantile instruments previous to presentment and acceptance. This rule is supported by considerations of commercial convenience, and may be regarded as a corollary from the one, well established, that a bank having funds is liable in damages to a depositor for refusing to pay his check. It was said in Gibson vs. Cooke that 'a draft by the creditor on his debtor in the form of a bill of exchange, to the amount of the debt or the whole fund in his hands, is a good and valid assignment of the debt or fund.' But the remark, in the connection in which it stands, perhaps only means a draft on a particular fund; and, so qualified, it is undeniably correct. It is enough now to hold that a check drawn upon a bank for more than the amount of the drawer's funds on deposit creates no lien upon and gives the payee no right to the actual balance until the bank has agreed to pay it *pro tanto*."

As before stated, it is the contention of the appellant that the death of the drawer of the check, as a matter of law, countermanded or revoked the authority of the drawee to pay the check, unless it had been certified or accepted by the drawee. Several authorities are cited in support of this contention.

It is said in 2 Edw. Bills & N. p. 546, Sec. 739, that: "A draft that has not been accepted, and a bank check, should not be paid after notice from the drawer countermanding the authority, nor after the death of the drawer, which is a revocation of the authority. But, if the bank pay without knowledge of the drawer's death, it seems, the money cannot be recovered back, and there is no reasonable ground for holding the payment invalid. For the authority of an agent is presumed to continue until terminated by notice brought home to him, and the bank on which the check is drawn, having funds, is bound to pay the draft."

Byles, Bills & N. (7th Ed.) p. 20, in discussing the rights and liabilities of drawers and holders of checks, says: "The check is an absolute appropriation of a sum of money in the banker's hands to lie till called for; but by delay the holder takes the risk of the bank's failure, or revocation of their authority to pay by death of the drawer." On page 22 the same author says: "It has been said that the holder of an unpaid check, as assignee of the chose

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in action, has an equitable claim on the drawee, and, in the event of his bankruptcy, may prove under the fiat. But in America it has been held that a check is not an equitable transfer by the drawer of part of the debt due to him from the banker, and the decisions of the English courts are to the same effect"—citing the following cases: Bullard vs. Randall (1 Gray, 605); Shand vs. Du Buisson (L. R. 18 Eq. 283); Hopkinson vs. Forster (L. R. 19 Eq. 74); Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. First Nat. Bank of New Orleans (L. R. 6 H. L. 352).

It is further said: "It seems that the death of the drawer of a check is a countermand of the banker's authority to pay it, but that, if the banker do pay the check before notice of the death, the payment is good"—citing Tate vs. Hilbert, 2 Ves. Jr. 118.

It seems that the decision in Tate vs. Hilbert sustains the text above quoted. It is said in section 310, 1 Morse, Banks, that: "If the drawer has revoked the order before the bank has made payment or bound itself to pay, it must not pay; nor if the drawer is insane, and the bank knows of it (if the bank pays in ignorance of the insanity, it will be a good payment), or if the drawer is dead, not being a corporation or a firm (it is to be hoped that this law of revocation by death as to checks will be changed by statute); and the payments made will be appropriated in their order, the first sum drawn being deemed a payment *pro tanto* of the first sum deposited, even though some of the items of the account were trust moneys."

As to revocation of a check, we find the law thus stated in 5 Enc. Am. & Eng. Law (2d Ed.) 1079: "The drawer, as between the bank and himself, has the right to countermand the payment of a check before it is paid, and takes upon himself the consequences of his act. But he has no right to recall the check after it has been paid to one who took it in good faith and for value, nor can his banker do so for him. And when the check has been certified the authority as well as the responsibility of the drawer ceases, and he cannot countermand it. The same effect is produced when the law intervenes and attaches or sequesters the funds. The insolvency of the drawer, when brought to the notice of the drawee, acts as a revocation of the check. There is no express adjudication on this point, but the text writers, with perhaps one or two exceptions, state that the death of the drawer countermands or revokes the authority of the drawee to pay the check, unless it has been certified. It is generally accepted, however, that the bank will be protected if it pays checks in ignorance of the death of the drawer."

It was held by the supreme court in Tramell vs. Bank (11 Ky. Law Rep. 900), that a check is simply a written order of a depositor to his bank to make a certain payment. It is executory, and as such it is, of course, revokable at any time before the bank has paid, or committed itself to pay. It is further stated in the opinion that a check is an assignment of the funds of the drawer to the amount of the check, which assignment is complete upon the presentation of the check; and, if the bank improperly refuses payment, that the holder may sue the bank is a well-settled law of this State. But the check is no assignment to the bank until notice is given to it. The drawer may, in the interim between the delivery to the payee and its presentation for payment, draw his deposit from the bank and place it to the credit of another person, or incumber it so as to defeat the check; and we can, therefore, see no good reason why, as between the immediate parties to the check (where

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innocent parties are not affected), the drawer may not revoke or countermand it.

We are referred to the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, which held that the drawer of a check cannot revoke payment, and that the bank, if it had the funds, must pay it when presented. But it seems to us, both upon principle and the decided weight of authority, that the risk is the other way. Morse, in his work on Banks and Banking (section 397), referring to the Illinois case with disapproval, says: "The current of authority is very strong to the effect that the drawer may countermand." 1 Morse, Banks, Sec. 398, in discussing the question under consideration, says: "The remark once fell from Judge Story, in the oft-cited Matter of Brown, that the drawer of a check had no right to countermand payment at the bank. It was obvious from the context that the Judge referred rather to the moral right than to the legal right. He meant simply that a debtor who had given to his creditor a check in payment of his debt had no right toward that creditor, 'right' being considered as a matter of right to the check. The language of the judge, taken in isolation from the circumstances of the case and from the remainder of the opinion, seems to admit a different meaning, and is therefore capable of the misinterpretation and misuse which have been sometimes feebly attempted. But, if such a misunderstanding is possible, still the authorities to the contrary effect are numerous, and leave no shadow of doubt upon the point."

In further support of the above quotation the learned writer cites with approval the case of Gibson vs. Minet, 2 Bing. 7. Gibson executed the following writing: "Waterford, July, 1822. I request you to hold over £400 from my private account to the disposal of J. Mintern & Co. Wm. Gibson." This order was addressed to Messrs. Minet & Stride. This order was delivered to a partner in the house of Mintern & Co. on July 8, and to Minet & Stride on July 13. The drawer had funds to his credit to the amount called for. Upon the receipt of it, one of the bankers wrote upon the debit side of Gibson's account: "N. B. By Mr. Gibson's letter of July 8, 1822, £400 is to be held at the disposal of Messrs. J. Mintern & Co." Mintern & Co. were customers with the same banker. On March 19, 1823, Gibson notified the bankers that he countermanded the order. The bankers immediately notified Mintern & Co., and desired instructions. Mintern & Co. replied, requiring that the amount be carried to their credit, and the bankers complied, and notified Gibson. The jury found that the order to the bankers was executory, and had not been acted upon at the time of the countermand, and the Court held that the countermand was therefore in season, and good. Another recent English case also well illustrates the operation of the doctrine of this section. A debtor gave a check in payment of his indebtedness. Before presentation of the check, garnishee process was served on him in the suit against the payee. The drawer at once countermanded his check, and directed that it should not be paid. The Court held that by this stopping payment on the check the original debt from the drawer to the payee was revived, and was held by the garnishee process. It is further said in reference to the right of the drawer to countermand the check as follows: "This right he possesses until the bank has paid it out, or promised or become bound to pay it out, upon some order emanating from him, and presented for payment or acceptance at the bank counter, or until the operation of law

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intervenes by reason of some process. It is a matter of no consequence how many checks are, with the knowledge of the bank, outstanding in the hands of his creditors at the time of his counter direction or demand of payment of the whole fund to himself. The bank is not, and has no right to constitute itself, the agent of those parties. It not only owes them no duty, but it has not even any legal power to act in their behalf."

It may be conceded that the Supreme Court of Illinois has announced a different doctrine from the foregoing; also that Daniel on Negotiable Instruments seems to be in accord with the doctrine announced by the Illinois Supreme Court; but it seems to us that the great weight of authority is against the conclusions of the Illinois court and Mr. Daniel.

It will be seen from the opinion in the case of Lester vs. Given (8 Bush, 357) that the court incidentally recognizes the right of the drawer to revoke the check before its presentation for payment; and, besides, the question of revocation or death of the drawer is not discussed or considered in the opinion. Nor have we been referred to any case in which the precise facts existed as appear in the case at bar.

The case of Dana vs. Bank (13 Allen, 445) conclusively settles the question adversely to the contention of appellee. It will be seen in the case at bar that before the check became payable, and before presentation, the drawer died, and that the check was for $360, and the only amount of money in the bank due to the drawer was $199. And it is averred in the petition that on August 21, at the time the check was presented, the plaintiff notified the bank of the death of the drawer and forbade the payment of the check, and that the appellee bank protested the check, but afterwards paid the $199 thereon, and afterwards plaintiff drew the check upon the bank, which the bank refused to pay. The right of a bank to refuse to pay a check drawn for a larger sum than it has funds of the drawer seems to be admitted and sustained by all the authorities. The bank in this case exercised that privilege, but afterwards undertoook to revoke its action and pay part of the check. We think it clear that the bank had no such authority. The great weight of authority seems to be that the drawer may at any time revoke the payment of a check before its presentation and demand for payment. The decided weight of authority is that the death of the drawer operates as a revocation of the check; but, if the check be paid by the bank before notice of the death of the drawer, it seems that the payment will be held valid. It may also be well to remember that the giving of a check does not pay or extinguish a debt due from the drawer to the payee until the check is actually paid, unless it is specially agreed by the parties that the check is accepted in satisfaction of the debt. The bank is, in a sense, the agent of the depositor, and must at all times obey the order or direction of the depositor, unless other legal rights have intervened. It may be true that the drawer who gives a check and then countermands the payment may be guilty of a moral wrong towards the payee. It may sometimes happen that a revocation of a check by death will result in loss or inconvenience to the payee. But such things cannot change, and ought not to change, the well-settled rule of law governing such transactions. Commercial business and the convenience of banks and depositors seem to require the enforcement and maintenance of the law as herein indicated.

It results from the foregoing that the court erred in sustaining the demur-

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rer to the petition. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to overrule the demurrer, and for proceedings consistent herewith.

Paynter, C. J., not sitting.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—POWERS OF INSOLVENT BANK.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, December 4, 1901.

TECUMSEH NATIONAL BANK vs. CHAMBERLAIN BANKING HOUSE, *et al.*

A bank examiner, who takes charge of the assets of a National bank under the directions of the Comptroller, is not the agent for the bank in such negotiation as the bank may be permitted to enter into with a view to the resumption of business.

In this case the plaintiff in error, Edith R. Chamberlain, sought to recover certain securities, which she had assigned to the Tecumseh National Bank, and which assignment she alleged to have been procured by the misrepresentations, among others, of a National bank examiner who was at that time in possession of the bank, under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEDGWICK, *C.* (omitting part of the opinion): when the friends of Mrs. Chamberlain went to the examiner for information, they did so at their own risk, and cannot hold the bank responsible for his statements.

It is very clear that Mr. Griffith was not the agent of the bank in the transaction in question. "He had no authority, as such [examiner], to act for the bank in any manner, and could not bind it by any act done or undertaken in its behalf. He represented a department of the Government which supervises and controls the banks as to whether in certain cases they shall do business at all or not; but it does none for them, other than to wind up their affairs for their creditors. The examiner makes report to that department to furnish a basis for action with reference to the continuance of the banks in business. His reports might be favorable or otherwise, as any advice he should give might be followed. He doubtless acted for the best interests of the creditors of the bank in giving this advice, but what was done in following it had no more effect than as if it had been done without it." (Witters vs. Sowles [C. C.] 32 Fed. 764.)

The appointment of a Receiver does not work a dissolution of the corporation. (First Nat. Bank vs. Pahquioque Nat. Bank, 14 Wall. 383.) The authority of its officers is not destroyed, but partially suspended; and the result of the proceedings may be that the corporation is dissolved, or its powers fully restored, and this will depend upon conditions as they may be developed, or may be brought about, by prompt action on the part of those interested in the bank. In the meantime the examiner, from the time he takes possession, has certain designated powers and duties. He must take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of the association, and may collect the debts due and claims belonging to it, but he is given no general powers to act for the corporation.

When he stated to Mr. Chamberlain's advisers that he wanted the liabilities of Russell & Holmes provided for, and that arrangements were being made to induce the Comptroller to authorize the bank to resume business, and that he wanted to make as good showing to the Comptroller to that end as possible, he was acting in the line of his duty, and no one could possibly be deceived in regard to his position in the matter. And when he further stated to Mrs.

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Chamberlain's advisers that everything had been straightened up at the bank, that she would not lose the stock, that the paper it was to secure had been passed upon by the directors and said to be good, and other representations in regard to the condition and value of the securities that had been turned over to the bank by Russell & Holmes, Mrs. Chamberlain's advisers must have known the capacity in which he was acting, and that he had no authority to bind the bank by statements of that character, and had no knowledge in regard to the condition and value of the securities, except that they had been passed upon by the directors; and they were bound to know, and must certainly, under the circumstances, in fact have known, that Mrs. Chamberlain, if she furnished these securities, was furnishing them to Mr. Russell, that her contract was entirely with him, and that the transactions were had for the purpose of enabling Russell & Holmes to so far make good their default with the bank as to make it proper and safe on the part of the Comptroller to authorize the bank to resume business.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST NATIONAL BANK—APPLICATION OF FEDERAL STATUTE IN CASE OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK.

New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, December, 1901.

HENRY VAN REED vs. THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The provision of section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against a National bank or its property before final judgment in any suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court, applies to National banks generally whether solvent or insolvent.

Section 5242 of the Revised Statutes was not repealed by section 4 of the act of July 12, 1882.

LAUGHLIN, *J.:* The action is brought to recover for legal services, the plaintiff being the assignee of the claim. The warrant of attachment was granted on the ground that the action is on contract to recover a sum of money from a foreign corporation. The defendant appeared specially and moved to vacate the warrant of attachment on the ground that it was issued in violation of section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides as follows: "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; and 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."

There being no evidence that the defendant is insolvent, its solvency is to be presumed. (Market National Bank of New York vs. Pacific National Bank of Boston, 64 How. Pr. 1.)

It was held in Robinson vs. National Bank of Newberne (81 N. Y. 385)

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that this statute does not prohibit the issuing of an attachment against a solvent National bank; and in Raynor vs. Pacific National Bank (93 N. Y. 371) the court held that the effect of the statute was to prohibit an attachment against a National bank which was insolvent or had committed an act of insolvency.

Subsequent to these decisions, Chief Justice WAITE, in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter (124 U. S. 721), in construing section 5242 of the United States Revised Statutes, after stating that said section was a re-enactment of Section 52 of the original act (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 115) and the amendment of Section 57 adopted in 1873 consolidated, said: "The fact that the amendment of 1873 in relation to attachments and injunctions in the State courts was a made part of section 5242 shows the opinion of the revisers and of Congress that it was germane to the other provision incorporated in that section, and was intended as an aid to the enforcement of the principle of equality among the creditors of an insolvent bank. But however that may be, it is clear to our minds that, as it stood originally as part of section 57 after 1873, and as it stands now in the Revised Statutes, it operates as a prohibition upon all attachments against National banks under the authority of the State courts. That was evidently its purpose when first enacted, for then it was part of a section which, while providing for suits in the courts of the United States or of the State, as the plaintiff might elect, declared in express terms that if the suit was begun in a State court no attachment should issue until after judgment. The form of its re-enactment in the Revised Statutes does not change its meaning in this particular. It stands now, as it did originally, as the paramount law of the land that attachments shall not issue from State courts against National banks, and writes into all State attachment laws an exception in favor of National banks. Since the act of 1873 all the attachment laws of the State must be read as if they contained a provision in express terms that they were not to apply to suits against a National bank."

That was a suit in equity by the Receiver of a National bank against attaching creditors and sureties on bonds given by the bank, to dissolve attachments, to reduce to his possession securities held by the sureties for their protection against liability and to restrain the attachment creditors from enforcing the attachment bonds on the ground that the attachments were unauthorized, illegal and void. At the time the attachments were issued the bank was embarrassed, its doors were closed and it was in charge of a bank examiner. It is, therefore, contended that the question as to whether this statute prohibited attachments against solvent National banks was not necessarily involved in the decision of the case. While this may be conceded, it is evident that the opinion relates to National banks generally, whether solvent or insolvent, and seems to have been intended as an authoritative construction of the statute.

We do not find that this case has been modified or distinguished by the Supreme Court. In Earle vs. Pennsylvania (178 U. S. 449), which was not an action against a National bank, but was a case where an attachment had been issued against the bank as garnishee, Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "Sections 5234, 5235 and 5236 above quoted have reference to the affairs and property of National banks in the hands of Receivers and the administration of its assets by the Comptroller; the words in

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section 5242, '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,' are to be construed in connection with the previous parts of the same section declaring null and void certain transfers, assignments, deposits and payments made after the commission by the bank 'of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof,' with the intent to prevent the application of the bank's assets in the manner prescribed by Congress, or with a view to the preference by the bank of one creditor to another. Whatever may be the scope of section 5242, an attachment sued out against the bank as *garnishee* is not an attachment against the bank or its property, nor a suit against it, within the meaning of that section. It is an attachment to reach the property or interests held by the bank for others."

In that opinion no reference was made to the case of Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter (*supra*), and we think, therefore, that the court did not intend to modify or limit its former decision. The appellant relies on the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. Fidelity National Bank (49 Hun, 607; 112 N. Y. 667), which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals without an opinion on the authority of Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter; but it appears from an examination of the record in the former case that the bank was insolvent at the time the attachment was issued, and that the motion to vacate the attachment was made by its Receiver. The case fell clearly within the doctrine previously announced by the Court of Appeals in Raynor vs. Pacific National Bank (*supra*).

Under these circumstances the mere fact that the affirmance of the order vacating the attachment was placed upon the authority of Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter (*supra*) is no indication that the Court of Appeals intended to overrule its former decision and acquiesce fully in the broad construction of the statute by the Supreme Court of the United States. We have, therefore, no controlling precedent in this State since the Federal decision last mentioned. Our attention has not been called to any case arising since the decision of Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter (*supra*), where the highest court of any State has attempted to distinguish or refrain from following the opinion there delivered. We find on investigation that the question has frequently arisen since that decision, and the courts have universally adopted the opinion of the supreme court as an authoritative construction of the statute in question. (First Nat. Bank of Kasson vs. La Due, 39 Minn. 415 [1888]; Safford vs. First Nat. Bank of Plattsburgh, 61 Vt. 373 [1889]; Planters' Loan and Sav. Bank vs. Berry, 91 Ga. 264 ; 18 S. E. Rep. 137 [1893]; Freeman Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Bank of Republic, 160 Mass. 398 [1894]; Garner vs. Second Nat. Bank of Providence, 66 Fed. Rep. 369 ; Rosenheim R. E. Co. vs. Southern Nat. Bank, 46 S. W. Rep. 1026 [Tenn. Ch. App. 1897]; Hazen & Quimby vs. Lyndonville Bank, 70 Vt. 543 [1898]; Dennis vs. First Nat. Bank of Seattle, 127 Cal. 453 [Jan. 1900].

The Revised Statues were approved on June 22, 1874. The provisions of section 5,242, except the clause prohibiting attachments, injunctions and executions, were a re-enactment of section 52 of the National Currency Act of 1864 (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 115). The clause relating to attachments, injunctions and executions was first enacted by the act of Congress of March 3, 1873 [17 U. S. Stat. at Large, 603). By that act section 57 of the National

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Currency Act of 1864 was amended by adding thereto the clause in question in the following form : "And provided further, that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court." Said section 57, at the time this amendment was engrafted thereon, read as follows : "And be it further enacted, that suits, actions and proceedings against any association under this act may be had in any circuit, district or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established, or in any State, county or municipal court in the county or city in which said association is located, having jurisdiction in similar cases: Provided, however, that all proceedings to enjoin the Comptroller under this act shall be had in a circuit, district or Territorial Court of the United States held in the district in which the association is located." (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 116.)

It appears clearly that after this amendment and prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes the State courts were absolutely prohibited from issuing an attachment, injunction or execution against a National bank prior to judgment, regardless of its solvency or insolvency. The subsequent enactment of this clause in section 5,242 was not intended to modify such prohibition. (Freeman Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Bank of Republic, *supra ;* Planters' Loan and Sav. Bank vs. Berry, *supra ;* Pacific National Bank vs. Mixter, *supra.*)

It is conceded that section 5,242 has not been expressly repealed, but it is contended by the respondent that the clause under consideration has been repealed by implication by section 4 of the act of Congress of July 12, 1882 (22 U. S. Stat. at Large, 162), which provides as follows : "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 : "Provided, however, 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."

This statute is not inconsistent with the clause of section 5,242 prohibiting the issue of warrants of attachment, injunctions and executions against National banks by the State courts before judgment. The act of 1882 was intended to prescribe the forum for litigations by and against National banks, and does not relate to provisional remedies to be had in such actions. It was designed to prescribe the place where and the courts in which such actions may be prosecuted, but it was not intended to regulate the procedure in the actions when brought. (Raynor vs. Pacific Nat. Bank, 93 N. Y. 371 ; Petri vs. Com. Nat. Bank of Chicago, 142 U. S. 644; Freeman Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Bank of Republic, *supra.*)

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These views lead to the conclusion that the order appealed from should be reversed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements, and the warrant of attachment vacated, with ten dollars costs.

Patterson and McLaughlin, *JJ.*, concurred; Van Brunt, *P. J.*, and O'Brien, *J.*, dissented.

Order reversed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements, and attachment vacated, with ten dollars costs.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

CORPORATIONS—TRUST COMPANIES—INSOLVENCY—PREFERRED CREDITORS—INTEREST ON CLAIM—SETTLEMENT—WAIVER—ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Where the charter of a trust company provided that on dissolution of the corporation debts due from it as trustee, guardian, Receiver, or depository of money in court, or Savings bank funds, should have a preference, the creditors so preferred are entitled to legal interest on their claims as against general creditors of the corporation on dissolution, though they received less than legal interest while the corporation was a going concern, though the application of the rule will exhaust the fund.

Where preferred creditors of a trust company, who were legally entitled, under the company's charter, to legal interest on their claims, have accepted and receipted for the principal of their claims, they are not thereafter entitled to interest thereon.

An attorney who has rendered general legal services for a corporation which has become insolvent is not to be treated as a preferred creditor, the service not being rendered in an action or proceeding, nor increasing the fund in the hands of a Receiver, nor being a lien on the fund.

People vs. American Loan and Trust Co. 73 N. Y. Supp. 584.

LIBEL—PUBLICATION BY ATTORNEY—EXCEEDING AUTHORITY—INSTRUCTION—PRIVATE BANKER—ACCEPTING DEPOSITS WHEN INSOLVENT.

Where the attorney for the creditors' committee of an insolvent bank was authorized to publish an expert's statement as to the condition of the bank, and in connection therewith he published alleged libelous matter, the committee will not be responsible for such libel, the publication not being within the scope of the attorney's employment.

In an action for libel for the publication of a statement that plaintiff had committed crimes in the conduct of a certain private bank, it was shown that deposits were received when the bank was known to be insolvent. The jury were instructed that plaintiff's alleged crime was defined by Pen. Code, Sec. 601, which provides that an officer, agent, teller, or clerk of any bank or banking association, and every individual who receives deposits knowing that such bank or banker is insolvent, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 609 prescribes that any person engaged in banking, not subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, and not required to report to such Superintendent, who uses an office sign indicating that such office is a bank, is guilty of a misdemeanor. *Held*, that section 601 relates only to a bank or banker

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subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, and not to a private banker, and hence the instruction of the court was erroneous.

Hall vs. Baker, *et al.* 72 N. Y. Supp. 965.

NATIONAL BANKS—ATTACHMENT—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—SOLVENCY—REPEAL OF STATUTE.

Rev. St. U. S. Sec. 5242, providing that all transfers of evidence of debt owing to a National bank; all assignments of mortgages, etc., in its favor; all deposits for its use or the use of a shareholder or creditor; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets as prescribed, or with the view of a preference to a creditor, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be void, and that no attachment shall be issued against such association until final judgment—prohibits attachments against such banks before judgment, whether solvent or insolvent.

Rev. St. U. S. Sec. 5242 was not repealed by implication by Act Cong. July 12, 1882 (22 Stat. 102), relating to the extension of succession of National banking associations, and declaring that they shall continue as the same association, provided that jurisdiction for suits by or against them, except between them and the United States, shall be the same as for suits by or against other banks not organized under any law of the United States, and which do, or might do, banking business where such National bank may be doing business when such suit may be begun, and declaring all laws inconsistent therewith repealed.

Van Reed vs. People's Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Pa. 73 N. Y. Supp. 514.

PLEDGE—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK—ASSIGNMENT IN BLANK—KNOWLEDGE OF PLEDGEE.

Where a Cashier obtained a loan from the bank, giving as security a certificate of stock indorsed in blank by the owner, without any notice to the bank of defect in the title of the Cashier to the stock, it obtained a good title as against the person to whom the certificate was originally issued, and who had lost the same.

Where a Cashier of a bank pledges a certificate of stock indorsed in blank to secure a loan to him, the bank was not chargeable with the knowledge of the Cashier that he had no authority to pledge such stock.

Brady vs. Mt. Morris Bank, 73 N. Y. Supp. 532.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

PROMISSORY NOTE—HOLDER IN DUE COURSE—FORGED SIGNATURE OF MAKER—OBLIGATION OF ENDORSER.

CHOQUETTE vs. LE CLAIRE (Quebec S. C. Reports, Vol. 19, page 521).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Choquette was the holder in due course of a promissory note for $250, made by Mme. M. Marquis *per pro.* G. Marquis in favor of S. D. Marquis and endorsed by the latter and by the defendant Le Claire. Suit was brought against Le Claire upon this note and he pleaded that he was merely an endorser for the accommodation of S. D. Marquis and that the signature of the maker was a forgery.

JUDGMENT: In an action at the instance of a holder in due course of a promissory note, an endorser is not permitted to question the validity of the note nor the regularity of the holder's title. In endorsing he engages to indemnify the subsequent holder and it is of no consequence whether he indorses for value or for accommodation. Endorsement is a guarantee of title to a subsequent holder although the endorser may himself be without recourse against a previous party to the note because of forgery or some other radical defect in the note. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, protest fees, interest and costs.

BROKER AND CLIENT—BREACH OF CONTRACT TO CARRY OVER THE STOCKS—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

MICHAEL vs. HART & CO. (1901, II K. B., Page 867).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: In April, 1901, the plaintiff opened an account with the defendants, who were stock-brokers, and employed them to buy certain stocks and shares for him, which when bought he deposited with them to secure any balance which might from time to time be due on account between them. On May 11 it was agreed that certain contracts for the purchase of various stocks which had been bought for Michael's account for the Stock Exchange settlement of the middle of May, should be held over until the next settlement on May 28, and 29. In breach of this agreement, however, Hart & Co. wrongfully sold the stocks on May 16 and closed their account with the plaintiff, in order, as they alleged, to satisfy a balance which they claimed to be due them. The plaintiffs thereupon brought action for breach of contract and claimed to be credited with the highest prices at which the said stocks could have been realized at any time up to May 29. The defendants, while admitting their legal liability to pay damages, claimed that these damages should be assessed either at the date of the breach of contract on May 16 or at the termination of the account on May 29.

JUDGMENT (WILLS, *J.*): The defendants wrongfully repudiated their contract, and as wrong-doers every presumption is to be made against them. On the cases, the plaintiff is entitled to all the advantages which might have been his had the contract been carried out, and among these advantages was the right to sell the shares held for him at any time he chose up to May 29. While it is hardly possible that the plaintiff would have instructed the selling of the various stocks at the highest prices obtainable up to May 29, the law has never shut out the possibility of his doing so where there has been a wrongful breach of contract, and the plaintiff is therefore entitled to damages assessed at the highest prices which were obtainable during the period during which he had the option of selling.

PROMISSORY NOTE—NECESSITY FOR PROTEST—NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

COUNSELL vs. LIVINGSTONE (C. L. J., Vol. 37, Page 824).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Two of the defendants, being husband and wife, were sued as endorsers of a promissory note for $3,500. This note was not formally protested for non-payment, but on the day after its dishonor the following letter was sent addressed to the husband only:

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"I beg to advise you that Mr. T. C. Livingstone's note for $3,500 in your favor and endorsed by yourself and wife and held by our estate, was due yesterday. As I have not received renewal, kindly see that same is forwarded with check for discount, as there is no surplus on hand."

JUDGMENT (FALCONBRIDGE, *C. J.*): Held, that this letter mailed the day following the due date was a sufficient notice of dishonor to the endorser to whom it was addressed and also to his wife, whose agent in the transaction he was shown to be.

BANK IN LIQUIDATION—LIQUIDATOR'S STATUS TO SUE IN HIS OWN NAME—RIGHT OF CREDITOR OF DEFUNCT BANK TO INTERVENE.

KENT, *et al.* VS. LA COMMUNANTE DES SŒURS DE LA CHARITE DE LA PROVIDENCE ET LES SŒURS DE LA CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME ET BASTIEN (intervenor).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The plaintiffs were the liquidators of the insolvent Banque Ville Marie under an order of the court made on August 10, 1899, and brought suit against the defendants upon a promissory note for $20,000. This note was dated July, 1, 1899, payable one month after date to the Banque Ville Marie. The petition for the winding-up order was launched on August 8, after the maturity of the note and the order appointing the plaintiffs as liquidators was made on August 10.

This action was brought in the name of the plaintiffs as liquidators and not in the name of the Banque Ville Marie, and it was objected on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiffs had no status to bring the action.

JUDGMENT: The Dominion Winding-Up Act (R. S. C. Ch. 129) allows the liquidators appointed under it to sue the debtors of the bank or company in liquidation either in their own name or that of the bank or company upon obtaining the consent of the court to the proposed action. But here the right of action accrued to the bank before it went into liquidation and not to the liquidators, and they, occupying that position only for the ends of the liquidation, have no status to sue in their own name. The action ought to have been brought in the name of the Banque Ville Marie.

As to the intervention of Bastien the court held that the creditor of a bank in liquidation could intervene in an action commenced by the liquidators against a debtor of the bank by following up and continuing the action at his own expense where the plaintiffs neglect to proceed with diligence and to invoke requisite measures in the interest of creditors. But where the plaintiffs have asked for a dismissal of the action for special and sufficient reasons after having answered the defendant's plea, a creditor can not force the defendants to engage in another contestation by the same means and on the same subject-matter.

The intervenor's claim was dismissed on the facts of the case with costs.

PROMISSORY NOTE—APPLICATION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

FARMER VS. ELLIS (37 C. L. J., page 345).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was an application for summary judgment before trial on a promissory note. In answer to the application, the maker and one of the endorsers filed affidavits that they were induced to become parties to the note by the fraudulent misrepresentations of their co-defendants.

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JUDGMENT: Under the authority of sub-section 2, section 30 of the Bills of Exchange Act these two defendants are entitled to unconditional leave to defend notwithstanding that the plaintiff has filed an affidavit that he was the holder for value without notice. Sub-section 2 reads as follows: "And every holder of a bill is *prima facie* deemed to be a holder in due course; but if, in an action on a bill, it is admitted or proved that the acceptance, issue subsequent negotiation of the bill is affected with fraud, duress, or force and fear, or illegality, the burden of proof that he is such holder in due course shall be on him, unless and until he proves that, subsequent to the alleged fraud or illegality, value has in good faith been given for the bill by some other holder in due course."

COMPANY—SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK—NECESSITY FOR ALLOTMENT BEFORE SUBSCRIPTION IS BINDING

THE NELSON COKE AND GAS COMPAFY vs. PELLATT.

STATEMENT OF FACTS: On September 1, 1899, the defendant subscribed for shares in the plaintiff company by agreement covenanting with the company and the directors to accept the same when allotted, and pay as calls might be made. This action was brought in respect of the said subscription for the sum of $10,000 due thereon. Several letters were sent from the plaintiff company to the defendant requesting payment of this sum, and the defendant kept putting off payment but never objected to pay, although he sent no reply to these several letters. On November 15 the defendant wrote to the company, saying: "I desire hereby to formally withdraw the offer which I made in the subscription book to take certain shares of the capital stock in your company." On November 28 the company, through its solicitors, wrote to the defendant demanding payment for the sum and threatened legal proceedings if not made. No notice either from the solicitors or from the company had been given that allotment of stock had been made and the company seemed to rely on the liability as one arising entirely out of the agreement. And it was proved to the satisfaction of the trial judge that up to November 15 there had been no allotment of shares.

JUDGMENT (LOUNT, *J.*): I am of the opinion on the authorities that until the allotment of shares in pursuance of the subscription the plaintiff had the right to withdraw such offer. That is, that the subscription for stock in the subscription book of the company amounts merely to an offer and is not a completed contract until shares have been alloted in pursuance of it. The ordinary principle of the law of contract applies that an offer may be withdrawn at any time until its acceptance.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

ISSUANCE OF BANK STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 15, 1903.

SIR: I have been sued as administrator upon a promissory note given by my intestate in payment for bank stock. The stock was purchased directly from the bank. It was transferred in accordance with the sale upon the books of the bank, but no certificate was ever issued to my intestate. The directors have exercised control of the stock, receiving dividends and paying taxes thereon until after my appointment. My defense for the estate to the note is want of consideration. Is it a valid defense? ADMINISTRATOR.

Answer.—No, we think not. The legal title to the shares, as evidenced by the books, being in the estate, their title was not changed by the mere fact that they were left in the control of the directors.

BANK'S LIEN ON STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HARRISBURG, Pa., January 18, 1902.

SIR: My father was a stockholder in a bank located near here. At the time of his death in October last, he was an indorser on a note taken by the bank. The note did not mature till after my father's death, and then it was impossible to collect from the maker. The bank claims that under the provision of its charter it has a lien on my father's stock for the amount of the note. Can it maintain such a lien under the circumstances? J. L. B.

Answer.—There is no question but that it can. The indorsement of the note gave the bank an inchoate right to his stock, under the provisions of its charter giving a lien on its stock held by the debtor, though the pledge of it to the bank did not become absolute until the debt became payable.

CASHIER ESTOPPED TO DENY AGENCY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CARTHAGE, Mo., January 25, 1902.

SIR: Will you please answer the following question to settle a friendly dispute, involving a very small amount, but quite an important principle. Bonds are left with a bank to negotiate, the commission to be paid therefor being thoroughly understood. The Cashier while on a vacation negotiated the bonds and claims, as a matter of right, the commissions. Is he right? VICE-PRESIDENT.

Answer.—No; he is estopped from denying his agency, and as a mere agent, his principal is entitled to the profits.

CLAIM OF EXTRA COMPENSATION BY PRESIDENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., January 2, 1902.

SIR: The directors of a bank at a regular meeting appointed its President, Cashier and a director a committee on alterations of a building bought by the bank. At a subsequent meeting, complaint being made that nobody was attending to the work, the President after consultation with the other members of the committee, and with knowledge of the director but without any other vote having been passed upon the subject, devoted all his time, except what was required for his duties as President, to superintend the work for a period of six months. If he had not done so, it would have been necessary to employ a superintendent. Can he recover for this extra work as a matter of law? M. F. C.

Answer.—No.

CONTRACT AS TO SALARY OF OFFICER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: JACKSON, Mich., January 20, 1902.

SIR: The directors of a bank, by vote, fixed the salary of the President at $400 a year, for which he served for four years, then demanded an increase of salary, and verbally resigned the office. A committee of conference reported at a subsequent directors' meeting that he would not serve as President unless his salary was $2,000. After this report, the directors passed a vote fixing the salary at $400; and, at their next meeting, a vote was passed approving the record of the last meeting; plaintiff, in ignorance of these votes, came into the meeting and presided, saying: "At your request, and upon the assurance that the salary shall be arranged to my satisfaction, I withdraw my resignation." Nothing was said in reply by any of the directors; and the President continued to act as such four months longer, when, there having been no other vote taken fixing his salary, he resigned, and his resignation was accepted. Can he recover for the four months on the basis of $2,000, as he claims he understood the directors to agree to when he withdrew his resignation? INQUIRER.

Answer.—No; there was no mutuality to the contract to that effect. It takes two to make a contract.

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LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NILES, Mich., January 9, 1902.

SIR: Since the disastrous failure here of the First National Bank there has been a constant turmoil, and directors and stockholders are threatened with all kinds of litigation. The Cashier had been keeping up the amount of assets in the bank by forging paper and this had been going on for more than a year. The directors received no pay, but conscientiously attended to their duties. As they suspected nothing was wrong, they made their investigations on the basis that the paper was as represented by the Cashier, their only seeming failure being that they did not carry their investigations outside the bank. Are the directors liable personally? FARMER.

Answer.—A director of a bank, whose services are gratuitous, and whose duties are to attend the bank once or twice a week to assist in discounting paper, to see how much money there is to loan, and to count the cash on hand, and examine the bills receivable and securities to see whether they correspond with the statements furnished by the officers, does not owe the creditors of the bank such care as a reasonably prudent man exercises in his own business, but is amenable only for fraud, or for such gross negligence as amounts to fraud.

AGREEMENTS TO TAKE STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: OAKLAND, Cal., January, 13, 1902.

SIR: Some time ago the depositors of a membership Savings bank, which was in need of funds, met and agreed to reorganize as a capital bank, whereupon subscription books were opened, the old depositors being preferred in the right to subscribe for stock, and their subscriptions being made payable by the funds in the Savings bank. A large amount of stock was taken in this manner, amounting nearly to the amount of the bank's deposits, and such subscribers before all of the stock was taken, incorporated and organized the bank, and proceeded to operate it. These subscriptions were unconditional in form, and soon thereafter the bank suspended, and turned over its assets to a board of directors for liquidation. The board collected the assets and proceeded to pay dividends on deposits, excluding such as had been applied in payment for stock. Eighteen months after this certain stockholders set up the claim that they made their subscriptions conditional on the subscription of the entire capital of the bank, and asked to be relegated to their rights as depositors. They had acted at stockholders' meetings on several occasions. Is their claim tenable? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—No; they have estopped themselves to set up any claim of this kind.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCES BEFORE ASSIGNMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: GATE CITY, Ga., January, 11, 1902.

SIR: About two hours before the making of a deed of assignment by the B bank, for the benefit of creditors, the Cashier gave orders for the transfer of moneys belonging to the bank to the W bank. This was done without any understanding with the W bank. About an hour afterwards and before the assignment, the Cashier transferred to the President of the W bank in person certain notes, and the latter was then informed of the proposed assignment. Acting for certain creditors I garnished the money in the hands of the W bank. On the trial of the case the Cashier testified that he considered the bank solvent at the time, and the consideration of these transfers was indebtedness of the insolvent bank to the W bank, but the Cashier could not give the amount of the debt, nor remember whether any balance was struck. There was a verdict by the jury against me and I have appealed. My contention is that under the facts as stated, and they are the substance of all that can be gleaned from the record as printed, that the court should have directed a verdict for my client. Can you cite me to any similar cases? I send you a copy of the record. G. N. C.

Answer.—No, we cannot, for the reason that digests are not easy to refer to in searching for given sets of facts. The question was whether such transfers were within the inhibition of your Code, Section 4429 providing that all conveyances of effects made by any bank in contemplation of insolvency, or after insolvency, except for the benefit of all the creditors, shall, unless made to an innocent purchaser for a valuable consideration, and without notice of

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the condition of the bank, be void. We think the evidence was sufficient to take the case to the jury.

FORGED PAPER IN HANDS OF BONA-FIDE HOLDER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CARROLTON, Ill., January 7, 1902.

SIR: This bank issued a certificate of deposit to "James Freemann," receiving his signature, which was placed on its books. The bank mailed the certificate to the payee in Iowa, but it was received by another who forged the payee's name, and negotiated it to a *bona-fide* purchaser for value, and it was thereafter successively indorsed several times before its presentation to the bank. The last holder obtained payment thereof, the forgery being unknown. The forged name contained only one "n." Can the bank recover this money of the last holder? G. W.

Answer.—The last holder being a *bona-fide* purchaser for value, is not liable to refund the money to the bank.

QUESTION AS TO SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 28, 1902.

SIR: This bank is the depository of Receivers appointed for a certain railway company. The insolvent railway company deposited here before the Receivers were appointed, and the latter took over by order of the court the deposit remaining. By the order appointing the Receivers they are authorized and directed to carry on and operate the railway and the property thereof. Now, are these deposits special funds which the bank can only pay out on the order of the court? We have been paying out on the orders of the Receivers in the ordinary course of business the same as we did for the railway company. The question has been raised, and though no trouble is anticipated, we desire to know our legal responsibilities.

CASHIER.

Answer.—We should say you had been doing all right. The order contemplated that the carrying on of the railway business would require the handling, receiving and paying out of moneys, the payment and collection of bills, and the transaction of such financial business as would require the medium and accommodation of banks, and in the transaction of such business, such moneys are not deposited as special funds, but were deposited generally to the credit of the Receivers, and to be handled and used by the bank like deposits of its other patrons in a banking, loan and deposit business.

DEPOSIT BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: FARMINGDALE, N. J., January 18, 1902.

SIR: The county collector of this county deposited money with us as collector. After the expiration of his office he refused to transfer his account to his successor, and we have, to be safe, refused to pay except on his order. The board of chosen freeholders has brought a bill to have the deposit declared the property of the county, in which we as well as the depositor are named as defendants, and asks for an order directing the bank to pay the same to the county. Our policy is not to defend. Can we be held responsible for any of the costs of the litigation? J. M. PAUL.

Answer.—The implied contract arising from the contract was that the bank would pay out the money at the depositor's order. You therefore owe no legal duty, in this connection, to the county. You can not be mulcted in costs.

SETTING OFF DEPOSIT AGAINST UNMATURED NOTE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SANDUSKY, O., December 14, 1901.

SIR: I was a depositor in a bank, in this State, which failed some time ago. I also owed the bank on a note which was not matured at the time of the failure. Am I entitled to a credit on my note of the amount of my deposit at the time the bank failed?

DEPOSITOR.

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Answer.—Although there are some authorities to the contrary, the great weight of authority is to the effect that the fact that a note held by a Receiver in insolvency proceedings does not mature until after his appointment does not prevent the maker, who has an adverse claim against the insolvent, from using it as a set-off, and such rule has the sanction of the Ohio courts (Armstrong vs. Warner, 49 Ohio St. 376.)

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 18, 1902.

SIR: The A bank had a deposit with the B bank, and in 1890 drew a check payable to the order of H. The teller of the B bank certified the check, and on the following day the B bank paid it upon a forged indorsement of H's name. The amount was charged to the A bank, to which bank the check was delivered up as a voucher, and the pass-book was balanced. The A bank discovered the forgery in January, 1897, and in the following June tendered the check to the B bank and demanded payment, and during the same year brought suit which is now pending. The point insisted upon most strenuously by the defense is that the action is barred by the statute of limitations, more than six years having elapsed between the certification of the check and the demand. Is the defense good? TELLER.

Answer.—We think not, but that the statute began to run from the time of the demand in June, 1897.

CASHIER AS AGENT OF BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: AUSTIN, Texas, January 27, 1902.

SIR: The owner of a note placed it for collection in the hands of the Cashier of the U bank. The Cashier was his intimate friend and he had unbounded confidence in him. The Cashier had the note renewed, placed the renewed note in the bank for collection as deposited for his own account individually, and used the proceeds personally. Though informed by the Cashier that the renewed note had been collected, the owner never demanded payment from the bank, or any one else except the Cashier, and never drew a check against the proceeds, or made any effort to get them. Years afterwards, when the Cashier had died, and during a temporary suspension of the bank, the owner brought an action against it for the proceeds of the note. Can he recover? CASHIER.

Answer.—We think that under the facts as stated any court would determine that the note was left with the Cashier for collection in his individual capacity, and not as agent for the bank, and of course, int hat case, he cannot recover.

LIABILITY FOR COLLECTION MADE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TROY, Ohio, January 20, 1902.

SIR: A sent to B for collection a bill due at sight, and drew sight drafts against the anticipated collection. B received for the bill the check of the drawee, credited the amount to A, and deposited the check in the bank in which he kept his account, where it was passed to his credit as cash. B stopped payment the same day without paying A's drafts, and being indebted to the bank for checks charged to his account, more than the amount of the remitted bill, the bank had not paid anything or given any credit because of the deposit of the check. Who is entitled to the check? C. S. R.

Answer.—The check when deposited belonged to A.

PAYING DRAFT BEFORE MATURITY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 9, 1902.

SIR: G discounted a draft drawn by B on C, and took as security for its acceptance and payment a bill of lading for a lot of flour belonging to B, which was shipped for and on account of G, to be held subject to the order of the Cashier of the P bank, which bank was G's collecting agent. G indorsed the draft to said bank, or order, and sent it, with the bill of lading to the bank for collection. C accepted the draft as an advance on the flour which he sold, before its arrival to the factories of B. On its arrival C could not get possession of the flour without the order of the Cashier, who claimed to hold it as security for the draft; and to get possession of the flour C paid the draft before due, deducting the interest of the remaining time; and the Cashier gave the order, and the flour was taken and sold by C and pay

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received. Before the draft fell due, the bank failed, and G received no part of the proceeds of the draft. Can C be held on the draft, having paid it before maturity, and accepting the benefit of the interest for the term it had to run? BROKER.

Answer.—No. G must bear the loss occasioned by the failure of the bank alone.

TRANSFER OF BANK STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 4, 1902.

SIR: If bank stock is bought from a party living at a distance from the bank a short time before the annual meeting of stockholders, would it be legal to make the transfer on the books of the bank before the arrival of the old certificate, in order that the stock may be voted at such meeting? DIRECTOR.

Answer.—The answer to this question must depend upon the facts of the case. The officers of the bank may not rightfully make a transfer upon the books without the authority of the registered owner of the stock, and a production and surrender of the old certificate. As long as the original certificate remains in the possession of such holder, the registry of the transfer would be obviously improper. (See Knox vs. Eden Musee Co. 148 N. Y. 441.) As soon, however, as the certificate, together with a proper power of attorney to make the transfer, is delivered to the transferee, the transfer may be entered upon the books, though, of course, no new certificate should be issued until the old certificate is surrendered and cancelled. The power of attorney in general use authorizes a substitution of attorneys to make the transfer, and this substitution may be made by another paper; and there seems to be no reason why, for example, in the case of an emergency, a telegram from the transferee to the proper officer of the bank may not be a sufficient authority. The question, so far as the officers of the bank are concerned, is only whether or not there is sufficient and satisfactory evidence that the certificate and a power of attorney with authority for substitution has been actually delivered to the transferee. But the officers of the bank are not *required* against their will to act upon any evidence less satisfactory than the actual production of the certificate and power of attorney for their personal inspection. And if the by-laws of the bank require this, the officers could not rightfully act upon any other evidence.

DRAWING AND DELIVERY OF CHECK AS ASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1902.

SIR: In your January number, page 52, you say that in Illinois "the title to a deposit is transferred by delivery of a check therefor." How can this be unless the bank has knowledge that the check has been drawn? A man may draw the check for part or all his balance, checks subsequently drawn may be presented prior to it, which the bank pays if good, leaving "no funds." What becomes of the title transferred by the first check?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The rule has long been established in Illinois that the drawing and delivery of a check drawn on funds in a bank is an appropriation of the amount of the check in favor of the holder thereof, in effect an assignment of the amout of the check. (Munn vs. Burch, 25 Ill. 35; Bank vs. Patton, 109 Ill. 479; National Bank vs. Indiana Banking Co. 114 Ill. 483.) But in all cases of assignment the rule is that the debtor of the assignor is not affected by the assignment until he has notice thereof, and hence a bank upon which a check is drawn is not affected by the assignment implied therefrom, until the check is presented for payment or certification. So far as the bank is concerned, it honors the checks in the order in which they are presented.

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EDWARD B. JUDSON.

There is perhaps no name that has been longer or more honorably identified with New York State banking than that of the subject of this sketch. At the time of his death, January 15, 1902, Mr. Judson was one of the oldest active bank Presidents in the country, being in his eighty-ninth year. He was also eminently successful, having justly earned a high reputation as a business man.

Mr. Judson was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., in 1818, his parents being of sterling New England stock. Soon after leaving school he entered his uncle's bank at Coxsackie, learning the practical details of the business. When twenty-two years of age, he moved to Constantia, N. Y., and engaged in the lumber and iron manufacturing business with his brother; later they removed to Albany and opened an office for the sale of lumber on commission, continuing in this business for over twenty years.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. Judson entered the New York Legislature, and served during 1839 and 1841. At the time of his death he was the oldest surviving member of that body. His chief ambition was in the direction of business rather than politics, and believing that central New York offered good opportunities, he went to Syracuse in 1849, and on the organization of the Merchants' Bank in 1850 he became Vice-President, resigning two years later to become Cashier and director of the Salt Springs Bank. After six years' service he resigned to become identified with the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. During this time he kept up his connection with commercial enterprises, investing largely in the salt industry in particular.

In 1863 Mr. Judson was invited to Washington to confer with Secretary Chase in regard to the establishment of the National banking system. On his return he organized the First National Bank, which was number six in the system. It started with $100,000 capital, the present amount being $250,000, with $250,000 surplus and about $50,000 undivided profits. Mr. Judson was President of the bank from its foundation to the time of his death. He was also one of the original Vice-Presidents of the Trust and Deposit Co. of Onondaga, organized in 1869; was a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York; in 1870 one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Northern Railroad Co. and treasurer of the company; was director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; was director and member of the finance committee of the American Express Co., and a director of the State Bank of Syracuse. He was one of the organizers of the American Bankers' Association, and served continuously for many years as a member of the executive council.

As a business man and a banker he was widely known for his ability, sound judgment and absolute fidelity.

His fortune was wisely used, and liberal contributions were made to worthy charitable and benevolent institutions, and his private benefactions were also large and generous.

In 1845 Mr. Judson married Sarah Williams, daughter of Coddington B. Williams of Syracuse, who survives. He is also survived by one son, E. B. Judson, Jr., who has been closely identified with his father in his business of late years.

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CENTRAL RESERVE BANKS—ASSET CURRENCY—EMERGENCY CIRCULATION.

Three addresses were delivered at the last convention of the American Bankers' Association which attracted more than usual attention. This was not due to any novelty in the subjects discussed—on the contrary, the questions involved are as old as our Government itself; it was due to their importance at this time, when they have again become matters for public discussion, with a view to Congressional action, and to the prominence of the men who delivered the addresses.

It is possible that the three gentlemen may not be of one mind upon the two most important of the questions. Secretary Gage, in what he said, did not, in distinct terms, declare in favor of a central bank with branches so earnestly and vigorously supported by Mr. A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, and the latter did not declare himself in favor of an asset bank-note circulation, which was favored by Mr. Gage. Hon. James H. Eckels, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, supported both propositions.

The paper of Mr. Stickney gives evidence of great care in its preparation. It is an exhaustive essay upon the subject of banking, and in it is announced a theory which he thinks is supported by the circumstances to which he refers.

The Medium of Exchange.

Mr. Stickney commences at the beginning of the money question by telling us that a medium of exchange is "an essential part of commerce as distinguished from barter." That the ultimate purpose of all commerce is to exchange "things for things." This is undoubtedly true as well as elementary. Something novel, however, is asserted when he goes on to say what constitutes the medium of exchange. It will be necessary to give a number of quotations to show clearly the views he maintains upon the subject.

"Money as a medium of exchange may be used as such, but as a matter of fact it is seldom, practically never, used as a medium of exchange except in petty transactions."

"The medium of exchange is credit."

"The merchant who creates a credit, deposits it in his bank and uses it first, then it is transferred by check time after time, effecting exchange after exchange, until it is finally redeemed."

"The few merchants who do not go in debt use credits which have been created by others."

"The increase of bank deposits simply means that conditions of trade are such that merchants have increased their indebtedness."

"It is an increase of indebtedness which is available as a medium of exchange, instead of an increase of money."

"The deposits in the main are produced by the so-called loans."

"The fact is that in most of the bank transactions there is no borrowing, or lending or depositing. They are simply credit transactions, a swapping of credits."

"Probably a majority of bank managers, who have not given the subject special consideration, believe that the withdrawal of balances by customers compels the banks to restrict their loans during commercial crises."

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"While * * * a few withdraw money from the banks in time of panic, for the purpose of hoarding * * * an examination of the accounts of the National banks as compiled by the Comptroller is convincing that in the panic of 1893 such withdrawals were inconsiderable."

"The enormous decrease in so-called deposits was about equal to the decrease of the so-called loans, and was due to the refusal of the banks to continue swapping credits."

This last statement must have been a surprising declaration to the bankers who listened to the address, especially to those who had gone through a panic. If Mr. Stickney is correct, then those times which so tried men's souls were only a hideous mockery. The practice of a financial Christian science would have placed things in a different light and soon restored the normal conditions of health and quietude.

Mr. Stickney's experience, however, as a banker, as he states, was gained on the outside instead of the inside of the bank counter. Perhaps if these conditions had been reversed he would be as skeptical upon the subject as most bankers must be.

However, the statements made by him should not pass unchallenged—not only as to the asserted facts—but also the theories advanced to explain the facts.

What Constitutes a Medium of Exchange.

It is undoubtedly true that many things may be used as a medium of exchange. We know that by legal enactments, by the force of tradition, and by convention, many articles have been chosen for the purpose which were far from possessing the value such use of them would indicate. Even spurious and counterfeit coins and bills will do the service of the very best money if their spurious character is not known. It is not therefore impossible to conceive of some form of credit which might be used as a medium of exchange and would dispense entirely with money as we now understand it. But bank checks utilized in Mr. Stickney's theory of "swapping credits" could not of themselves become a medium of exchange.

Anything used as a medium of exchange, no matter what it may be, *belongs to and remains with neither of the parties to a trade.* The things traded for change possession, but the money itself is passed along to be used in numberless similar transactions.

When it ceases to circulate, and is itself the thing transferred, it assumes a form of far greater importance than a mere medium of exchange. It becomes what is called in political economy "a storehouse of value," but what would be more properly called "orders for things," instead of things themselves.

For this reason, the wisest and best thought upon the subject has led to the conclusion that the medium of exchange should be a money the best in existence. It should be fitted to perform not only that function, but also the other, which is the greatest that money possesses. Bank checks, even if it should be conceded that at times they seem to perform the service of a medium of exchange, could under no conditions fulfill the greater function of money. But they cannot serve as a medium of exchange except as the representatives of money deposited or supposed to be deposited in a bank.

It is altogether probable that too much credit is as a rule given to bank checks, in their ordinary use, for dispensing with money. It is doubtful if they dispense with a single dollar.

A bag of coins or a package of bank notes may be passed from hand to hand in the same manner that checks are exchanged, and used over and over again, but no one will say that this frequent use of the same money would increase in the slightest degree the volume of money in circulation; and why should such an increase be claimed for checks drawn and exchanged any number of times against the same bag or package deposited in a bank?

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Checks are a convenience in the fact that they save the handling of money over and over again, and clearing-house transactions emphasize the economy their use produces, but there is a great difference between a method for using money and the money itself.

The Banking Function.

Mr. Stickney asserts that "swapping credits" is the function of a modern commercial bank. That a bank's "deposits increase when the loans increase," and to the same extent. That the deposits caused by the making of loans are the credits which the bank swaps, and that it was "the refusal of the banks to continue swapping credits" which caused the panic of 1893 and not the withdrawal of deposits.

I think he entirely misconceives the ordinary effect and character of a bank's loans, and greatly exaggerates what there may be in such transactions tending to the support of his views.

When a bank makes loans and credits the proceeds of them to its customers accounts, it is done with the expectation that the money represented in the entries will be drawn out at once, and not that the transactions will produce deposits which may be loaned again. In actual experience this expectation is nearly always realized.

It will be conceded that free loaning will induce the maintenance of somewhat larger balances on the part of borrowers than they would have if the loans were not obtained, but the extent of the increase could not be more than the difference between the balances in question. Under no circumstances could the class of deposits shown by the increased balances achieve the importance attributed to it by Mr. Stickney.

The true function of a bank is to loan *capital*, not credit.

The statement perhaps calls for an explanation of the means by which capital may be distinguished from money and credit.

A man may possess any quantity of money and yet have no capital of his own.

The money may be all borrowed.

On the other hand, he may have any quantity of capital and no money.

Capital actively employed in production or distribution, is manifested in the utilities employed for the purpose, and whatever money is required to run the business may be borrowed. Credit is merely a substitute for capital and is an increase of its power. It cannot be loaned or swapped any more than capital can be, unless it is first converted into money. Money is the tool for the effective work of capital just as it is a tool in the "mechanism of exchange." Every loan made by a bank must be from its own capital or the capital of somebody else, except when it is authorized to use and circulate a credit currency, which is not under consideration in this connection.

An illustration will better explain the bank transactions.

We will suppose that in some community savings have been realized to the extent of $100,000. This is capital, and the money representing it we will suppose to be deposited in a bank.

This bank, having no immediate use for the money, remits it to a correspondent, who in turn sends it to another, and in this manner it goes through ten banks, and the last one to receive it loans it out. The loans are apparently made from its own capital, but as a matter of fact the capital loaned is that of the community which earned it. The last bank is merely an agent of the owners of the capital and the other banks are sub-agents. The transactions have caused bank deposits to show as $1,000,000, whereas there are really only $100,000.

Mr. Stickney refers to the panic of 1893 and says "that the Comptroller's figures show the astonishing fact that at the pinch of the panic," when the deposits had declined $314,000,000, "the National banks possessed $26,000,000 more money than in 1892." The enormous decrease in deposits was about equal to the decrease in

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loans and this, he says, was due "to the refusal of the banks to continue swapping credits."

Everyone who puts money into a bank does so with the knowledge that the bank will loan the funds. In thus depositing money and authorizing it to be loaned out, he does not part with his ownership of the capital, and this ownership follows in all of the bank's transactions. When the owners of the capital demand its return, the banks must respond, and to enable them to do so they must in turn call for it from the parties to whom it has been loaned. This is exactly what occurs during a panic. The cash in the bank's possession is depleted by this demand and the deposits correspondingly lowered, but the repayment of the bank loans will restore the cash and leave it what it was before the withdrawal commenced. The money brought to the banks may be the identical money taken from them, but this is not necessarily the case. There are other means for obtaining it.

Moneyed capital, like water, always seeks a level. When it is in greater demand in some locality or country, it will flow there from other localities or countries. It is a well-known fact that large sums of money were imported into the United States during the panic of 1893.

The money in circulation also furnishes a source from which increased supply may be obtained. The effect of a panic is to lessen the number of commercial trans actions. The same amount of money is not required as a medium of exchange and that portion released from this service is returned to its owners and by them it is either loaned to the bank borrowers or given to them in exchange for "things."

The withdrawal of deposits for the purpose of hoarding is a real fact, for a time to the extent perhaps of the total sum taken. The hoarding may not aggregate a large sum for any length of time, but whether this is the case or not there can be no great mystery concerning the return of the money to the banks to replace that withdrawn, and which return has been anticipated by the banks in the best manner they could devise.

Mr. Stickney's illustration from the Comptroller's figures in 1893 shows the process completed—the depositors paid off and the loans paid in—which left the cash on hand the same it was before the withdrawal commenced.

The Banking System.

Mr. Stickney's efforts are wholly directed to the purpose of demonstrating that our financial ailments are attributable to the "lack of a banking system," as he calls it. "The banks of this country," he says, "are not parts of a whole plan connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual support, but they are local and independent institutions."

This is certainly true. Our banking system does not possess the advantages which would come from a system of connected banks which in time of panic could combine their resources and thereby soon end it. It is also doubtless true that such a system, conducted by experienced and conservative bankers, would prevent the occurrence of panics. It is an excellent plan for creating a sound and substantial banking credit, but it would not follow that there would be an increased "swapping of credits" under such a system. The contrary would probably be the case, for banks managed and conducted as these would be more likely to restrict credits than to expand them. Their operations would be controlled by the available supply of actual deposits and not by the fictitious deposits to be obtained from an inordinate expansion of loans.

There are other things to be considered in connection with the adoption of a banking system than the mere creation of a sound and extensive banking credit. This, of course, is desirable, but the seeking for it must not be at the expense of the banking facilities now enjoyed in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of communities to

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which the branch system would never be extended. Much more could be said along this line, but the obvious impracticability of the scheme renders further discussion useless.

An Asset Currency.

Asset currency is a much more dangerous scheme, for the reason that it is practicable, and has the support at present of a large and influential body of men who may continue the agitation until they succeed in obtaining it.

Many schemes have been proposed for a bank-note circulation based ostensibly upon commercial assets, but which would be practically unsecured bank notes. Secretary Gage, in his last report to Congress, discusses the subject at length. He refers to the proposals for a central bank and branches, but dismisses that question in the following words: "Argument has been put forward for a system which contemplates a large central bank with multiplied branches. * * * But the proposition for large central banks with broad powers for the establishing of branches offends the common instincts of our people and may fairly be looked upon as at present impossible of realization."

He suggests that the advantages of such a system may be gained in an entirely different form, and submits for this purpose his plan for an asset currency to the consideration of Congress. This provides that any National bank which shall deposit thirty per cent. of its capital in United States bonds and twenty per cent. in legal-tender notes, with the Treasurer as security, shall be entitled to issue notes to the amount of its capital. A guaranty fund is provided by the imposition of a tax of one eighth of one per cent. upon the capital stock.

In other words any bank which will issue fifty per cent. of its capital in notes secured as indicated, may issue another fifty per cent. without any security. As might have been expected, when coming from the sound banker and successful financier that Secretary Gage is, this plan is a conservative one, and is subject to fewer objections than may be offered against many others which have been put forward.

The unsecured circulation is limited and controlled in this plan by its connection with United States bonds and legal-tender notes, both of which, being limited in their quantity, would be an effectual check to an over-issue so long as this restriction existed. The objections, however, to an unsecured bank-note circulation are embraced in principles which apply equally to all such schemes.

Foreign Banking.

With the arguments advanced in its favor, an endeavor is always made to show that the system has worked well in other countries, and the impression has been created in the public mind that its non-existence in this country is an anomaly. Both Mr. Stickney and Secretary Gage refer to the systems of other countries, and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, in his report for the Indianapolis Monetary Convention of 1898, gives in detail the successful operation of the system elsewhere. The latter, however, admits that the conditions of European banking are entirely different from those that prevail here, and that no just conclusions can be reached from considering them; but he cites Canada as a conspicuous example of its efficiency and soundness. There are, however, only thirty-eight banks in Canada, excluding branches, and conceding that the banking system there may be all that is claimed for it, it is manifest that no just comparison can be made between it and our system, composed of thousands of independent banks.

Banking in Great Britain.

If the financial establishment of any foreign country is worthy of our emulation and imitation it will be admitted that Great Britain should have the first place. A currency based upon commercial assets is unknown in Great Britain. The Bank of

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England, with the exeption of its fixed issues of £16,800,000 against Government securities, is not permitted to issue any bank notes except for coin and bullion deposited in its issue department. The private and joint stock banks of England and Wales are limited in their note circulation to the average amount outstanding in 1844, the date of the English Bank Act. As no additional charters of their character can be obtained, and defaulted and expired charters can not be extended or renewed, the amount of note circulation has dwindled to the small sum of £1,584,714 (1896) and at no distant date it will entirely disappear.

The Scotch and Irish banks are limited in their fixed issue to the average circulation in 1845. They may, however, issue in addition to the extent of the average amount of coin held by them, during the four weeks prior to the reports required. The average or fixed issue of 1845 was £9,441,703. The total average of both classes of circulation in 1896 was only £13,237,189.

This privilege to issue notes against coin on hand was given at a time when the banking business was based upon note issues and not deposits. The coin held was treated as available for the redemption of the notes authorized.

The coin basis is entirely different from a commercial asset basis. The theory advanced in favor of the latter is that it will expand to meet an increasing commercial demand for money, whereas a circulation issued against coin will contract instead of expanding when the demand for money reduces the coin reserves.

It will be seen from this that little or no encouragement is given in Great Britain to the plan of an unsecured bank-note circulation, and it exists nowhere else, except in countries where the banks are few in number and connected in chains or where they have the credit of their governments to sustain them.

Merits of the Question.

The question of unsecured bank-note circulation with us should, however, be determined upon its merits and not by the practice which may prevail in other countries whether favorable to it or not. If the issue of such notes can be shown to be for the best interests of the public, this fact would be sufficient to justify it.

Quality of the Notes.

The first consideration of the subject in connection with the public interest will be as to the character of the notes to be supplied. It is asserted for all the plans that the notes proposed will be absolutely good—that they will circulate with the same faith and credit now given to our present national currency. Some of the schemes will not stand criticism along this line, but it may be conceded that the currency which will finally meet with popular support and secure favorable legislative action will be of this description. In that case its goodness will condemn it.

Forced Redemption of the Notes.

In order to secure the elasticity which is the chief merit claimed for the currency and as a check to over-issue, the question of redemption becomes of the greatest importance. This has no reference to the ordinary means provided for redemption when it is demanded by the note holder, but to an enforced redemption under certain circumstances or at specified periods. Canadian bank notes are redeemed on an average once a month and Scotch bank notes are redeemed on an average twenty times a year. This frequent redemption of these bank notes is the result of a banking practice existing in those countries. It is a practice easily made effective there, with their limited geographical areas for commercial operations, and their fixed financial centers to which money naturally gravitates. It is not practicable in this country with its widely expanded commercial zones, numerous financial centers, and multitude of banks. A very small proportion of National bank notes finds its way to

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their redemption agent aside from what goes there when uncurrent by reason of wear or mutilation. Even the small redemption which occasionally occurs would not happen if the discrimination was removed which is practiced against National bank notes by the New York Clearing-House.

In the many plans offered no suggestion has been made which would entail the kind of redemption here referred to, and it is not easy to see how any plan could be made to work automatically, even if one could be devised that would operate in some manner.

The notes proposed will become a part of our permanent or fixed money circulation, the same as legal-tender notes and National bank notes are now, and will carry with their issuance not the slightest apprehension for an early redemption. They will be received, stored and paid out as cash with no reference to the banks which issue them.

Nothing could affect them until an excessive issue should make itself felt at the gold-exporting port, and this kind of redemption would come too late to do any good; on the contrary, it might prove a signal for panic and ruin, just like that which came from the redemption of United States notes in 1893.

It is claimed by those who urge these plans, that the banks would guard their issues wisely and would not permit them to become excessive. Mr. Eckels in his address declared that there would be no fear of an over-issue, "because the business interests of the country will not take a single dollar more than is necessary to supply the needs of business interests."

He spurns the cry of "wild-cat" and insists that the question must not be measured by past traditions. Unfortunately for his argument it is not tradition which measures, but history, and there can be no better light for the future than that which is reflected from the past. Who is to decide what are business interests and what are speculations? Some banks would undoubtedly be conducted in a safe and conservative manner—there were good banks in "wild-cat" times—but we are considering provisions for a general system of free banking.

With a currency as good as that proposed, for instance, by Secretary Gage, redemption being infrequent, the banks would keep out all they would be allowed to issue, so long as there was any resulting profits.

This has been demonstrated in the case of our present bank-note currency. The sole question presented has been the profit to be realized, and slim as that profit is when bonds are high it has not deterred banks from availing themselves of the privilege. Reduction also has only occurred when it has been more profitable to possess the money represented in the bond investment than in that represented by the circulation.

Public Must Share the Benefits.

The profits accruing to banks from the issue of circulating notes can only be obtained through and by the aid of the public, and at its risk. The public, therefore, should acquire some material benefit from the issue, otherwise it should not be permitted.

In the case of our present bank-note currency, secured by a pledge of dollar for dollar of Government bonds, the profits to the banks have been minimized by reason of the premium upon the bonds and the public in their case runs no risk whatever of loss. On the contrary, it receives a substantial benefit from the enhanced value given to our Government bonds which has enabled the United States to practically refund its public debt at the low interest rate of two per cent. per annum at a time when some of the most powerful governments in the world are required to pay three per cent. or more.

But no such benefit would follow from the proposed commercial asset currency,

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the profit—whatever it might be—would be for the banks alone and the risk of loss would be for the public. The only benefit to the public which can be urged would be upon the general proposition that the more capital employed in commercial transactions, the better it would be for all classes of the people.

The proposition as thus presented is not without its merits. It will depend, however, upon the economic conditions which prevail in the country in which it is proposed to issue the currency. Should trade and industry languish by reason of insufficient capital to prosecute them, the issue of a good currency would be an unalloyed blessing.

The Interest Rate.

There is an easy method for ascertaining whether additional capital is needed or not. It is found by considering the prevailing interest rate. If more capital is needed, the interest rate will be high, and money difficult to obtain; but on the other hand, if the rate is low and abundant and capital can be obtained to swing any legitimate enterprise, then there will be no excuse for increasing its supply by means of the issue of credit money.

This rule applied to the conditions prevailing in the United States would seem to settle the question so far as we are concerned. That condition is shown and emphasized in Mr. Eckels' question, "When was credit ever so cheap as it is to-day," which is only another way of saying "when was loanable capital ever so plentiful and cheap?"

The Natural Law of Money.

The issue of credit money must inevitably interfere with the natural law which governs money. The larger the supply of loanable capital, the greater will be the tendency to a low interest rate. When this rate is abnormally low in a country it will slowly but gradually and surely move to other countries where it is better recompensed. The money taken from the circulation for this purpose must necessarily be gold. This movement, continued unchecked in proper time, may reach proportions which will cause disaster and ruin to all commercial interests. The danger is recognized in all countries. In England the movement is arrested at an early stage by the Bank of England raising its interest charge. We have in this country no such universal and far-reaching banking influence as the Bank of England, and if the privilege is possessed by all banks of issuing credit money, an increase of the interest rate would tend to stimulate expansion rather than to reduce and restrict the circulation. No other conclusion can be reached but that a currency based upon commercial assets in the uncertain manner suggested would be an unwise expedient—that it would be fraught with danger and disaster, and that the public interest does not demand, nor is there anything in our financial and business establishment which calls for an aid of this character.

The Two Plans Contrasted.

The central bank plan and the asset currency plan may be compared in this manner. It is conceded on all sides that our banking system, as it now exists, however satisfactory it may be in most respects, is provided with no means of defense in time of panic or financial crises of any description. These plans are prescriptions for this system when it is in distress and not when it exists in sound health and vigor, for then it needs no doctoring. To effect its cure, the first plan would kill the patient at once and put another in its place. The other would administer a corrective in the homeopathic way—it would inject into it something which will be the cause of its trouble, when "under the weather."

An Emergency Circulation.

The defects in our banking system observed and commented upon by Secretary Gage and Mr. Stickney are real ones. We are rushing into an enormous expansion

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of commercial enterprises under the most precarious of conditions. It cannot be said that this expansion is wild and visionary—on the contrary, it is fully justified by the remarkable position our country now holds with respect to the balance of the world.

It is true, as our lamented late President said in his last public utterance, that "we must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing;" but there is nothing at present in our business horizon which portends any early change from this condition. We need, however, a safety valve for the possible irruption which experience has demonstrated may too easily occur. This can be supplied by the creation of some agency or resource which will replace for the time being the money taken from commercial uses by panic-stricken bank depositors.

Mr. Stickney's reference in his address to the experience of the Bank of England at a time of panic, when he says it stopped "swapping credits," is a curious presentation of the circumstance. He says that the English Bank Act "names a minimum of reserve to be held by the Bank of England against its outstanding notes." That "it required the Bank whenever that limit was reached to stop discounting." He then portrays the terrible results which were produced from the enforcement of this law, at the time referred to and the wonderful relief which followed when the Government suspended the act and permitted the Bank to resume its "swapping."

The Bank of England is not restricted in its loans by the requirement of any reserve against either its fixed circulation or its deposits. The figures given by Mr. Stickney show that it continued to pay out money at the time named until its cash was practically exhaused and bankruptcy was imminent. The suspension of the act gave relief, not because it authorized the resumption of suspended loaning, but for the reason that it supplied the Bank with a new and inexhaustible volume of money by permitting it to issue its bank notes without the requirement of a deposit of coin and bullion to correspond. The proceeding was called a loan to the banking department from the issue department, but it was in fact the issue of an emergency circulation.

A panic is a struggle for the possession of all the money in sight, it being well known that there is not enough of it to go round.

When this visible supply is enlarged in a substantial degree the desire to possess the money is removed and the panic subsides. It is a curious fact that in all the panics we have had in this country since 1857 the struggle has been to get any kind of money in circulation and not gold alone. The issue of an extra supply of currency at any of these panic periods would have restored confidence and ended the panic. What our banking system most needs is the power to procure an extra supply of money when it is required during a financial stringency, and not an expanded volume of bank notes, which will already have filled the channels of circulation when a panic occurs. That a satisfactory circulation of this kind can be easily supplied almost "goes without the saying."

Special Characteristics of an Emergency Circulation.

The privilege to issue emergency notes should not be general. It should be confined to bank organizations whose combined credit and capital would inspire confidence. In this manner would be obtained the sound banking credit which is the special merit claimed for a strong central bank with associated branches. The notes should be issued against commercial assets, but the assets should be specially pledged for their security. That their service should be limited to the special demand which would justify their issue, they should be taxed at a rate of not less than six per cent. per annum. They should be made available for bank reserves, in the same manner that coin certificates are now accepted.

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Our commercial necessities have supplied us right at our hands with the very best agencies for the supplying of this currency. It is in cities that bank panics have their origin and work their most disastrous results. For this reason, and also because nowhere else could the privilege be so safely bestowed, the clearing-house associations of the various reserve cities should be authorized to issue these notes.

The separate banks in the associations joining in the guaranty for the goodness of the notes would be protected against loss by the pledge of commercial paper with which all would be acquainted, selected and approved by a proper committee and deposited with the clearing-house manager.

The currency here proposed would be an immense improvement upon the clumsy contrivance of clearing-house certificates, but would have all of the security possessed by them and the notes would be taken by the public as absolutely good.

The process seems so simple and the method so safe and so directly in the public interest that it would seem that the plan should meet with early acceptance on the part of our lawmakers.

The suggestion here offered is not novel. Substantially the same plan was embraced in a bill introduced in the Senate in 1893 by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska.

If banks would unite in favor of some measure of this character, with the earnestness and zeal they have displayed in favor of a so-called "commercial asset currency," there can be no doubt but what it would soon become a law, and there would be removed from our banking system its most prominent feature of weakness.

HENRY W. YATES.

OMAHA, Neb., January 25, 1902.

FORM FOR INDORSING PAYMENTS OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: Enclosed please find sample of note, to which I desire to call attention to the spaces ruled off on the back of same for indorsements of interest and partial payments.

In my experience for many years as bank examiner, I have found a great lack of system by banks in making the endorsements, so that the balance due on principal of notes could be properly computed, the figures for credits of principal and interest being so mixed up as to make it almost impossible to distinguish one from the other.

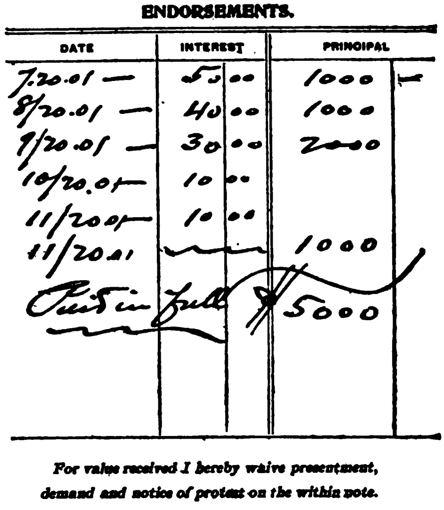
The ruling for endorsements will be found by banks in the West (where renewals are so often made merely by payments of interest) of great convenience, if once adopted.

Respectfully,

J. B. LAZEAR,

National Bank Examiner.

DENVER, Colorado.



ENDORSEMENTS.

DATE	INTEREST		PRINCIPAL	
7.20.01 —	5	00	1000	
8/20.01 —	40	00	1000	
9/20.01 —	30	00	2000	
10/20.01 —	10	00		
11/20.01 —	10	00		
11/20.01			1000	
Paid in full			5000	

For value received I hereby waive presentment, demand and notice of protest on the within note.

ENDORSEMENTS ON BACK OF NOTE.

(The face of note, of which the back is shown above, was for $5,000, dated May 20, 1901, and payable June 20, 1901, with interest at one per cent. per month.)

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THE CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF A BANK.

[Address delivered before New York Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks by J. C. Emory, of the Credit Department of the Seaboard National Bank, New York city.]

The enormous expansion of banking transactions and the consequent multiplication of routine and the pressure of this routine upon the executive staff of the bank have created the necessity of delegating to the clerical force some of that superabundant detail which would otherwise quite overwhelm the officials of our large institutions and hinder them seriously in the discharge of the higher functions of executive management. Hence this new specialization, which is now an established feature in many of our New York banks, and I fancy it will ultimately find recognition in all important and progressive institutions. * * *

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

In the matter of our credit department we are not to trust to accident nor to good fortune for information that may vitally affect a bank's relation with a customer; neither should we rely implicitly on the service of a mercantile agency. The established agencies are by no means to be dispensed with; on the contrary, their reports have a distinct value. But the prudent banker to-day is not satisfied until he has confirmed and corroborated these reports by independent investigation—moreover, if we should call for an agency report to-day on an individual or firm, we may get the result of an investigation made two, four, or six months back—unless it happen that they have no report on file dealing with the individual or firm mentioned, when we must content ourselves with the reply, "nothing on file, will investigate promptly and report."

But, as already stated, the mercantile agency is only one of the channels through which we must endeavor to inform ourselves as to the position in the business world of those with whom the bank is dealing and to whom it is perhaps extending credit.

To make our reference files complete the duties of the credit man begin at the moment an account is opened. By starting out in a systematic way the path is made easier for the future both for the customer and the bank. A good understanding at the beginning, which includes a reasonably detailed statement from the customer as to himself and his affairs, will eliminate much of the uncertainty and perhaps distrust that might arise in the course of business dealings. This accomplished, the reputable and straightforward business man has placed himself in a position which entitles him to fair, considerate and courteous treatment. The bank should use the facilities of its credit department to fully satisfy itself upon these matters; and the responsibility of the new client ascertained, it is easy to regulate our attitude toward him in all business transactions.

The card upon which the customer's signature is taken outlines the record which is to be made and carefully preserved in our credit files for future reference. To every account is to be assigned an envelope and a sheet headed up about as follows:

Name...
Address...
Partners (where it is a firm account)..
Business..
Account opened...
Account formerly kept at..
Now keeps other accounts at...
Introduced by...

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Every one of these questions ought to be satisfactorily answered on our reference sheet, and we can not deal intelligently with our customers until they are—yet I think we should not have to search very far for instances where some of these essential details are missing. In my own banking experience at least I have encountered many deplorable and exasperating cases where the sum total of information concerning a dealer consisted in his signature and his address. Nothing on record to show that a reference was ever asked for or given, and if a reference were mentioned no evidence found that it had been followed up.

Now, the credit department is intended for one thing to be a check upon such an obviously loose mode of transacting business. The executive officers are thus largely relieved of this class of detail, and while they secure more time to plan and deliberate upon the broader problems of policy and management, they may also have the satisfaction of knowing perhaps that the work delegated to a specially created department is more certain of being performed thoroughly.

Dealings with Corporations, Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

Referring again to the blank form on which I stated that the record of each new account is begun, I will say that in the case of corporations, trustees, executors, administrators, etc., it has been the practice in our credit department to see that the proper legal papers are filed by those opening such accounts. In the case of corporations it is usually desirable to have a copy of the resolutions of the board of directors appointing officers and defining their authority in dealing with the bank. In the case of administrators, executors and trustees certificates from the court should always be filed showing that the parties are legally empowered to act in these capacities. As the number of business enterprises carried on under corporate form is constantly increasing, it is well for the bank to have its own blank resolutions approved by counsel, and which corporate concerns have merely to execute and return to be filed with the bank.

From my point of view I should say let us have our data just as full and complete as possible, whether the case be a simple check and deposit account or whether it involves the granting of accommodation in the way of loans and discounts. The more we can learn about our depositors, big and little, the less friction, the fewer blunders and the minimum of wear and tear upon all from officers down. Besides, it is worth remembering that to accept accounts of strangers without inquiry is always a dubious and has sometimes proved a costly transaction. It may be that we are entertaining angels unawares; on the other hand, the sequel may remind us painfully of the oft-repeated fable of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

A startling example of this kind was recently in the courts of Pennsylvania. A very innocent-appearing individual strolled into a Philadelphia bank and hired a safety-deposit box. He concluded a little later to open a small deposit account. The bank went no further than to take his name and address. In the meantime he was working a bold fraud through a large land, title and guarantee company in another part of the same city. Having by a series of dexterous operations obtained a check for a large sum from the land title company, he negotiated the same through his little account in the other section of the city and quietly decamped with his plunder. It was shown at the trial that prudent inquiry on the part of the first-mentioned bank might have prevented the consummation of this particular rogue's operations.

From whatever point of view, it is good policy and in many ways desirable to become fully informed as to the antecedents, character, business capacity and connections of the small depositor. Many of this class have been known to develop into profitable and valued customers. We may eliminate with propriety the dead-beat class, but there is many a small dealer who is worth nursing along. * * *

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Inquiries in Regard to Borrowers.

With reference to that class of dealers to whom a bank will be called upon to make advances, either in the way of loans upon collateral or of discounts, it is the function of the credit department to collect and present in clear and concise form the data which constitute the basis of credit. Let us see what some of the more important things are that the prudent banker must ascertain in regard to the borrowing dealer. The first point to engage his attention will be the character of the applicant for credit. His veracity, sobriety, general personal integrity and mode of life, in and out of business.

It may possibly impress you as being a very bold measure to scrutinize so closely as this the general morality and even the habits of those who come to us with the view of doing business. The test, however, is not unduly severe, and such lines of inquiry have come to be recognized as perfectly proper and legitimate ones, so much so in fact that I think I may say that character is regarded as a primary condition; the corner-stone, so to speak, of either banking or commercial credit. To arrive at correct estimates as to this important matter is frequently a difficult task, sometimes a delicate one, calling always for the exercise of good sense, tact and perseverance.

It will next be in order to ascertain and record the particulars which set forth the borrower's financial condition and business capacity, remembering that between these two things there is intimate relationship, for we not only want to be assured that a man is solvent to-day but that he has the business ability under normal conditions to keep himself so. On the latter will depend almost as much as on the former the punctual and complete performance of his business obligations. There are various means of arriving at fairly correct conclusions in regard to these matters. It is hardly possible to exclude completely the chance of error to which all human affairs seem to be inevitably exposed, but we certainly must not omit the plainest precautions if we hope for acquittal from blame in case of catastrophe. One of these precautions is to require from seekers of credit an intelligible statement of assets and liabilities; and a second precaution is that the bank which lends money seek to establish the correctness of these statements by independent inquiry. Nor should there be any hesitation in making these inquiries so thorough and extended as to bring out the necessary facts, with the understanding always that such investigations must be carried on with the utmost discretion.

Perhaps I should not omit to remind you that the credit department must have for convenient reference the statistical information contained in the records of the bank itself. This record will sometimes speak more eloquently than anything that may reach you from external sources. Let the credit man not only ponder the accounts, but let him also keep in touch with the various heads of departments who if observant will learn many little points about a customer's methods of doing business.

Such occurrences as overdrafts and any other acts of dereliction, departure from correct methods, or any signs of weakness, should be promptly noted and preserved in the reference files.

Statistical information is worked out in different banks with varying degrees of minuteness; in many institutions this work of analysis and tabulation constitutes a department of itself. Suffice it to say that besides the matters of character and financial condition the credit department should keep posted as to the following subjects: average balances, loans, nature of loans—time or demand, collateral or discounted bills receivable or single-name paper.

When we consider that the sum total of all these various items of information is to be taken as a basis for advancing to borrowers the bank's loanable treasure, I

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need scarcely dwell upon the importance of alert, careful and thorough effort in investigation and the tabulation of results.

One thing in connection with this work that is worth noting is the co-operative spirit which prevails among banks generally on this subject. The credit information accumulated by each is a bulwark for all against frauds and ne'er-do-wells. A frank interchange of data and friendly comparison of notes is a salutary protective practice, which I have found very uniformly followed among our New York banks.

I will conclude by saying that a credit department will become the natural receptacle for the whole fund of general business news and information that can have any relation to the bank's dealings with the public. The state of trade, the course of the money market, important events in banking and mercantile circles, the launching of new enterprises, the decline of old ones, are all events that necessarily must command the attention of the up-to-date credit man. Indexes and scrap-books in connection with the current business history of the day may be kept to advantage.

Our department will be frequently consulted by customers and correspondents. Inquiries are continually reaching a New York bank from every point of the country, and we must be equipped to solve the knotty problems and answer a variety of questions in a manner that will do credit to ourselves as well as fulfill the requirements of clients. This phase of credit department work assumes considerable proportions with banks that have extended connections with interior institutions. Each day's mail will bring requests for service of this nature. It is quite a legitimate expectation that we should know something about the thousand and one schemes that are brought to life yearly—I might say monthly—in this busy centre. So this becomes an additional reason why the credit department should be fortified with a good knowledge of general business conditions and familiarity with the current events of the day.

THE ENGLISH BANKING SYSTEM.—In a lecture by F. E. Steele, delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce on "Some Tendencies and Some Weak Points in the English Banking System," and published by the London "Bankers' Magazine," appears the following in regard to the restrictions on the note-issuing privilege of the Bank of England :

"The question arises as to why a statutory power should not be given to the Bank of England, as it is to the Bank of Germany, which has adopted the 'elastic' system, to increase its issue of notes, in case of need, beyond the amount which it is authorized to issue in the ordinary course. The Bank of Germany, in times of pressure or of panic, increases its note issue, paying a percentage to the Government in respect of the excess. We dealt some evenings ago with the difference between the elastic system of Germany and our own 'cast-iron' system. You will remember that in the case of this country the Bank Act stipulates that only a certain amount of notes shall be issued against securities, and that beyond that amount every note put into circulation must have an equivalent sum in gold deposited against it. In Germany the legislature have arranged for an automatic arrangement, by which, should occasion arise, the Imperial Bank of Germany may issue further notes. This course, if adopted here, would serve to allay the apprehension as to whether there will be 'enough notes to go round,' since Bank of England notes are never discredited, even in the worst times, but are always taken as cash.

Why, it may well be asked, should the credit of the country be subjected to serious periodical strain when, by a comparatively simple statutory arrangement, the strain and anxiety could be obviated? The rigid, hard and fast rule of the Bank of England in regard to note issues seems a very weak spot in the banking fabric, and is one which only legislation can strengthen. If the banks will voluntarily keep larger reserves among themselves or with the Bank of England, and if Parliament will adopt the elastic limit system for the Bank of England note issue, then this anxiety as to the sufficiency of banking reserves will be allayed. It is not an untried remedy which is advocated. It is a remedy which has proved of the greatest benefit elsewhere."

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*CHARLES A. CONANT.

THE NEW TREASURER OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

The new Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, of New York, Mr. Charles A. Conant, comes to the metropolis with a record of some years as a financial student and economic writer. His position as correspondent for twelve years of the "New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" naturally required knowledge of financial subjects, but Mr. Conant has gone considerably beyond the newspaper field in his work. He published in 1896 a book entitled "A History of Modern Banks of Issue, with an Account of the Economic Crises of the Present Century," giving an account of the banking systems of all the leading nations. He also published in the autumn of 1900 another book entitled "The United States in the Orient: The Nature of the Economic Problem," which dealt with the necessity for colonial markets from the standpoint of the outlet afforded by such markets for the surplus capital of the advanced commercial countries.

Mr. Conant has been a frequent contributor to such publications as the "North American Review," "Forum," "Atlantic Monthly," "Review of Reviews," and "The World's Work," and also to the economic quarterlies. His work is well known to the readers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and it is understood that a number of his contributions to these pages on money and banking during the last few years are to form part of a systematic work on the theory of money and credit.

Mr. Conant's activity has not been limited to the realm of literature and theory. He has acted since the fall of 1897 with Mr. H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, in the effort to secure the positive affirmation of the gold standard by law and a more flexible bank-note currency. Several of the provisions of the gold standard law of March 14, 1900, were the result of his suggestions, and members of the Banking Committee have frequently sought his aid in the preparation of the bills and reports which have kept the subject of monetary reform before Congress.

The reputation made by Mr. Conant in the realm of finance led to his selection last summer by Secretary Root as a special commissioner to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of investigating coinage and banking conditions there. Mr. Conant was absent from the United States on this mission for about four months and submitted a report, which is now before Congress, in favor of a gold standard and a distinctive coinage for the Philippines and the extension of the American banking system to the Islands with important amendments. While abroad in 1899 Mr. Conant carefully examined the methods of the Bank of England and the National Bank of Belgium.

Mr. Conant was born in Winchester, Mass., on July 2, 1861, being a direct descendant of Roger Conant, who was acting Governor at Salem until the arrival of Governor Endicott in 1628. Mr. Conant entered newspaper work on the "Boston Advertiser" in 1880, becoming political writer on the paper and afterwards Washington correspondent of the "Boston Post" when it was under the charge of Mr. Edwin M. Bacon. Mr. Conant has taken some interest in politics, having been a

* A portrait of Mr. Conant, engraved expressly for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, is presented in this issue as a title illustration.

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candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature in 1886; Secretary to the Postmaster of Boston in 1887; Democratic candidate for Congress in the Harvard University district in 1894; and delegate to the Gold Democratic convention of 1896 which nominated Palmer and Buckner. His strong sympathy with a resolute foreign policy in the Orient has led him of recent years to support President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

The selection of a man with the knowledge which Mr. Conant possesses of foreign banking is probably an indication of the far-reaching plans of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, the Vice-President of the Morton Trust Company, who has done so much to extend its business and prestige. The company now has one of the largest lines of deposits in New York, and the close association of Mr. Ryan with some of the important enterprises of recent years is well known. Ex-Vice-President Morton is the President of the company, and among its directors are some of the leaders of modern New York finance, like William C. Whitney, Jacob H. Schiff, John Jacob Astor, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler and Joseph C. Hendrix.

Ownership of the Bank of England.—Lord Avebury (better known, perhaps, as Sir John Lubbock), in his inaugural address as president of the Royal Statistical Society, of London, delivered at the meeting of the society on November 19 last, in discussing matters relating to taxation, had the following to say in regard to the ownership of the shares of the Bank of England:

"No doubt the Bank of England is an institution of enormous wealth, and making large profits. But of what elements does it consist? When extra rates are thrown on the Bank of England, on whom do they really fall? Mr. Stutchbury, Chief Accountant of the Bank of England, with the consent of the Governor, has been kind enough to give me the following interesting figures: The total amount of Bank of England stock is £14,553,000. Of this £8,150,000, or fifty-six per cent., are in joint accounts, that is to say, is held by charities, marriage settlements, public institutions, etc.

Five million, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds, or thirty-six per cent., are sole accounts, and of these over 4,600 are of £500 or less, and only 5,300 individuals hold over £500 of stock. Moreover, the holders of over £1,000,000 receive return of income tax as being persons of narrow means.

One million, one hundred and sixty-four thousand pounds, or eight per cent., are corporate accounts: viz., banks, £784,000; mercantile companies, £258,000; public institutions, £154,000; and charities (holding as corporations, the majority clearly coming under the above head of joint accounts), £18,000.

About twenty-three per cent. is held by women.

Instead, therefore, of being held mainly by rich persons, the great amount is either in the hands of trustees, of women, or of small holders, deriving £25 a year or less, and only about one-fifth belongs to private individuals holding over £500 of stock. I have no information how many of these belong to the city proper, or even to London, but the proportion is no doubt but small.

The shares of the banking institutions holding bank stock would again be distributed almost as in the case of the Bank of England stock itself."

Financial Committees of the Senate and House.

The committees of the Senate and House of the Fifty-seventh Congress, having in charge matters relating to finance, banking and currency, and coinage, weights and measures are as follows:

SENATE.

On Finance.—Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Platt of New York, Hansbrough, Spooner, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, Teller and Money.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Banking and Currency. — Messrs. Fowler, Hill, Prince, Capron, Calderhead, Overstreet, Lovering, Smith of Iowa, Gill, Douglas, Foerderer, Talbert, Rhea of Kentucky, Thayer, Lewis of Georgia, Pugsley and Padgett.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Southard, Minor, Hill, Boutell, Cushman, Bowersock, Hedge, Bates, Hanbury, Darragh, Woods, Cochran, Shafroth, Griggs, Gaines of Tennessee, Candler, Gooch and Wilcox.

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CANADIAN BANKING, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A review of the banking, commerce and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada should always be of interest to the business and financial men of the United States, for the recent published trade returns show that not only does the Dominion form a greater market for United States products than all of the South American Republics put together, but she is the second largest purchaser of American manufactured goods outside of the British Empire, being exceeded in this respect by Germany alone.

During the last fiscal year approximately $120,000,000 of United States goods were sold into Canada, and there are many who look forward to an extension of this trade within the coming year. This most favorable showing, from the standpoint of the United States manufacturer, has given rise to much dissatisfaction in Canada, and there are many who are now urging upon the Dominion Government the adoption of a more aggressive trade policy with respect to United States goods entering the Canadian markets. It is the belief of many in Canada that, since the United States has so resolutely set her face against reciprocity, or in fact any reciprocal arrangement providing for fair exchange of products, the only course open is to increase the tariff wall in Canada. This feeling is rapidly growing, and within the next year or two will be one of the most important phases of Canadian political life. The great sale of United States products in Ontario, however, has not brought any depression in that country, as the rapid expansion of all lines of trade has afforded a wonderfully elastic market, and conditions were perhaps never more favorable for the future of Canadian development than they are to-day.

The flow of immigration has been much in favor of Canada, and indeed large numbers of Canadian farmers in the West have drifted over to the fertile lands in Canada and the Canadian Northwest. The whole of this tendency has given a buoyant tone to Canadian conditions, and on every side there is evidence of the extension of various lines of industry. Mercantile failures have been few in number and not formidable in extent. The numerous records of expansion go to show that a greater degree of prosperity now prevails throughout the Dominion of Canada than at any previous period of its career, and that this prosperous era is a normal conditition and not an activity excited by artificial stimulants.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The returns for the six months ended December 31 show that Canada's ordinary revenue amounted to $27,683,855, or $1,952,199 more than for the same period of last year, when the receipts were $25,731,656. The expenditure amounted to $19,082,231, so that there is an apparent excess of revenue amounting to $8,601,624. There was, however, an expenditure on capital account of $6,701,208, which reduces the surplus of revenue to $1,900,416.

The largest increase in revenue comes from customs, which furnish $1,393,209. The excise yielded an increase of $437,314; public works, $266,110, and post office, $90,763.

Miscellaneous receipts show a falling off of about $200,000.

The following table shows the details of revenue and expenditure:

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Revenues:	*1900.*	*1901.*
Customs	$14,417,438	$15,810,647
Excise	5,850,643	5,787,957
Post office	1,594,237	1,685,000
Public works and railways	2,980,695	3,196,805
Miscellaneous	1,488,643	1,203,446
Total	$25,731,656	$27,683,855
Expenditures	$17,208,610	$19,062,231

The Census.

The Census Department has issued a statement of the population of Canada as completed and finally revised. From this it appears that the Dominion has a population of 5,369,666, as against 4,833,239 ten years ago, showing a gain of 536,427.

The Indian population within treaty limits shows an aggregate increase of 517 for the whole of Canada as compared with one year previous.

It is a marked feature of the new census that the increase in the population of Canada has been larger in the West, and the redistribution of seats in the Canadian Parliament will give further increased representation to Western farming provinces.

Canadian Trade.

The trade returns for the past six months, ended December 31, show that Canada's aggregate foreign trade, on the basis of imports for consumption and exports, is $13,605,000 ahead of the the same period in 1900.

The imports show an increase of $8,076,537, while the exports advanced $5,528,529.

Compared with the latter part of 1900, there was an increase of nearly two millions in exports of fisheries, of a million in animals and their produce, of over three millions in agricultural products, and of three-quarters of a million in manufactures.

The following is a detailed statement:

Imports for Consumption (Six Months).

	1900.	*1901.*
Dutiable goods	$52,558,450	$56,936,189
Free goods	36,208,909	38,627,997
Totals	$88,767,379	$95,564,186
Coin and bullion	818,933	4,098,663
Grand total	$91,586,312	$99,662,849

Exports—Domestic only (Six Months).

	1900.	*1901.*
The mines	$23,663,370	$21,770,198
The fisheries	6,504,357	8,302,501
The forests	19,666,158	20,375,117
Animals and their produce	36,973,989	37,919,390
Agriculture	13,088,932	16,385,584
Manufactures	8,063,312	8,796,750
Miscellaneous	42,915	19,225
Total, merchandise	$108,002,883	$113,568,760
Coin and bullion	149,983	....
Grand total	$108,152,866	$113,568,760

Agricultural Development.

The agricultural interests in Canada were never in a more prosperous condition than they are now, the returns for the past six months showing that the increase in that class of products was over four million dollars. This great increase is largely owing to the fact that in Manitoba and the Northwest the largest crop of all kinds of grain and other products of the ground has been grown and successfully harvested.

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The farmers are reaping very substantial rewards, the money yield to them being about $50,000,000.

The official returns of the crop, which are as follows, show that the most sanguine forecasts have been greatly exceeded:

WHEAT.	*Bushels threshed.*	*Acreage.*	*Yield per acre.*
1901	12,676,843	508,564	24.92
1900	4,028,294	412,864	9.75
OATS.			
1901	11,118,066	229,439	48.43
1900	4,226,152	175,439	24.08
BARLEY.			
1901	736,749	20,044	36.75
1900	353,216	17,044	20.72

In hay and root crops, there has also been a great gain.

It is quite evident that the output of dairy products during the past season was greater than ever before. From May 1 to the close of navigation, namely, November 25, there were shipped from Montreal, 2,100,000 boxes of cheese and 410,893 boxes of butter.

The following statement shows the increases in some of the principal exports of farm produce:

	1896.	*1901.*
Eggs	$807,056	$1,691,640
Butter	1,052,089	3,295,663
Cheese	13,956,571	20,696,951
Bacon, ham and pork	4,446,884	11,829,820
Cattle	7,082,542	9,064,562
Beef	21,158	812,242

The growth of the export trade in bacon from Canada has been one of the features of commercial development of the past few years. A large portion of the increase has been from the Province of Ontario, the business being one of only small dimensions in the Province of Quebec, and as a number of packing houses cannot obtain nearly a sufficient supply of hogs to fill their orders or keep their works running, the Minister of Agriculture has given orders to start a campaign of education by holding a series of meetings in the Province of Quebec during the winter, with a view to giving farmers particular and helpful instruction in this business.

TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

Undoubtedly the last year was the very best one ever experienced by the railways of the Dominion. Partial returns give a total of $1,423,293,295 as gross earnings for 1901, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over 1900.

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk can both boast of large increases in gross earnings, which show to some degree the expansion of trade throughout Canada. The financial year of the two railroads ends on June 30, but for purposes of comparison the ordinary year may be taken.

The gross earnings of the Grand Trunk in 1900 were $28,993,687, an increase of $1,437,311. In the same period the Canadian Pacific showed gross earnings of $29,944,000 for 1900 and $34,053,000 for 1901, an increase of $4,109,000. The net earnings of the Grand Trunk are not available, but in the case of the Canadian Pacific they are for the eleven months of the last year and for the twelve months of 1900. During 1900 the net earnings of the road were $11,857,585, and for the eleven months of 1901 they were $12,151,893, so that leaving out the month of December, the net increase of the Canadian Pacific is $294,308 above 1900.

In connection with the earnings of the two companies, the Grand Trunk and the

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Canadian Pacific, it is interesting to note that the former to-day operates directly 4,179 miles, and the latter 7,156 miles.

It is a significant feature of Canadian development that the special national highway of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway, has found it necessary to apply for an increase of $20,000,000 in its capital to provide for affording increased transportation facilities. The new facilities comprise, new rolling stock and locomotives, $9,000,000; double tracking, etc., west of Lake Superior, $6,000,000; new plants for construction of rolling stock, chiefly at Montreal, $1,500,000; new elevators, improvement of terminals, etc., $3,000,000; miscellaneous improvements, $500,000; total, $20,000,000.

A new development of great interest to Canadians has been the completion of the first section of the Canadian Northern Railway, which will afford a second outlet for western farm products, and give to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a strong competing line with the existing C. P. R. The Canadian Northern is rapidly extending northward across Canada, and will in the next three years provide for a second transcontinental Canadian railway.

The complicated problem of transportation is forcing itself on public attention in Canada, and the leading interests of the Dominion realize that important changes and improvements must be effected.

The Halifax Board of Trade has declared in favor of handing over the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Company to be managed and operated as a part of that system. The resolution makes the transfer conditional on the making of such arrangements as will retain Government ownership of the road, promote local traffic, and lead to the extensive development of Canada in export and import business through the ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. The transfer would be a most important move, and an entirely different policy would be adopted on the Intercolonial if it should pass under Canadian Pacific management. The secret discriminations practiced extensively on all railways under corporate control would soon be felt. Services not profitable to the company would be discontinued without regard to the convenience of shippers or of the travelling public. The discriminations adopted to favor the boats of the company on the Upper Lakes might be used for similar purposes in the Maritime Provinces. In fact, the transfer of the road would put the Eastern Provinces completely under the domination of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and create that state of affairs which is causing serious dissatisfaction in the West.

The tonnage of vessels entering inwards and outwards (seagoing and inland navigation) exclusive of coasting was last year 26,029,808 tons. This is less by 884,287 tons than it was in 1900, the record year in the history of the Dominion, but is still five million tons greater than it was five years ago.

The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade entered inwards and outwards was last year 34,444,796 tons, which is considerably the largest Canada has ever known. It is 818,000 tons greater than for 1900, and seven million tons greater than it was five years ago.

The Canadian canal at Sault Ste Marie was open for navigation for 246 days last season, as compared with 238 days in the season of 1900. The number of vessels which passed through the canal in the period from April to December was 4,204, an increase of 1,123 over the previous season. The vessal tonnage amounted to 2,449,-748 tons, or 255,000 tons more than in 1900. The freight tonnage aggregated 2,820,-394 tons, being an increase of 748,717 tons.

Satisfactory Condition of Manufacturing.

The situation as regards manufactures still shows a continuation of activity and struggle to keep up with orders in almost every class of goods, except certain lines

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which have been unfavorably affected by tariff changes. The foreign trade during the past six months, ending December 31, has greatly increased, and the growing preference for Canadian products is also marked.

In Northwestern Ontario there is unusual activity, and several enterprises in which many millions of capital have been invested are being brought to the point of production. These industries will mean, among other things, the manufacture on our Upper Lakes, on a large scale, of iron and steel, including steel rails (the capacity of the Algoma Steel Company being 1,000 rails per day) the working iron mines, the refining of nickel, ship-building, etc.

The general activity in industrial, commercial and agricultural interests continues responsible for the development of many incorporated companies.

The growth of sugar beets and the production of sugar will probably within a very short period be one of the largest industries of Ontario, as the trade conditions are such as to assure a steady and unlimited market.

Iron and Steel.

The development of the iron and steel industry in Canada is of the utmost importance. Iron and steel form the basis of practically all the manufacturing industries, and the developments which are now proceeding will give to the allied industries of Canada their raw products in the form of iron and steel at a cost that will enable them to compete with their finished production in any of the world's markets.

The production of pig iron amounted in the calendar year 1900 to 86,090 gross tons, in the first half of 1901 to 95,024 gross tons. Of the total production in the first half of 1901, 17,577 tons were Bessemer pig iron and 13,292 were basic pig iron, the remainder was foundry and forge iron.

Several steel-making enterprises are in a more or less forward state of completion at the present time, the most advanced of which is the open-hearth plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., which is erecting at Sydney ten fifty-gross-ton open-hearth furnaces of the Campbell tilting type, at which both acid and basic steel will be made.

The money invested at the principal iron works in Canada is estimated at $24,500,000, which will be increased to $35,000,000 when the new plant now building at Sault Ste. Marie for making pig iron and steel rails is finished.

Favorable Condition of the Lumber Industry.

The outlook for the lumbering industry is very favorable. A vessel-owning trust to control the lumber carrying of the Great Lakes, to be known as the Lumber Transit Company, is now in process of formation. It will comprise at the outset from fifty to sixty ships, and will be capitalized at about $2,500,000. This movement is the outgrowth of unsatisfactory conditions in the lumber trade, by which vessel owners were kept away from the rich things that came from the boom in iron and steel.

One of the largest sawmills in Canada will probably be built in time for the opening of next season's business. It will be erected within a few miles of Ottawa, will have a capacity of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of lumber and give employment to about 150 men.

It is estimated that the Canadian spruce forests will supply the world's demand for pulp-wood alone for 840 years on a basis of 1,300,000 tons annually of manufactured pulp. The extent of the spruce forests remaining untouched in the four provinces is as follows: Ontario, 52,818,420 acres; Quebec, 144,363,454; New Brunswick, 11,224,540, and Nova Scotia, 10,858,544. Out of five billion feet, board measure, of spruce timber consumed for all purposes in 1900, 180,400,000 feet, board measure, represented pulp-wood.

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The capital invested at the present time (as distinct from paper mills) in Canada amounts to not less than $20,000,000. The total annual product of the mills is estimated at 300,900 tons of mechanical pulp, and 169,800 of chemical pulp, the former valued at $10 and the latter at $30 per ton, making a total value of over $8,000,000.

Banks and Banking.

A good indication of the prosperous condition of business throughout the country during the past year is in the report of the returns of the Canadian chartered banks, which show that they have been doing a good business, and that the coming year promises no contraction in operations of banking institutions.

The reports of the various banks have been, as a rule, highly satisfactory to the shareholders, and the result must be to materially enhance the confidence which outsiders have in the soundness of the Canadian banks and their ability to promote trade and commerce.

December Bank Statement.

The bank statement for December shows an increase of forty-four millions in the deposits payable after notice in Canada, as compared with the same month a year ago. Liabilities of the banks have increased by fifty-six millions, but the assets are sixty millions better than they were a year ago.

The following are the leading features of the statement as compared with the same month of 1900.

Liabilities.	*1900.*	*1901.*
Paid-up capital	$67,987,111	$67,591,311
Rest fund	34,501,349	37,364,706
Notes in circulation	50,758,246	54,372,788
Public deposits on demand	109,446,065	102,309,084
Public deposits at notice	188,479,500	233,431,229
Deposits outside of Canada	20,442,385	31,355,262
Total liabilities	$392,150,481	$449,091,985
Assets.		
Specie	$11,773,336	$11,571,337
Dominion notes	19,785,173	21,405,397
Deposits to secure note circulation	2,387,973	2,568,918
Notes and checks on other banks	16,401,559	16,993,896
Dominion or Provincial Government securities	12,451,142	9,768,701
Other public securities	12,290,984	14,528,036
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	25,507,842	31,994,130
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks in Canada	33,981,478	37,651,941
Call and short loans elsewhere	27,234,789	45,263,961
Current loans in Canada	275,646,892	289,158,657
Current loans elsewhere	20,079,290	32,160,566
Total assets	$501,542,015	$562,077,793
Average amount of specie held during the month.	$11,790,040	$11,672,578
Average Dominion notes held during the month.	19,390,585	21,017,261
Greatest amt. notes in circulation during month.	54,460,818	58,650,297

The note circulation for December was $54,372,788, being an expansion of $3,614,542, compared with the same month last year. There was a decrease from November to December of $3,368,778; the decrease in the note circulation in 1900 from November to December was $1,189,023. The great expansion in the note circulation last fall, when the high water mark was touched, made the contraction which followed in December all the more marked. The heavy commercial and financial transactions of November made that month a remarkable one in that respect, and the decrease which followed was to some extent due to the tying up of produce through the inability of the railways to handle all the freight offering. Had it not been for that fact, the money circulation in the Northwest alone would have gone far towards making up for the contraction in the circulation experienced last month.

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The increase in the public deposits continue to be a feature of the statement of the banks. The deposits during December show an increase in deposits on demand for December of $3,554,597, and those on notice increased $1,242,382. The public deposits on demand in Canada for last month show a decrease, compared with the same month of 1900, of some seven million dollars, but those on notice show an increase of about forty-five million dollars.

The demand for loans for manufacturing, mercantile and other purposes in Canada continues to show a large expansion. The activity in nearly all departments of trade and commerce, together with the increased call for funds in connection with the export trade in grain during the late months of the year, at times have called for a large amount of accommodation from the banks.

The current loans in Canada for December show an increase, compared with the same time in the previous year, of nearly fourteen million dollars.

The following abstract statement for December and November 1901, and also for December 1900, will be found interesting:

	Dec. 1901.	*Nov. 1901.*	*Dec. 1900.*
Note circulation	$54,372,788	$57,741,566	$50,758,246
Public deposits	102,809,034	98,754,437	109,436,085
Public deposits on notice	233,431,229	232,188,847	188,479,500
Public deposits elsewhere than in Canada	31,355,262	33,711,370	20,442,885
Balance due in United Kingdom	3,754,778	4,588,367	4,190,686
Balance due from United Kingdom	6,883,729	7,580,952	5,249,282
Balance due from foreign countries	11,456,756	14,010,463	11,677,099
Other liabilities	10,236,648	12,316,259	6,363,600
Total liabilities	449,091,965	450,824,830	392,150,481
Specie	11,571,381	11,376,510	11,778,336
Dominion notes	21,405,397	21,322,577	19,735,173
Call loans	37,651,941	37,552,474	33,961,478
Call loans elsewhere than in Canada	45,263,961	50,963,477	27,234,789
Current loans	289,158,657	288,820,260	275,646,843
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	32,160,566	28,584,855	20,079,290
Loans to Provincial Governments	3,793,636	3,223,091	3,187,924
Overdue debts	2,105,705	1,999,591	1,924,423
Total assets	563,077,793	566,367,315	501,542,015
Greatest note circulation	58,650,297	60,397,097	54,460,813

The prospectus of the new Sovereign Bank of Canada was issued on January 6. It will have $2,000,000 of capital, and the head office will be in Toronto.

The establishment of this new bank serves to show that there is still room for expansion in the banking world in Canada, and the facilities required by the growing and expanding trade conditions must either be met by the formation of new banks or increase of the capital stock of those already existing.

An estimate of the figures presented in the foregoing paragraphs would justify one in concluding that Canada's remarkably rapid progress in all lines of industry and commercial activity is sound and healthy. There are many conditions in Canada to-day which justify her public men in the belief that the country will continue to enjoy an era of prosperity which will not be seriously interfered with by any outside trade depression. The opening up of mines and forests and the filling up of the vacant farm lands of the West will provide an extended home market for her manufactures, and this in turn will call for other activity on the part of the railway and transportation interests, the banking and financial institutions, and the other armies of dependent interests involved. While there are those who have sounded a note of warning that a continuance of the present high pressure is impossible, still there are no signs which, at the present time, would lead anyone to suppose that a period of depression is possible in the near future.

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

Under date of January 10 the United States Steel Corporation sent out to shareholders a report for the nine months of the calendar year ending December 31, 1901. We extract some important features of the report:

"This preliminary report covers only the first nine months of the corporation's existence, a period too brief to satisfactorily organize and systematize the business, and necessarily it lacks the fullness and definiteness of information which it is hoped will characterize future annual reports.

But the management feels fully justified in stating that much that at the time of organization was hoped to be accomplished in the way of avoiding wasteful expenditures for unnecessary enlargement of plants by various prominent steel companies, and of establishing harmonious co-operation among them has been successfully achieved. The several companies have effected many economies which have been attended with most satisfactory results, and the outlook for further improvement in this direction is most gratifying.

The business of the companies has been put on practically a cash basis. The losses actually incurred through bad debts have been very small, and little, if any, loss in the collection of accounts and notes receivable is anticipated. About seventy per cent. of the total current monthly accounts due from customers is now being generally collected within thirty days, and it is the effort of the several managements to maintain the businesses on a strictly cash basis.

The results of operations for the nine months are as follows:

NET EARNINGS.

Of all companies from operations for nine months ending Dec. 31, 1901..		$84,779,298
Less amounts set aside for the following purposes, viz.:		
Sinking funds on United States Steel Corporation bonds and bonds of subsidiary companies...............................	$2,263,292	
Reserve funds..	9,695,702	
		11,958,994
Balance..		$72,820,304
Nine months' interest on bonds..		11,400,000
Balance..		$61,420,304
Nine months' dividends on stocks, viz.:		
United States Steel Corporation:		
Preferred, 5¼ per cent. (7 per cent. annually).................	$26,752,894	
Common, 3 per cent. (4 per cent. annually)....................	15,227,812	
Total..	$41,980,706	
Outstanding stocks of subsidiary companies.................	25,101	
		42,005,807
Balance for nine months, applicable to additions to surplus, new construction, etc..		$19,414,497

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the net results from operations of the several companies for the first nine months (December being estimated) are as follows:

After charging to operating expenses, month by month, all current renewals and ordinary repairs for maintenance of plants, the net earnings of the several companies amounted to almost $85,000,000.

From this sum over $2,250,000 was set aside in a sinking fund to retire bonds of the corporation and its subsidiary companies; $11,400,000 was paid for nine months' interest on the corporation's bonds; dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of seven per cent. per annum were paid, amounting to $26,750,000, and dividends on the common stock at the rate of four per cent. per annum were paid, amounting to $15,227,000, making a total of over $53,000,000 paid out for interest and dividends on the bonds and stock of your coporation during this period.

Nearly $10,000,000 was set aside in various reserve funds to cover exhaustion of the ore properties, general depreciation of machinery and plants, and to provide for extraordinary

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enlargements, after all of which there remained as the result of the above nine months' operations undivided earnings of over $19,000,000.

A satisfactory profit and loss statement showing in detail the earnings and expenses of the several companies cannot be given until their accounting systems are uniform, so that one consolidated profit and loss statement of all companies can be made. The foregoing statement, however, gives a substantially accurate account of the results of the business for the first nine months, except that the earnings for the month of December are estimated.

General Results in Organization and Manufacturing.

It was expected that by harmonious co-operation of the several companies great economies in manufacturing would be accomplished, and such expectations have been fully realized. Diversified management has been dispensed with as far as possible, and the several companies have endeavored to adopt similar methods as far as suited to their respective businesses. Great departments like ore mining, coal mining, manufacture of coke and lake transportation, have been thoroughly systematized, and the managements of the manufacturing plants in the same locality have been brought into closer relations.

The companies have endeavored to concentrate the manufacture of their various products at the point most favorable to their production, thus insuring to each ultimate economy in manufacturing costs and in the assembling of material. The effort also is made by the different companies to regulate their manufacture of various products so that the fullest advantage can be taken of the economical production of any special article and its cheapest distribution to the consumer.

While each of the above schemes of organization has effected great economies, yet in no direction has this result been more pronounced than in that of manufacturing itself. By frequent interchange of views and full information as to the results in the several companies, each is enabled to reap the advantage of any new economy practiced or discovered by any of the others, so that each company has the advantage of the combined experience of all. Methods of accounting are being made uniform as rapidly as possible so that comparisons may readily be made. In this way, the best result attained by any of the companies is taken as the standard and the other companies endeavor to conform thereto.

Economies in manufacturing thus far have been quite remarkable, but the end is not nearly reached, nor is it likely soon to be, for through the continuous efforts to co-operate and aid in bringing about the best results at each plant, it is certain that even more favorable results ultimately will be accomplished.

The Business Outlook.

The outlook for the year 1902 is very bright. Everything indicates that all of the facilities of each subsidiary company will be taxed to their utmost to supply the demand that is being made. The actual business now booked, and of which shipment is being called for faster than it can be supplied, amounts to more than half the total combined annual capacity of all the companies. The heavier products, like rails, billets, plates and structural material, are sold up to the productive capacity of the mills, until nearly the end of the year. In the more highly finished products, the consumption in each case is greater now than at the corresponding period in 1901, which, it should be remembered, was an abnormally heavy year. The expectation, therefore, of those closely connected with the manufacture and sale of these highly finished products, is for a demand even larger than that of 1901, and up to the limit of production.

Policy as to Prices.

The demand for the products of the several companies has been so great that prices could easily have been advanced. Indeed, higher prices have been voluntarily offered by consumers who were anxious for immediate execution of orders, but the companies have firmly maintained the position of not advancing prices, believing that the existing prices were sufficient to yield a fair return on capital and maintain the properties in satisfactory physical condition, and that the many collateral advantages to be gained in the long run by refusing to advance prices would be of substantial and lasting value, not only to the companies, but also to the general business interests of the country.

The strong position thus taken by the companies for stability in prices both of raw material and finished products, has had a reassuring effect on the trade, and has contributed greatly toward restoring confidence in the general business situation and creating the present large demand for steel products, by dispelling any doubt as to prices in the future.

The board takes pleasure in acknowledging the loyal and efficient services of the officers and employees of the corporation. By order of the board of directors.

Charles M. Schwab, *President.*

Elbert H. Gary, *Chairman Executive Committee.*"

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STATE BANKS—REPORTS OF SUPERVISING OFFICERS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, George P. McLean, Governor:

The Bank Commissioners have the honor to submit their Annual Report, with the annual statements of the Savings banks, State banks and trust companies, showing their condition as of October 1, 1901.

The number of Savings banks has been increased to ninety by the addition of the Terryville Savings Bank, which was chartered by the General Assembly of 1901, and began business August 19, 1901.

The following statement gives an abstract of the assets and liabilities as compared with those of October 1, 1900 (cents omitted).

ASSETS.	*Oct. 1, 1901.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Increase or decrease.*
Loans on real estate	$69,425,229	$67,705,493	$1,719,736
Loans on collateral security	7,520,394	7,014,830	505,564
Loans on personal security only	3,621,869	3,477,245	144,623
Invested in United States bonds	311,700	1,268,200	*956,500
Invested in State, town, city, school district and corporation bonds and obligations	43,621,429	43,745,568	*124,138
Invested in railroad stocks and bonds	60,808,606	52,896,535	7,912,070
Invested in bank stocks	7,411,247	7,348,212	63,035
Real estate owned, including banking houses	3,612,334	3,290,655	321,679
Miscellaneous assets	2,045,188	1,308,973	736,215
Cash on hand and in banks	6,048,844	6,268,513	*219,668
Total assets	$204,426,844	$194,324,227	$10,102,617
LIABILITIES.			
Deposits	$193,248,909	$183,781,942	$9,466,967
Surplus	7,294,169	6,954,652	339,516
Interest and profit and loss	3,841,727	3,557,924	283,802
Other liabilities	42,039	29,707	12,331
Total liabilities	$204,426,844	$194,324,227	$10,102,617

* Decrease.

The tendency of the Savings banks has been to invest more extensively in railroad bonds, and dispose of United States and municipal bonds; the holdings of United States bonds having decreased $956,500, leaving only $311,700 now held; the holding of municipal bonds being $124,138 less than shown in the report of 1900, while the investment in railroad securities has increased $7,912,070. The increase of deposits for the year past has been $9,466,967, making the total deposits in the Savings banks of Connecticut, October 1, 1901, $193,248,909. The whole number of depositors is at date of this report 425,588, being an increase of 15,246. The average amount due each depositor is $454.07, being an average increase of $6.19 for each depositor.

DIVIDENDS.

The rate per cent. of dividends paid the past year is shown in the following table:

Number of banks.	*Rate per cent.*	*Amount of dividend.*	*Amount of deposits with dividends added.*
69	4	$5,779,083	$156,433,699
2	3¾	130,523	3,589,821
16	3½	1,098,145	32,764,400
1	1½	5,420	353,626
2	None	....	107,361
Total, 90	......	$7,013,173	$193,248,909

Sixteen discriminate against large deposits.

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Miscellaneous Items.

	Oct. 1, 1901.	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Increase or decrease.*
Number of depositors having less than $1,000.	369,055	356,093	12,962
Amount of such deposits	$76,484,384	$72,549,162	$3,935,222
Depositors having $1,000 and not over $2,000...	38,323	36,972	1,351
Amount of such deposits	$51,507,279	$49,724,781	$1,782,497
Depositors having $2,000 and not over $10,000.	17,896	16,955	941
Amount of such deposits	$60,725,413	$56,978,437	$3,746,976
Depositors having over $10,000	814	822	*8
Amount of such deposits	$4,531,832	$4,529,561	$2,271
Total number of depositors	425,588	410,342	15,246
Total amount of deposits	$193,248,909	$183,781,942	$9,466,967
Largest amount due a single depositor	$60,016	$55,166	$4,850
Average amount due depositors	$454	$447	$6
Number accounts opened during the year	62,584	61,178	1,406
Number accounts closed during the year	47,438	43,947	3,491
Income received during the year	$9,634,836	$9,227,663	$407,172
Dividends declared during the year	$7,013,173	$6,669,200	$343,972
Am't deposited, including interest credited..	$44,475,382	$42,226,980	$2,248,402
Amount withdrawn during the year	$35,020,770	$32,580,198	$2,440,571
Amount past-due paper	65,141	98,479	*$33,337
Amount of paper charged off during the year.	$116,917	$136,411	*19,494
Expenses, including salaries	$498,215	$482,816	$15,399
Amount of assets yielding no income	$698,478	$845,915	*$147,436
Largest amount loaned to one individual, company, society, or corporation	$300,000	$200,000	$100,000

* Decrease.

The Colchester Savings Bank is still enjoined from paying its depositors, except in such proportion as the courts allow. The last order, permitting a payment of fifteen per cent., will expire March 24, 1902. This makes a total of fifty per cent. of its deposits that they have been allowed to pay out, and at the expiration of the present order it is hoped that it will be safe to pay out a larger proportion than at any one time before, the policy of the directors being to liquidate as fast as the assets can advantageously be made available for that purpose.

At the expiration of the restraining order to the Thompson Savings Bank, the directors applied for an order allowing it to pay out twenty-five per cent. to each depositor and also to declare and pay dividends. Under this order, which was issued to continue for one year from February 27, 1901, the bank has paid all depositors that have called to the amount allowed, and also a dividend of one and one-half per cent. at its regular dividend day in August, 1901.

In July of the present year the depositors of the Stonington Savings Bank were drawing so heavily upon it that the directors were obliged to require the notice provided in its by-laws. Before the maturity of the first notices the amount called for had become so large that, in order to preserve the assets and protect depositors, the directors requested the Commissioners to apply for an order restraining it from paying out its deposits, which order was issued for the period of one year from October 3, 1901.

The directors of the Savings Bank of Stafford Springs applied for an order of restraint from paying out its deposits. After an examination the Commissioners were of the opinion that the bank was solvent and could pay its deposits as called for. The directors, however, deemed it best not to do so, and an order was issued restraining it from paying out its deposits for one year from October 15, 1901, but allowing it to pay its regular dividends. A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. was declared payable October 15, and it is hoped that within the year the confidence of the depositors will be restored.

State Banks and Trust Companies.

The amount of capital of the State banks remains the same, but the capital of the trust companies is increased $177,100 by the organization of the Bridgeport Trust Company, which commenced business February 23, 1901, and the South Norwalk Trust Company, which commenced business April 15, 1901.

In considering the recommendation of the Governor to the General Assembly for a revision of the laws relating to banks and trust companies, the committee on banks deemed it advisable to avoid the delay and expense of a commission for that purpose, and if possible, prepare a bill to be enacted at that session which would accomplish the object. After full hearings a bill was prepared which resulted in the passage of Chapter 143, Public Acts of 1901. The main features of the law are the maintenance of a reserve fund for deposits, the limita-

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tion of the liability of persons and directors, the prohibition of loans to the executive officers or clerks, and the calling for reports showing the condition on any past day specified by the Commissioners, with suitable penalties for violations of its provisions.

As the law did not go into effect until August 1, only one call for reports that could be included in this report has been made, which shows the condition at the close of business on September 30, thus making the statements uniform in date with the statements included in former reports.

The institutions are complying with the provisions of the law, so far as the contracts made previous to the passage of the law will allow.

Statements of the total assets and liabilities will be found below (cents omitted).

Assets.	*State banks.*	*Trust companies.*
Loans and discounts	$6,096,217	$7,316,151
Overdrafts	43,088	22,748
Stocks and securities	2,384,848	3,908,984
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	184,614	542,808
Due from approved reserve agents	672,967	912,895
Due from other banks and bankers	216,098	602,503
Specie and currency	542,074	484,420
Checks and cash items	138,700	188,994
Other assets	4,369	50,309
Total assets	$10,282,981	$13,879,815
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	$2,240,000	$1,952,100
Surplus	404,500	588,842
Undivided profits	520,915	575,085
Due to banks and bankers	155,358	276,888
Dividends unpaid	7,492	2,526
Deposits	6,952,569	10,231,761
Other liabilities	2,095	252,711
Total liabilities	$10,282,981	$13,879,815

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. NOBLE,
GEORGE F. KENDALL,
Bank Commissioners.

HARTFORD, December 31, 1901.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Honorable John F. Hill, Governor, and the Executive Council of the State of Maine:

In compliance with statute requirements I have the honor to submit herewith the forty-fifth annual report of this department, for the fiscal year ending December 1, 1901, containing a full exhibit of the general conduct and condition of all State banking institutions.

During the year all of these institutions have been duly examined, the statements of such examinations published and the usual returns obtained, all of which are included in this report, as required by law.

The number, classes and assets of these institutions are as follows:

Savings banks	51	$74,623,171
Trust and banking companies	18	15,207,325
Loan and building associations	34	2,865,380
Total	103	$92,695,877

This is a gain of two in the number of institutions reported, and of $5,462,084 in their assets, as against a gain of $4,984,627 in 1900. This increase in banking capital is much in excess of the average, even in the most prosperous years. As a matter of fact there is but one year in the history of these institutions in our State in which the gain exceeds that of the present year. The total increase in such assets during the past fifteen years has been $52,456,793, and the average annual gain during that time, $3,497,119.

In the following table are given the assets of each class of institutions, the total assets and the gain in assets in each year from 1887 to the present time (cents omitted):

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YEAR.	*Savings banks.*	*Trust companies.*	*Loan and building associations.*	*Total assets.*	*Gain.*
1887	$41,283,614	$1,300,771	$96,613	$42,677,999	$2,438,914
1888	43,786,168	1,870,192	187,967	45,844,328	3,166,329
1889	47,030,526	2,765,862	319,042	50,115,431	4,271,102
1890	50,901,527	3,629,895	633,059	55,164,482	5,049,051
1891	53,550,871	4,279,477	1,032,301	58,862,650	3,698,167
1892	56,838,263	4,866,324	1,460,193	63,164,781	4,302,181
1893	56,701,437	5,175,032	1,830,159	63,706,628	541,846
1894	57,761,918	5,835,807	2,193,956	65,791,682	2,085,053
1895	59,365,755	6,641,586	2,469,884	68,477,226	2,685,544
1896	60,719,379	7,048,760	2,691,446	70,459,586	1,982,359
1897	62,826,303	7,513,403	2,912,963	73,252,670	2,793,084
1898	64,182,542	9,182,997	3,009,998	76,375,538	3,122,868
1899	67,521,197	11,802,252	2,975,716	82,299,165	5,923,627
1900	71,076,211	13,295,402	2,862,178	87,233,793	4,934,627
1901	74,623,171	15,207,325	2,865,380	92,695,877	5,462,084
Total	....	....	....	....	$52,456,793

The total assets of these State institutions make a per capita of $133.47 for each inhabitant of the State. The assets of the Savings banks and loan and building associations, which belong to depositors and shareholders alone, and the deposits in trust companies, make a *pro rata* to each of these patrons of $392.58. If the increase in assets had been derived wholly from the receipts from new depositors, the average to each would have been but $425.62. As the larger portion of this is the natural increase from earnings, it can be seen that the average amount received from new depositors is much less than the present average amount standing to the credit of all depositors. It follows then that the average amount from new depositors is much less than that naturally deposited by people of wealth, indicating that this increase could not have come from such source.

The depositors in Savings banks and trust companies and shareholders in loan and building associations now number 226,813, as against 213,980 last year—a gain of 12,833. Thus it appears that 12,833 more of the people of the State are beginning to accumulate a competence against times of need.

During the year the various kinds of State banking institutions have paid depositors and stockholders, in interest and dividends, $2,730,166 as against $2,617,613 last year. While this is a gain of $112,553 in the amount of profits distributed, it is proportionally less than heretofore. This result has been no different from what was expected, and predicted in previous reports of this department. As heretofore stated, this reduction in net earnings does not indicate any lack of prosperity in these institutions, but is simply the result of a general reduction in interest rates. * * *

It may be interesting to compare the profits distributed by the different classes of State banking institutions during the year. The average percentage of profits paid by Savings banks, based upon the total assets, has been 2.95 per cent.; that paid by trust companies 2.43 per cent., while that paid by loan and building associations has been 5.41 per cent. This comparison, so far as it relates to trust companies, is misleading, unless the demand deposits or current funds, upon which but little interest is paid, be eliminated. If this item, and the amount of interest paid thereon, be deducted, the percentage of profits distributed by that class of banks would be approximately 3.12 per cent. It thus appears that the net income in Savings banks and trust companies varies but little, while that in loan and building associations is far in excess of either. * * *

At the present time all classes of State banking institutions are required by law to set apart a certain portion of their net earnings as a reserve or surplus to insure their patrons against future losses and contingencies. They also have always on hand a certain amount of undivided profits. The total amount of their reserve and undivided profits is now $5,397,625, being a gain of $663,111 during the year. Their reserve or surplus fund alone, as set apart under the provisions of law, amounts to $2,911,416, showing an increase of $171,762. While this increase seems to be a large sum to take from the earnings in any one year, it is small compared with the total assets, being less than one-fifth of one per cent. Conservative banking requires at least this amount, and it is desirable that it be increased rather than diminished in the future. * * *

The State banking institutions are the banks of the people. Their capital is made up largely of the small contributions of farmers, mechanics, mill operatives and wage-earners generally, as well as of the women and children of the State. Principally from these sources comes this largest aggregation of capital in the State. Its increase necessarily indicates a prosperous condition among its contributors, and their confidence in the institutions which

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hold these funds in trust. The withdrawal of these funds would likewise indicate the reverse condition of business affairs in the State, or a lack of confidence in the banks, or both.

Our purpose in advancing this proposition is not particularly to call attention to the prosperous condition of the State, as that is generally understood. It is rather for the purpose of showing the intimate relation these institutions bear to the business prosperity of our people. As well might the individual discredit his own business or contend against his own prosperity, as for the people of this State in any way to embarrass or disturb these institutions by following any prejudice such as now exists toward combinations of capital generally. Any course of this kind is simply an attack upon the small means of one-third of our people who are depositors in these institutions.

A statement of the resources and liabilities of the eighty-four National banks of this State on December 10, 1901, shows total assets $17,163,459, an increase of $1,176,071 in the assets of this class of banks during the year. The total assets of all kinds of authorized banks within the State is now $139,859,337, as against $133,221,181 at the date of the last report—an increase of $6,638,155 during the year. An equal distribution of this capital would give to each inhabitant of the State $201.39, a gain of $9.56 during the past year in this very material portion of our per capita wealth.

Private Banking.

In 1899 and again in 1900 attention was called in the report of this department to the fact that private banks and bankers were under no restrictions of law or supervision whatever. It was urged that some legislation was needed to protect the public in its dealings with such institutions. Attention was called to the fact that many depositors, especially of the class whose funds were usually termed "savings deposits," did not understand that these private banks were not regularly organized institutions subject to the regulations and restrictions which control Savings banks. The Legislature, however, failed to enact any provision regulating or supervising their affairs. Attention is, therefore, again called to this matter that our people may understand, when depositing therein, that they are giving credit to private individuals, the same as if they loaned their money upon ordinary notes of hand; and that they take the same chances and have the same security and remedy as upon ordinary personal loans. They have no protection beyond the liability of the individual or individuals conducting the business.

Savings Banks.

There are fifty-one Savings banks now doing business in the State. The following table shows their liabilities and resources on October 26, 1901, and a comparison with those of October 27, 1900 (cents omitted):

Comparative Statement.

Resources.	1901.	1900.
United States and District of Columbia bonds	$1,919,200	$4,449,750
Public funds in Maine	2,094,520	1,946,396
Public funds out of Maine	16,225,320	14,204,413
Railroad bonds in Maine	6,043,968	5,465,406
Railroad bonds out of Maine	23,658,742	20,089,028
Corporation bonds in Maine	3,912,841	3,710,126
Corporation bonds out of Maine	591,387	614,702
Railroad stock in Maine	767,621	784,909
Railroad stock out of Maine	459,484	525,609
Corporation stock in Maine	585,553	530,687
Corporation stock out of Maine	85,644	126,983
National bank stock in Maine	2,332,847	2,478,725
National bank stock out of Maine	94,051	112,500
Other bank stock in Maine	105,050	113,050
Loans on mortgages of real estate	7,991,937	7,811,047
Loans on collateral	2,986,635	3,129,164
Loans to municipalities	728,351	519,728
Loans to corporations	1,199,893	1,084,188
Real estate	1,023,706	1,029,735
Furniture and fixtures	36,182	36,005
Premium account	497,006	685,416
Expense account	32,520	30,567
Other resources	18,100	12,735
Cash	1,282,605	1,785,333
Total resources	$74,623,171	$71,076,211

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LIABILITIES.	1901.	1900.
Deposits	$70,293,938	$67,240,439
Reserve fund	2,468,025	2,321,685
Special reserve fund	21,827	27,163
Profits	1,837,044	1,480,769
Other liabilities	2,336	6,154
Total liabilities	$74,623,171	$71,076,211
Number of depositors	194,923	186,327
Number of depositors whose balance is less than $2,000.	189,162	180,914
Amount of same	$55,864,292	$53,558,630
Number of depositors whose balance is $2,000, or more.	5,761	5,413
Amount of same	$14,429,645	$13,681,809
Average rate of dividend (approximate)	.0330	.0336
Amount of dividends paid	$2,204,022	$2,133,733
Municipal taxes paid	18,264	19,670
State tax	500,733	448,837

It appears from the above statement that there has been an increase of 8,596 in the number of depositors and $3,053,499 in the amount of deposits during the year, as against a gain of 8,733 and $3,231,052 in the corresponding items last year. The increase in their assets for the year has been $3,546,959, an amount which alone would give to each person in the State $5.10. All but two of the banks show an increase in the number of depositors and all but three an increase in the amount of deposits, the decrease in those being trifling and due entirely to local causes.

The amount deposited for the year, including dividends credited, has been $15,742,931. Deducting from this the amount of dividends gives $13,538,909 as the amount actually received from depositors. The amount of withdrawals during the same time has been $12,689,432. Thus it appears that the deposits actually received have been only $849,476 in excess of the withdrawals, dividends not included, while the corresponding amount for last year was $1,097,369. If this actual increase in deposits had all been received from the 8,596 new depositors, and none of it had come from additions to old accounts, these new deposits would have averaged but $98.82.

When we add to the $28,432,364 of receipts from, and disbursements made to, depositors, the investments not only of new funds, but the re-investment of receipts from maturing loans and securities, we begin to appreciate the magnitude of the business done by these institutions. It must amount to approximately fifty million dollars annually.

The average amount now standing to the credit of depositors is $360.62 as against $360.87 at the time of the last report. It thus appears that the average amount to each depositor is even less than last year, indicating that the individual deposits average smaller in amount than in 1900. The average to each inhabitant of the State is $101.22.

Whether the gain in deposits is a matter of congratulation depends upon the source from which it comes. The mere growth of Savings banks, by an accumulation therein of the money of those who have capital to invest, can be of no advantage to the public beyond the fact that it brings their property to light for taxation. On the other hand, such deposits, under the present conditions for investing, tend to reduce the benefits of these institutions to legitimate depositors by lessening the income they receive, and thus at the same time lessening their incentive to accumulate their savings.

The difficulty in investing new funds, and the fact that it is not possible to do so and obtain as good an income therefrom as they are receiving from investments already held, has led the banks, so far as possible, to eliminate from their receipts the larger deposits while they have continued to receive the small savings.

The statute law of the State limits ordinary deposits to not exceeding $2,000 to each depositor. Many of the banks, however, limit the receipts of deposits to much less than this. Some even limit the amount to $500 in all from any one depositor, while others limit the amount they will receive each quarter until the total reaches the statutory limitation. As an example, one of the larger banks pays interest only upon $300 additional for each quarterly period at which new deposits commence to draw interest. Under this regulation it would be more than two years before any one depositor could place $2,000 and receive interest upon the full amount. This provision confines the new deposits almost wholly to the small savings, as those with larger sums to invest do not care to place funds in such small amounts. When, therefore, we take into consideration the unusually large increase in the number of depositors, the reduction in amount to each depositor, and these regulations that are being enforced by the various banks to prevent accumulation of investment funds therein, we are confident that these institutions were never before so well serving the purpose for which created.

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The total reserve and undivided profits on hand amount to $4,305,069, being a gain of $502,613 during the year, while the increase in reserve alone has been but $146,339. The law requires the banks at each dividend period to set apart a certain portion of their earnings as a reserve fund until it amounts to five per cent. of the deposits. The present average of this reserve is 3½ per cent., while the average of the reserve and undivided profits together is six per cent. of the deposits. The estimated market value of resources above liabilities, as shown by the various statements of the examinations made during the year, is $9,940,301. This is about fourteen per cent. of the deposits.

The percentage of this estimated value of resources above liabilities varies widely in the different institutions. It is more largely the result of an advance in the actual market value of the securities purchased in the past than of the amount of actual earnings received and set aside under the provisions of law for creating a reserve fund. As has already been suggested, these institutions are purely mutual. This surplus belongs to the depositors, and it is impossible for any one else to profit therefrom. The sharp advance in the value of securities during the past few years, resulting from improved business conditions, has materially increased their showing of market value above liabilities. Any depression in business that results in a depreciation in the value of securities generally, will materially reduce this amount. A portion of it is also being used each year in the way of accruing interest to pay the present dividends received by depositors. As the securities mature their market value must again approximate their par value.

The general condition is one, however, upon which the depositors are to be congratulated, and one which should lead them to still greater confidence in these institutions than ever before. While their receipts from dividends paid by the banks must necessarily be reduced from year to year on account of the general reduction in interest rates everywhere, they were never more certain of a return of their principal than now. We feel justified in urging those of small means to deposit with these institutions the small earnings they may be able to spare from their income. The exemption from municipal taxation and the safety of the original fund itself, together with the small dividends compounded semi-annually, will, in the end, give them better results than they can average to obtain by investing their money on their own account.

The following is an exhibit of the reserve, undivided profits and the estimated market value above resources, for each of the past five years, together with other totals necessary to show fully the general standing of the Savings banks and the gradual improvement in their condition during that time:

Table of Market Values.

	1897.	*1898.*	*1899.*	*1900.*	*1901.*
Estimated market value of resources above liabilities	$6,506,362	$6,863,882	$8,258,319	$8,916,887	$9,940,301
Reserve fund	$2,080,709	$2,079,261	$2,243,454	$2,321,685	$2,468,025
Undivided profits	1,088,801	1,202,818	1,233,605	1,480,769	1,837,044
Total book surplus	$3,169,510	$3,282,079	$3,477,059	$3,802,455	$4,305,069
Approximate market value above book surplus	$3,336,851	$3,581,802	$4,781,259	$5,114,432	$5,635,231
Total dividend paid	2,132,869	2,145,324	2,091,543	2,183,783	2,204,022
Deposits	59,598,348	60,852.557	64,009,386	67,240,439	70,296,938

Taxes.

The amount of taxes paid the State for the year has been $500,733, as against $448,827 in 1900—an increase of $51,905. This increase is due principally to the gain in deposits, and the very material reduction in amount of Government bonds held, which are exempt from taxation. It is also, to some extent, due to the gradual maturity and consequent reduction in the amount of investments out of the State "Acquired prior to Jan. 1, 1893." This latter condition results in a gradual though slight increase in the average rate of tax paid by Savings banks. Thus we have an increasing tax rate that comes by force of law.

Investments.

The following table shows the classes, amount and percentage of the assets now held by Savings banks, and a comparison with those of 1900. It also gives the percentages of investments in 1890. A comparison of the present assets with those held at this earlier date, will

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enable one more fully to appreciate the gradual change that is taking place in the nature of the investments than such a comparison for succeeding years:

Resources.	1901.		1900.	1890.
	Amount of each class.	Percentage of each class.	Percentage of each class.	Percentage of each class.
United States and District of Columbia bonds	$1,919,200.00	2.57	6.26	1.66
Public funds in Maine	2,094,520.34	2.81	2.74	2.32
Public funds out of Maine	16,225,320.19	21.74	19.99	27.16
Railroad bonds in Maine	6,043,968.92	8.10	7.69	5.87
Railroad bonds out of Maine	23,658,742.41	31.70	28.19	16.73
Corporation bonds in Maine	3,912,841.68	5.24	5.22	4.80
Corporation bonds out of Maine	591,387.87	.79	.87	.73
Railroad stock in Maine	767,621.22	1.03	1.10	.65
Railroad stock out of Maine	459,484.45	.62	.74	.77
Corporation stock in Maine	585,553.12	.78	.75	.47
Corporation stock out of Maine	85,644.90	.11	.18	.04
National bank stock in Maine	2,332,847.00	3.13	3.49	4.53
National bank stock out of Maine	94,051.00	.13	.16	.77
Other bank stock in Maine	105,050.00	.14	.16	.17
Loans on mortgages of real estate	7,991,937.50	10.70	10.99	13.60
Loans on collateral	2,936,635.07	3.94	4.40	10.63
Loans to municipalities	728,351.13	.98	.73	.73
Loans to corporations	1,199,893.40	1.61	1.46	2.50
Real estate investment	534,990.26	.72	.72	.94
Real estate, foreclosure	488,715.89	.66	.72	1.13
Furniture and fixtures	36,182.04	.05	.05	.05
Premium account	497,006.36	.67	.89	1.20
Expense account	32,520.24	.04	.04	.03
Other resources	18,100.51	.02	.02	.37
Cash	1,282,605.53	1.72	2.44	2.06
Total	$74,623,171.03	100.00	100.00	100.00

The only material changes in the classes of assets held are a reduction of $2,530,550 in the amount of Government bonds, and an increase of $3,619,714 in railroad bonds out of Maine and $2,020,906 in municipal bonds out of Maine.

In addition to the reinvestment of the usual maturities, the banks have, during the year, been obliged to invest this increase in assets, $3,546,959, and also reinvest the proceeds of the sales of Government bonds, par value, $2,530,550, amounting in all to $6,077,509. As before suggested, the increase of $5,640,620 in the holdings of railroad bonds and municipal bonds out of Maine accounts for the larger part of this fund.

When the banks, during the year, have sold their holdings of Government bonds the proceeds have been reinvested larely in high-grade municipal bonds out of Maine. This explains the unusual, and at the same time very satisfactory, increase in this line of securities.

The increase in railroad bonds out of Maine is very nearly the same as the increase in assets, and is much out of proportion to the increase in other classes, with the exception of that resulting from the exchange of Governments for municipals before explained. Attention has frequently been called to the matter, and the banks urged against acquiring too large a percentage of any one class of securities. We quote from last report relating to the increase in the holdings of railroad bonds: "The present difficulty in obtaining other securities that will yield the income necessary to net even the dividends now paid, has undoubtedly led to the very material increase in this class. Dividends should be reduced, and relief from taxation granted, to such an extent that the banks may be able to continue the diversity of investments which has been their source of strength in the past, and not feel obliged to further increase their percentage of holdings in this line."

Under present conditions railroad securities undoubtedly yield better results than can be obtained from any source. The unusually prosperous condition of the country, and the consequent enormous increase in transportation business, has resulted in a sharp advance in this class of securities, insuring at least temporary financial success of substantially all railroads. It is for this reason that this class of investments has, for a few years past, given the best of results, with few losses to investors. How far this condition would continue under a depression in business it is hard to conjecture. It is safe to say, however, that such a depression when it comes, as it must sooner or later, will materially reduce the income of this class of corporations, and thus lead to a depreciation in the market value and also to more or less losses on these stocks and bonds.

In times of great prosperity like the present, when earnings are large and losses are few,

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banks should, so far as possible, prepare themselves for the times of depression that are sure to follow. Safety and prudence lead us to the conclusion that there should be no undue preponderance in any kind of investments. This is a matter of vital importance that should always be kept in mind by bank officials in making their investments. It is confidently believed that the next Legislature will reduce the Savings bank tax. This relief, together with a reduction in dividends paid, to an average of three per cent., would enable the banks to invest in the most conservative holdings. But however that may be, we advise only such investments.

Dividends.

The following table gives the amount and rate of dividends paid by Savings banks during the year covered by this report, and a comparison with those of 1900 (cents omitted):

Rate of dividends.	1901.		1900.	
	Number of banks.	Amount of dividends.	Number of banks.	Amount of dividends.
4 per cent. paid by	5	$76,730	5	$71,415
3¾ per cent. paid by	..	....	1	1,487
3½ per cent. paid by	20	1,559,347	26	1,767,088
3¼ per cent. paid by	3	93,823	3	26,989
3 per cent. paid by	23	474,620	15	261,807
2 per cent. paid by	..	....	1	5,508
3.30 average rate, 1901	51	$2,204,022	51	$2,183,783

The average rate of dividends has been 3.30, while that for 1900 was 3.36. This average rate is more than it was expected the banks could pay. The reduction has been less than heretofore from year to year. This cannot be explained upon the natural theory that the earnings of the banks have been more than was expected, as there has been no material change in interest rates since last year. It is true that, during the latter part of the year on account of the increased demand for money in business, there has been a slight improvement in the rates obtained upon loans, as well as a larger demand upon the banks in this direction. This has not, however, materially affected their earnings for the past year, but will increase their income somewhat during the first half of the ensuing year. As a matter of fact a comparison of the gross earnings with those of previous years shows the same gradual reduction as heretofore.

A careful examination of the situation leads to the conclusion that this apparent improvement in income and dividends results principally from the increase in market value of securities, and in the gradual use of "market value" above "book value," which would not show in the accounts or statements of the banks. This might be true even though, as appears, there has been a material increase in this item, resulting from the very material advance in prices on such securities. To make clearer the proposition, it is suggested that, if the banks could have realized on this advance in the value of their investments during the year, they might have paid even double the usual dividends. It seems necessary, however, to repeat here the proposition, so often stated, that this market value is not a real profit that should be used for the payment of dividends. If the banks continue in business and carry these securities to maturity, the market value above par value must gradually disappear, even though the present general high prices are maintained.

The fact that the banks have suffered few losses during the year may also to some extent account for the unexpected good showing in dividends. It does not follow from this that the banks are not likely to meet with losses upon some of the investments now held, or that all of them are beyond question. During times of prosperity few losses of this kind are likely to occur, as at such times nearly all corporations are able to meet their obligations. When depression comes, however, the test is applied and many of the weak ones fall out of line. The history of the investments in the Savings banks themselves demonstrates this proposition over and over again.

It would be impossible for the shrewdest investors in the country to handle the assets of our fifty-one Savings banks, and place them so that they would yield a reasonable income, without meeting losses. They are expected and even provided for by the statute requiring the accumulation of a reserve fund. During prosperous times, when these losses are not likely to occur, the banks should, therefore, not only add the required amount to the reserve, but should also gradually gather strength to meet the reverse conditions which are sure to follow.

As has been frequently said, profits coming from investments made years ago are not

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earnings of present dividend periods, and should not all be used to increase the dividends of the depositors who happen to have their funds in the banks at any particular period. They should, to some extent, be held in reserve to meet future contingencies, insure the future of the institutions and keep them upon a more even basis as to dividends and general condition.

Again, as the classes of investments that under present conditions pay the largest rate of income are the very ones that are the more likely to be in default in the future, if all of the income of such investments is used to pay present dividends, it necessarily follows that the losses therefrom must fall upon future depositors.

Trustees should not attempt to place their funds so as to maintain present rates of dividends at the expense of the future strength of the institutions. Present conditions do not warrant the payment of more than three per cent. dividends by the most of the banks, after deducting the present rate of taxes to the State, and other necessary charges and expenses. If the banks will reduce their dividends to this rate, and by making only the very best investments, thus place their future stability beyond question, their deposits will increase and their general usefulness continue.

The gross earnings for the year have been approximately $3,570,266. If the profits accruing from the exchange of governments should be added the amount would doubtless be somewhat in excess of the figures given. This estimate, however, is even now believed to be in excess of the annual earnings of the banks from interests and rents collected in the ordinary course of business. It is certainly far in excess of any results that could be obtained from the present investment of these funds.

The following table gives the amount of deposits upon which the various rates of dividends have been paid during the year and the amount of same (cents omitted):

Rate of Dividends.	*No. of banks.*	*Amount of deposits.*	*Amount of dividends.*
4 per cent paid by	5	$2,137,205	$76,730
3½ per cent. paid by	20	47,792,489	1,559,347
3¼ per cent. paid by	3	3,030,292	93,323
3 per cent. paid by	23	17,333,951	474,620
3.30 average rate paid	51	$70,293,938	$2,204,022

Examinations.

The law requires the trustees, at least once each year, to thoroughly examine the affairs of the corporation, and report under oath to the Bank Examiner its standing, the situation of its funds and all other matters required, in the manner and according to the forms prescribed by this department. In most of the banks more frequent examinations are made than is required by this provision of statute. It seems advisable again to call attention to the fact that it is not only the duty of the trustees to do this, but that it is the only way in which they can obtain a full knowledge of the true condition and standing of their several institutions. If they attend to this duty they will have a better knowledge of the details of the business than it is possible for the public examiner, who can visit the institution but once annually, to obtain. No other person can judge so accurately of the general condition of their loan accounts as they. The Bank Examiner is necessarily a stranger to the most of their borrowers, and knows nothing of their credit or financial standing. If he makes inquiry of local parties, he obtains no reliable information, as the ordinary individual will not cry down the credit of his friends and neighbors. While the examiner is able to obtain reasonably accurate information as to the value of the securities held by the banks, he must necessarily rely upon the good judgment and faithfulness of the various boards of trustees to take care of the local loans and investments, and to see to the ordinary details in conducting their affairs. The trustees should give the matter strict attention, call at their respective banks often, examine the books and accounts and keep fully informed as to the details of all daily business transactions. If they will do this they will soon find the results most satisfactory. The experience and knowledge thus gained will enable them to give to the banks a more efficient service in the future. No one should accept a position on the board of trustees of a Savings bank unless so situated that he can give the bank and depositors the benefit of his best business judgment, which can come only when he acquires a thorough knowledge of its business affairs and of the laws governing such institutions generally.

Trust and Banking Companies.

There are now eighteen trust and banking companies doing business in the State, one having been added to the number during the year.

The Machias Banking Company, of Machias, chartered by the Legislature of 1901, commenced business on July 1, 1901, with a capital of $25,000 fully paid in. This bank succeeds to the business of a private company known as the Machias Bank. This most satisfactory change

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to a chartered institution brings this capital within reach of taxation and places the business under official supervision.

In the following table is presented a statement of the resources and liabilities of the trust and banking companies, October 26, 1901, and a comparison with those for October 27, 1900 (cents omitted):

RESOURCES.	1901.	1900.
Demand and time loans	$6,461,048	$5,830,327
Mortgages of real estate	1,173,143	1,108,385
Stocks and bonds	4,966,345	4,058,312
Trust investments	130,211	98,131
Real estate owned	224,413	190,047
Due from other banks and bankers	1,096	981
Expense account	25,538	25,317
Furniture and fixtures	112,995	114,818
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,499,081	1,359,587
Other resources	613,451	509,492
Total resources	$15,207,325	$13,295,402
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$1,626,800	$1,601,700
Surplus	881,100	863,000
Undivided profits	592,700	427,008
Time deposits	4,488,374	5,408,962
Demand deposits	6,447,628	4,070,918
Certificates of deposits	618,887	437,371
Trust department	131,709	101,042
Unpaid dividends	847	581
Deposits for coupons	19,095	19,465
Treasurer's checks outstanding	14,320	7,484
Due to other banks and bankers	33,015	18,609
Bills payable	115,500	184,600
Other liabilities	737,398	659,638
Total liabilities	$15,207,325	$13,295,402

This is an increase of $1,911,922 in the total assets, as against $1,493,150 last year. This gain is made up principally of an increase of $25,100 in capital stock, $18,100 in surplus, $165,692 in undivided profits and $1,642,565 in all kinds of deposits.

The increase in resources has been principally $908,033 in stocks and bonds, and $630,721 in demand and time loans.

The total number of depositors in these institutions is 23,817, while at the date of the last report they numbered but 19,589—a gain of 4,228. The depositors of time deposits and the holders of certificates of deposit now number 13,502, while at the date of last report they numbered 13,570.

The total profits distributed by these institutions to stockholders and depositors during the year has been $371,053.

The amount of dividends paid to stockholders has been $103,220. This is an average of 6.34 per cent. on all capital stock outstanding, while the average rate for the last year was 6.32. Three of the companies, with an aggregate capital of $150,000, have paid no dividends whatever to stockholders during the year. The average rate in those actually paying dividends has been very nearly seven per cent.

The amount of interest paid on all deposits has been $267,833, as against $217,708 in 1900. The amount of interest paid in the Savings departments alone has been $170,627, the average rate being approximately 3.41, while that for 1900 was 3.50.

STATE TAX.

The Legislature of 1901 in chapter 286, Public Laws, laid a tax upon the average amount of "all time interest-bearing deposits held by these institutions," of one-half of one per cent. annually. It requires the officers of each company semi-annually to make sworn return of the amount of such deposits to the State Assessors as the basis for the assessment of this tax. At the time this law was enacted it was expected it would yield about $25,000 in revenue to the State. This estimate was based upon the amount of time deposits as reported by this department for 1900. The total amount of the tax assessed for the year as appears from the Assessors' report has been $22,483.

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Foreign Corporations.

Three foreign corporations were licensed under provisions of chapter 131, Public Laws of 1891, to do business in this State for the year ending December 1, 1901, viz.:

Iowa Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut.

Nebraska Loan and Trust Company of Hastings, Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

Fremont E. Timberlake, *Bank Examiner.*

Banking Department, Augusta, Dec. 1, 1901.

NEW YORK.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Banks—Transmitted to the Legislature, January 1, 1902.

To the Legislature:

In July last I closed summarily the Niagara Bank of Buffalo and took possession of its business and property, because it had been found to be in an unsound and unsafe condition to do a banking business. This is the first bank so closed that I have had to report in five years, a record which is, I think, extraordinary; and it appears the more so when it is considered, first, that, though the bank's condition was not satisfactory, it might nevertheless have survived had it not been dragged down by the failure of a National bank with whose transactions its own were too intimately related; and, second, that almost within a month after I had taken possession arrangements had been effected with the Bank of Buffalo, with my approval and co-operation, for the immediate payment of the depositors in full, and also of all other liabilities, except those to stockholders, at their face, save as a portion of the creditors voluntarily relinquished a percentage of their claims.

The closing of the two institutions referred to was, of course, fruitful of many rumors directed against other banks in Buffalo, and the attendant excitement and distrust supplied the elements which might easily have generated a panic. But the Clearing-House Association of Buffalo was prompt to act, and by the assurance that its support would be given to any bank needing it, as well as by the calm and wise treatment of the situation by the newspapers, apprehension was quieted and confidence restored. The incident is recalled here because of the lesson it conveys. Those intrusted with the management of financial institutions do not generally need to be counseled that in a time of stress they can not afford to suffer competing banks not hopelessly insolvent to go down, for they are commonly ready enough in such crises to grasp the fact that their own safety and the solvency of customers may depend upon averting a panic; but the influence and power and duty of the press upon such occasions are less apt to be thought of. An impulsive and indiscreet reporter, eager for news, could easily excite alarm which might be fraught with dire consequences, or a temperate and thoughtful one contribute largely to re-establish sane conditions. Sensationalism in such circumstances might sell papers, but it should never be forgotten by publishers that it might also cause widespread business disturbance and bring ruin to many interests.

General Soundness and Prosperity of the Banks.

Notwithstanding twelve banks went out of the State system during the year, whose combined resources considerably exceeded those of the eight institutions organized in the sam period, the quarterly reports of the condition of the remaining banks submitted to this department in September showed an increase in assets as compared with the same month in the preceding year amounting to over fifty million dollars, and surpassing any aggregate, except that of June immediately preceding, which this class of institutions had reported since 1865, when the National banking system was beginning to take over many State banks by conversion the number decreasing in three years from between three and four hundred to barely sixty. This record, joined with the fact noted in opening this report, is more significant than any merely general statement could be of the average soundness and prosperity of the State discount banks of New York. If the practice prevalent in some localities of paying excessive rates of interest on deposits were to be corrected, still better conditions would obtain. This practice I regard not only as unnecessary, but also as ill-advised from any point of view. The competition for business between banks and between banks and trust companies may be waged upon a non-interest-paying basis, or upon the basis of allowing only a low rate on balances, with practically the same results as are realized by bidding in rates, which, in the nature of the case, means necessarily an ultimate adjustment of inducements upon the same plane of equality. Whatever rate one institution offers all are likely to adopt. A rate of

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four per cent., which is sometimes paid, leaves little or no margin for profit when it is considered that, however good the demand for money, only ninety per cent. of a deposit can be loaned lawfully, or that, however careful and sagacious a management may be, it is certain to incur some losses. It would seem that bankers in any community might get together easily enough on this question by employment of the hard sense with which they are generally credited, and do away entirely with the abuse of surrendering the principal share of their profits to their customers.

Twelve State banks were closed during the fiscal year, and eight authorized. Besides the new organizations, banks already established in New York city opened ten branch offices in that city during the year "for the receipt and payment of deposits, and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only." Of those which closed, one was closed by me. One individual banker was succeeded by an incorporated bank, two were merged with other State banks, four went into voluntary liquidation, and four went into the National system, directly or indirectly. One of the four which went into voluntary liquidation was succeeded immediately by a trust company.

The number of discount banks under the supervision of this department September 30 was one hundred and ninety-eight, of which, however, three had not begun business on September 12, as of which date quarterly reports were called for and submitted, and one closed at the close of business on the day named. The aggregate capital of the banks so reporting was $28,245,700, and their combined surplus and undivided profits were $29,176,768. The capital of the three banks which did not report on the date named was two hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate resources of the banks reporting were $408,477,311, which was a gain of $52,397,-059 from the corresponding date in 1900.

The Comptroller of the Currency has courteously supplied me with data from which I summarize a corresponding statement concerning the National banks in this State. The number of these institutions authorized in New York from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, was sixteen, of which two were reorganizations, and the number closed was seven, of which one was by failure and the others by voluntary liquidation. These figures do not include the Seventh National Bank of New York, which appears to have been considered by the Comptroller as still in the system on September 30, though temporarily suspended. It is a somewhat curious circumstance that whereas five of the eight new State banks organized during the year are located in New York city, all but two of the sixteen new National banks are in small villages, one of the exceptions being a Plattsburgh and the other a New York city institution. The combined capital of the eight new State banks is $860,000, and of the sixteen new National banks only $750,000. The whole number of National banks in the State is three hundred and forty-one, having a total capitalization of $104,828,290, and a combined surplus and undivided profits amounting to $107,792,289. The aggregate of the resources of these institutions is $1,487,257,939, an increase of $174,387,727 from the corresponding date in 1900.

The Trust Companies.

There were sixty-one* trust companies September 30 under the supervision of the department. Five trust companies were authorized by me during the fiscal year, and a sixth a few days later. They are: The Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, at Port Chester; the Genesee Valley Trust Company, at Rochester; the Poughkeepsie Trust Company; the Adirondack Trust Company, at Saratoga Springs; the New Rochelle Trust Company, and the Troy Trust Company. Not only was no organization certificate of a trust company filed with the Superintendent of Banks from the city of New York during the year, but in December of 1900 the Bankers' Trust Company of that city was merged with the Atlantic, and in the spring of 1901 the Trust Company of New York abandoned its business and instituted proceedings for dissolution. The Holland Trust Company, which has taken on little new business for several years past, is continuing the work of liquidation. The year's record in this respect is almost a duplication of that of the previous year. But while there seems to be little, if any, tendency to increase the number of trust companies in New York city, applications continue to be made for authorization of such institutions in cities of the third class and even in villages. The idea of such petitioners seems to be, in general, that a banking business under a trust company charter may be prosecuted more profitably, and with a wider latitude in its operation, than under a charter as a bank. It is true that under the law there is substantially nothing which a discount bank may do, except to issue circulating notes, that could not be done also by a trust company. But it cannot be doubted that it was not the legislative intent in the enactment of the law for the formation of trust companies, that such organizations should be in effect banks only, and it has been my disposition to refuse approval of a trust company organization certificate in every instance where it has appeared that

* Does not include the Trust Company of New York, in liquidation.

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there was no likelihood that such an institution would be able to secure any considerable trust business to do, and where it was intended that it should operate almost or quite exclusively as a bank. The uniformity of basis for taxing trust companies and banks which was effected by the Legislature of 1901 modified one objection, and perhaps the most important, formerly existing to the authorization of trust companies in small cities. Many have suggested that a requirement should be imposed that such institutions carry some percentage of their deposits as a cash reserve. I am not prepared to recommend the enactment of such a requirement. While some considerations seem to demand it, others justify an omission of it. The entire capital of every trust company must be invested in securities which effectually guarantee its safety, and which, averaging about six per cent. of the companies' deposits, constitute of themselves, in a way, a reserve. In the larger cities, too, each trust company has, as banks do not, a local bank depository with which it carries a considerable deposit, and by which ordinarily its checks are cashed. To exact that the trust companies should hold in their vaults in cash some percentage of their deposits would be virtually to withdraw from active employment as many millions as the percentage might figure out, and lock them up in idleness. Assuming that the companies were to carry as a reserve only the minimum legal percentage required of banks, the money so withdrawn from circulation, reckoned upon their condition July 1, would be from ten to twelve millions of dollars. The amount would of course vary according to the demand for money. In ascertaining this amount, I of course take into consideration the amount now on deposit in other institutions to the credit of trust companies and the amount of cash held by them.

The latest figures available in regard to the condition and earnings of the trust companies are those reported by them July 1, 1901, when their aggregate capital was $47,450,000, and their surplus and undivided profits $98,341,728. The capital employed had decreased $800,000 from July, 1900, but was larger by $300,000 than on January 1, 1901, while the gain in surplus had been more than four and three-quarter millions in six months, and over eight and a half millions for the year. Their total resources July 1 were $966,528,398, and their deposits $802,518,096. Their earnings for the six months were $22,159,857, or $4,838,648 more than in the corresponding period in the previous year, and their expenses, including interest payments and taxes, $11,-828,398, which is an increase of only $1,956,038, showing the net earnings of the companies to have been $2,882,610 larger for the half year in 1901 than in 1900. The net profits for the half year amount to a fraction under twenty-two per cent. on the actual capitalization of the companies, or to a fraction over seven per cent. on their combined capital, surplus and undivided profits.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No new Savings bank was authorized during the year, and none closed, the number of these institutions being one hundred and twenty-eight. The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Banks before issuing his authorization certificate to a Savings bank to satisfy himself that greater convenience of access to such an institution would be thereby afforded to a considerable number of depositors; that the density of the population in the neighborhood designated for such Savings bank, and in the surrounding country, affords a reasonable promise of adequate support to the enterprise; and that the responsibility, character and general fitness for the discharge of the duties appertaining to such a trust of the proposed trustees are such as to command the confidence of the community where such bank is proposed to be located. When even the banks which have been long established, and which enjoy the advantage of having a considerable surplus and an experienced management, are compelled by reason of the high price of securities and the diminishing rates of interest which such securities bear to reduce their rates of dividends to their depositors, it will be readily understood that in ordinary cases a good deal of evidence would be needed to convince one conversant with the facts of the probable success of a new Savings bank. It is only a little more than thirty years ago that at least one Savings bank paid one dividend at the rate of ten per cent. to its depositors, and for a considerable period the rate of six or seven per cent., or even more, was not uncommon. Now only a few institutions, having a large surplus and an exceptionally fortunate line of investments, are able to maintain a four per cent. rate, while with most the rate is three and one-half per cent., and with some but three per cent. It would undoubtedly have been advantageous to the State if Savings banks had been organized and made successful in an earlier period in most of the counties which now have no such institutions, for in present conditions it will be recognized that to enter the unoccupied field in this direction would be a formidable undertaking even in peculiarly favorable circumstances. Indeed, only one organization certificate of a Savings bank has been filed in the Banking Department for several years past, and, with two or three exceptions, not even a proposition to so proceed has been laid before me. As one means of ascertaining the probability of the success of such a proposed institution, or at least the best local judgment on that point, I have made it my policy not to authorize any new Savings bank unless its proposed trustees executed an agreement to defray all of its expenses themselves until such time as its earnings

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shall be sufficient to meet such expenses and also permit the payment to depositors of interest at a rate of not less than three per centum annually.

While present conditions may not seem to encourage the organization of more Savings banks, the continued prosperity and increase of business of the banks already established are confidently to be counted upon. Carefully and adequately restricted by law as to the investments they may make, it is all but impossible that their losses can ever be large, while the service they render, and the habits of economy and thrift which they stimulate, result in continually increasing deposits. From January 1, 1901, to July 1, these deposits increased $40,492,170, or nearly six millions more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year; and the gain for the year from July, 1900, to July, 1901, was $65,540,212, and this notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals during a few weeks prior to the Presidential election, due to apprehension regarding the possible result of that contest. As a rule the deposits aggregate more from January to July than from July to January, and in consequence it is not to be expected that the January reports, soon due, will show an increase for the year proportionate with that noted for the first six months.

By the tax legislation enacted in 1901 a new burden, amounting to six or seven hundred thousand dollars a year, was fixed upon the Savings banks, making their expenses about twenty-five per cent. more than before. While this enactment has been regarded by the officers of these institutions generally as unwise even from the standpoint of the State itself, and from their own as oppressive and unjust, it will not prove altogether a misfortune if it is accepted by the State, as it should be, as a final settlement of what is to be its policy regarding taxation of these institutions. Upon the other side, the banks should meet this tax in a spirit of fairness. It was deliberately imposed, after long consideration and exhaustive hearings, as a part of the State's system of taxation, and public spirit and the respect for law which belongs to good citizenship dictate submission to it, without undue effort to obstruct its enforcement, and without any attempt whatever to evade it. The narrower consideration of self-advantage counsels not less strongly in the same direction, for in seeking to avoid some portion of the tax there might be danger of provoking legislation still more stringent and onerous.

Banking Law Amendments.

There was in 1901 more than the usual volume of legislation affecting the institutions under the supervision of the Banking Department, and some of it of considerable importance.

Section 8 of the Banking Law was amended so as to give the Superintendent of Banks power to examine every agency located in this State of any foreign bank, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has violated any law of the State, and for such other purposes and as to such other matters as the Superintendent may prescribe. The cost of such examinations is made by an amendment to Section 7 of the Banking Law a charge against the agencies examined.

Section 118 of the Banking Law was so amended as to add the bonds of railway companies in which a Savings bank may invest a portion of its deposits to the securities upon the pledge of which it may loan its available fund.

Subdivision 11 of Section 156 of the Banking Law, which theretofore prohibited absolutely a loan by a trust company to any of its directors, directly or indirectly, was amended so as to authorize such a loan, in amount not exceeding one-tenth of the company's capital stock, provided the consent be had thereto of a majority of the directors.

Section 161 of the Banking Law was amended to increase from twenty-four to thirty the number of directors which a trust company may have.

A number of restrictions upon the methods of business of some of the building and loan associations which had been recommended by me over and over again as vital to the welfare of the institutions in general, and imperatively needed for the protection of their shareholders, were embodied in an amendment of Sections 176, 179, 182 and 192 of the Banking Law. These amendments add to the statute these prohibitions: Against payment of "free withdrawals;" against the loaning of moneys by associations not theretofore engaged in such business upon second mortgage security, or the investment of their funds therein, and restricting the operations in this direction even of those associations to which it is not prohibited altogether; against speculative dealing in real estate; and against the amendment of the articles of association or by-laws of such an association except on adoption by a meeting of shareholders held upon due notice, and except also with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks, which that official is expressly authorized to give or withhold in his discretion, subject to review by the court. The practices thus inhibited are among those which have constituted the principal abuses in management of these associations, and have been the occasion of disrepute, danger and losses to them.

The act of 1893, amended in 1896, applying only to any trust company, organized under the Banking Law, having a certain prescribed minimum capitalization and also having its princi-

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pal place of business within a county containing a certain stated maximum and minimum number of inhabitants, was further amended so as to reduce such stated minimum of population from one hundred thousand to sixty-five thousand, and also conferring the additional power upon any trust company of either of the classes defined to be appointed guardian, trustee or administrator, either singly or joined with any person so acting or entitled to such appointment.

Tax legislation was had in 1901 affecting the banks of deposit and discount, the trust companies and the Savings banks. The discount banks had long complained bitterly that they were subjected to great inequality of taxation not only as compared with trust companies, but also as compared with each other, since the rate of assessment placed upon these institutions used to vary from an absurdly low valuation in some localities to an excessively high one in others. The legislation of 1901 places them all on an approximately uniform basis, and also on an equality as regards tax burdens with the trust companies. The franchise tax laid upon Savings banks by the act of 1901 is as yet a matter of contention between the Savings banks and the State Comptroller as to the proper construction of what should enter into the calculation of the surplus upon par values of such an institution, and the question will probably go to the courts for a decision.

Roster of the Department.

The list of officers and employees of the department on October 1, 1901, with the rate of compensation of each, is shown herewith:

Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent	$7,000
William J. Youngs, Deputy Supt.	4,000
George I. Skinner, Chief of Foreign Mortgage and Building and Loan Bureau	4,000
Frederick J. Seaver, Private Secretary to Superintendent	3,000
John D. Moriarty, Chief Clerk and Examiner	$2,700
James S. Love, Clerk and Examiner	1,500
T. M. Romeyn, Clerk and Examiner	1,200
Helen C. Norton, Stenographer	1,200
A. I. Rand, Stenographer and Clerk	1,200
C. J. Wilkinson, Stenographer	1,200
Carrie M. Clancy	1,000

Examiners.	Per diem when actually employed.
B. S. W. Clark	$18 and railroad fare.
G. S. Leonard	18 " "
A. C. Judson	18 " "
E. H. Thompson	15 " "
M. W. Hutchins	15 " "
David O. Batterson	14 " "
Ezra White	12 " "
A. T. Campbell	12 " "
S. L. Slade	$10 and railroad fare.
H. J. Young	10 " "
C. W. Hermans	10 " "
W. S. Allen	10 " "
J. S. McMaster	10 " "
Julian T. Scott	10 " "
Perry B. Warner	8 " "
H. M. Wendell	8 " "

Total Resources.

The total resources of the institutions under the supervision of this department, as shown by their reports as of the dates stated, are as follows:

Banks of deposit and discount, September 12, 1901	$408,477,811
Savings banks, July 1, 1901	1,105,076,764
Trust companies, July 1, 1901	966,528,398
Safe deposit companies, July 1, 1901	5,475,091
Foreign mortgage companies, January 1, 1901	5,690,620
Building and loan associations, January 1, 1901	59,653,737
	$2,545,901,921
The gain over the previous year is	$283,899,506
And since January 1, 1896, the time I became Superintendent of Banks	$1,004,524,855

New Banks.

Eight new banks were organized during the fiscal year, as against only two in the previous year. They are as follows:

Name of Bank and Location.	Date of authorization.	Capital.
Fidelity Bank, New York	Oct. 20, 1900	$200,000
Varick Bank of New York	Jan. 17, 1901	100,000
Riverhead Bank, Riverhead	Mar. 13, 1901	60,000
The Jefferson Bank, New York	April 8, 1901	200,000
The Century Bank of the City of New York	May 6, 1901	100,000
Empire State Bank, New York	July 15, 1901	100,000
Mechanics' Bank of Groton	Sept. 12, 1901	50,000
Bank of Avoca	Sept. 12, 1901	50,000
		$860,000

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* Closed Banks.

The banks which closed during the fiscal year number eleven, or one more than in the previous year. The list is herewith given:

Name of Bank and Location.	*Date of closing.*	*Capital.*
Union Bank of Rochester	June 8, 1901	$200,000
Bank of Monroe, Rochester	Oct. 19, 1901	100,000
Susquehanna Valley Bank, Binghamton	Mar. 23, 1901	100,000
Strong State Bank, Binghamton	Mar. 23, 1901	100,000
Bank of New Amsterdam, New York	April 8, 1901	250,000
Frontier Bank of Niagara, Niagara Falls	April 29, 1901	50,000
Schermerhorn Bank, Brooklyn	May 16, 1901	100,000
Niagara Bank of Buffalo	July 2, 1901	100,000
Metropolitan Bank, Buffalo	Aug. 10, 1901	200,000
People's Bank of Margaretville	Oct. 1, 1901	40,000
Howell M. Reeve, Banker, Riverhead	Mar. 18, 1901	5,000
Bank of New Rochelle, New Rochelle (a)	Sept. 30, 1901	100,000
		$1,345,000

(a) Succeeded October 1, 1901, by the New Rochelle Trust Company.

Assets and Liabilities.

The condition of the banks of deposit and discount as shown by their reports September 12, 1901, is herewith summarized in comparison with their condition as reported by them September 4, 1900.

Assets.	*1900.*	*1901.*
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	$201,578,995	$220,779,330
Liability of directors as makers	7,632,175	8,804,560
Overdrafts	193,639	172,083
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	31,212,815	32,937,955
Real estate	10,831,746	11,239,914
Mortgages owned	3,888,103	3,935,028
Stocks and bonds	24,673,640	28,798,519
Specie	23,143,001	33,700,288
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	18,588,998	18,090,514
Cash items	28,190,711	43,506,242
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,146,282	1,512,235
Add for cents	647	643
Total assets	$351,080,252	$408,477,311
Liabilities.		
Capital	$28,810,700	$28,245,700
Surplus fund	18,311,631	18,218,587
Undivided profits	9,996,807	10,958,231
Due depositors on demand	238,194,498	291,110,981
Due to trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	38,545,094	38,035,164
Due to Savings banks	14,535,526	13,596,749
Due to the Treasurer of the State of New York	2,283,637	2,763,476
Amount due not included under any of the above heads	402,039	548,166
Add for cents	320	307
Total liabilities	$351,080,252	$408,477,311

Increase of Capital.

	Date of increase.	*Capital.*
Alliance Bank, Rochester	Oct. 19, 1900	$125,000
Nineteenth Ward Bank, New York	Feb. 6, 1901	100,000
Varick Bank of New York	Feb. 6, 1901	100,000
		$325,000

Decrease of Capital.

Name and location.	*Date of decrease.*	*Capital.*
People's State Bank of East Randolph	Feb. 19, 1901	$5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, New York	July 31, 1901	400,000
		$405,000

* This list includes banks that consolidated with other institutions and those that entered the National system.

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The changes in the aggregate capital of the State banks of deposit and discount on September 30, 1901, from the same date in 1900, appear in the subjoined table:

Amount of capital, September 30, 1900	$28,810,700
Capital of banks organized during the year	860,000
Increase of capital of banks previously organized	325,000
	$29,995,700
Decrease of capital of banks previously organized	405,000
	$29,590,700
Capital of banks closed during the year	1,345,000
Capital stock, September 30, 1901	$28,245,700
Capital stock, September 30, 1900	28,810,700
Decrease for the year	$565,000

Securities and Cash Held in Trust.

Securities and cash had been deposited with the Superintendent of Banks in trust by the several banks, individual bankers and trust companies, and were held by him at the close of the fiscal year, as herewith shown:

United States 2 per cent. bonds	$208,000.00
United States 3 per cent. bonds	14,000.00
United States 4 per cent. bonds	505,000.00
United States 5 per cent. bonds	2,000.00
New York State 3 per cent. bonds	2,000.00
New York county 3 3-10 per cent. bonds	50,000.00
New York city 2½ per cent. bonds	600,000.00
New York city 3 per cent. bonds	727,400.00
New York city 3½ per cent. bonds	3,180,000.00
Brooklyn city 3 per cent. bonds	220,000.00
Brooklyn city 3½ per cent. bonds	350,000.00
Brooklyn city 4 per cent. bonds	100,000.00
Niagara Falls city bonds	20,000.00
Rochester city 3½ per cent. bonds	50,000.00
Rochester city 6 per cent. bonds	30,000.00
Middletown city 3½ per cent. bonds	20,000.00
Bonds and mortgages	50,000.00
Cash	378.98
Total	$6,128,778.98

Recommendations.

The recommendation submitted a year ago is hereby renewed, that the Stock Corporation Law be amended so as not to require a banking corporation increasing or reducing its capital stock to file a certificate of such action in the office of the Secretary of State, there being no requirement of law that the original certificate of organization be filed in that office.

I also renew the recommendation, already several times submitted, that it be made by law compulsory upon the part of every board of bank directors to examine periodically, and as often at least as once in every six months, the assets and liabilities of their respective institutions, and report the result under oath to the Superintendent of Banks.

The convenient transaction of the business of the department would be greatly facilitated if it were provided with a second Deputy. The affairs of the bureau of building and loan associations and foreign mortgage comapnies are intrusted wholly, as respects all minor and routine procedure, to the clerk in charge, and the importance of the office and a regard for convenience and efficiency in administering it requires that the incumbent possess the powers of a Deputy. There would be no increase in expense therefrom, the present salary of the clerk being all that a Deputy would naturally receive.

Foreign Trust Companies.

A foreign trust company can not under the law transact business in this State which includes the taking of deposits or the discounting of notes and bills. The business which such a company may do in this State, if any, is nowhere defined by statute, and the Attorney-General has advised me that I have no power to grant permission or to issue a certificate to any foreign trust company to do business in this State. Nor is any official anywhere expressly charged with the duty of investigating as to whether the restrictions imposed by law upon such companies are regarded, nor do our statutes seem to contain adequate safeguards against comparatively easy offending in the direction suggested. A number of foreign trust companies are doing business of one kind or another in New York, and all of them without subjection to any official examination as to whether they are violating any law of the State. In my judgment all foreign trust companies should be expressly prohibited from coming into this State to do any kind of business without first obtaining the official consent of the Superintendent of Banks, who should designate in his authorization certificate the character of business which they may do, and who should be given power to examine them, as he may now examine the agencies of foreign banks located in this State, the charge therefor to be paid by the company or companies so examined.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted,
F. D. Kilburn, *Superintendent of Banks.*

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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

William T. Fenton, Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, is the newly-elected President of the Chicago Clearing-House Association. Mr. Fenton has been identified with banking interests during his entire business career. He also is President of the Chicago Bankers' Club.

Wm. T. Fenton.

Mr. Fenton was born in Madison, Ind., on June 2, 1848, and, after going through the public schools, entered the private banking-house of Fletcher & Sharpe in Indianapolis, and served as Cashier for several years. He then went to Chicago as discount-clerk for the Merchants' National, and went from there to Ottumwa, Ia., as Cashier of the First National Bank. He assisted in the organization of the National Bank of the Republic in Chicago in 1891, becoming Cashier. He was made Vice-President in 1897, continuing to hold the office of Cashier also until a few months ago, when he was relieved of the double duties, but as Vice-President taking an active share in the bank's management.

Since 1895 the surplus and profits of the bank have increased from \$108,587 to \$217,593; the deposits from \$2,461,808 to \$12,742,664, and the total resources from \$3,649,268 to \$14,721,467.

Mr. Fenton has been honored by his fellow bankers in Illinois by election as President of the Bankers' Association of Illinois. At the last convention of the Indiana State Bankers' Association he made a very interesting address on "The Banker," describing the rare and fast disappearing type of banker whose sole aim was to squeeze everything possible out of the community, and contrasted him with the modern progressive banker. This address was published in full in The Bankers' Magazine for December, 1901.

Appreciation from Australia.—G. M. Allard, Secretary of the Institute of Bankers of New South Wales, writes as follows, from Sydney, N. S. W., under date of December 13:

"While writing to you, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing our very high appreciation of your publication, The Bankers' Magazine, which we receive as an exchange. Our system and methods in banking differ very considerably from those on your side, but this, perhaps, even increases the interest with which we read your excellent magazine, and follow the proceedings of the various associations, as well as note the recent inception of the Educational Institute of Bankers in America."

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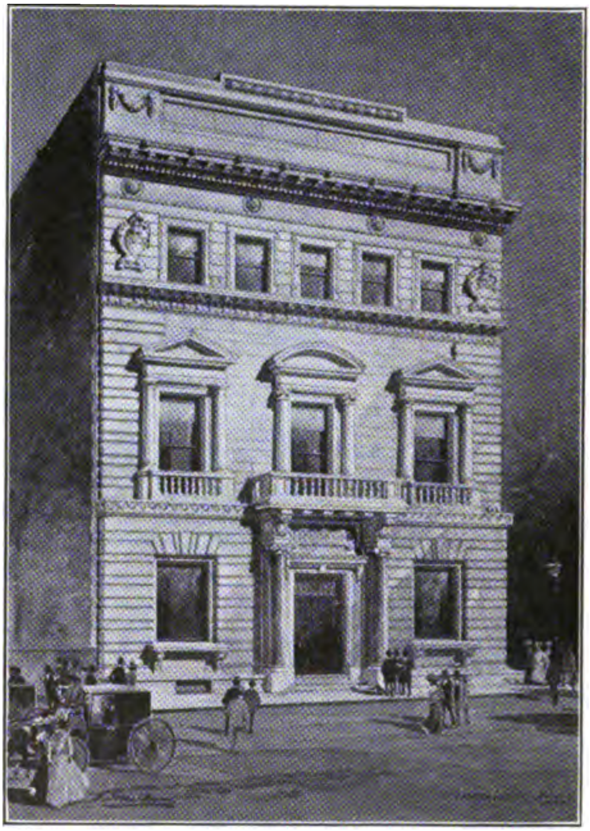
SPEYER & CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

Messrs. Speyer & Co.'s new banking-house to be erected on the north side of Pine street, just east of Nassau street, New York city, will be only three stories in height, being a departure from the present tendency to put up very high buildings in this part of the city.



MESSRS. SPEYER & CO'S NEW BANK BUILDING.

The architecture is of the Renaissance type, following very severe lines, and the front of the structure will be almost entirely free from any attempt at ornamentation with the exception of two escutcheons, one at either side about opposite the third tier of windows, bearing respectively the dates 1837 and 1902—the former marking the year of the foundation of the firm. The exterior of the building will be of either granite or marble.

The ground floor, which will be forty feet high, will contain a semicircular recep-

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tion hall, a large banking room, and spacious offices for the members of the firm, their secretaries and stenographers. Above this there will be a mezzanine floor which will be given over to the Cashiers and clerks, and for which exceptional light facilities will be afforded by a large interior court or well-hole running up through the entire structure and covered by a glass dome. The interior fittings will be of marble, bronze and plate glass.

On the second story there will be a conference room twenty by twenty feet in size, with a domed ceiling seventeen feet high. In conjunction with this there will be a room where luncheon may be served, a pantry, wardrobes and bathrooms. There will also be on this floor three additional offices. The third floor will be devoted to the janitor's quarters and one or two rooms for storage or other purposes.

In the basement will be specially constructed safe deposit vaults, while the sub-basement will be occupied by the boilers and the machinery for lighting the building and operating the elevators.

The building has been designed by De Lemos & Cordes, and, according to their estimate, will cost $200,000.

Illinois State Banks.—Aggregate resources and liabilities of the State banks of Illinois, December 11, 1901, showing increase or decrease as compared with December 14, 1900 (cents omitted):

RESOURCES.	*Dec. 11, 1901 —169 banks.*	*Dec. 14, 1900 —155 banks.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$150,825,021	$127,556,805	$23,268,216	....
Overdrafts	488,866	443,325	45,540	....
United States bonds, including premiums	287,144	447,887	....	$160,742
Other bonds, including premiums	40,622,329	30,471,894	10,150,435	....
Banking house	763,945	694,619	69,325	....
Other real estate	1,373,401	970,060	403,341	....
Furniture and fixtures	220,803	220,441	362	....
Due from National banks	25,419,091	20,121,223	5,297,868	....
Due from State banks and bankers	16,245,812	17,861,283	....	1,615,470
Exchanges for clearing-house	3,849,006	3,067,852	781,154	....
Checks and other cash items	658,863	966,156	....	307,291
Collections in transit	2,812,935	2,023,694	789,241	....
Gold coin	6,505,380	5,893,853	611,526	....
Gold certificates	9,583,900	9,701,365	....	117,465
Silver coin	389,923	408,486	....	18,563
Silver certificates	1,296,932	1,180,255	116,677	....
National bank currency	4,641,172	4,711,792	....	70,620
Legal-tender and Treasury notes	2,876,245	2,461,225	415,020	....
Fractional—nickels and cents	49,925	51,531	....	1,606
Total resources	$268,910,701	$229,253,749	$41,948,710	$2,291,768
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock paid in	$20,950,000	$18,357,000	$2,593,000	....
Surplus fund	9,768,787	7,164,043	2,604,743	....
Undivided profits	5,331,060	6,094,336	....	$763,275
Dividends unpaid	3,774	3,852	....	78
Time deposits savings	85,659,792	69,394,955	16,264,837	....
Time deposits—certificates	16,883,261	12,059,224	4,824,036	....
Demand deposits—individual	93,827,241	87,754,131	6,073,110	....
Demand deposits—certificates	8,588,329	6,936,725	1,651,603	....
Demand deposits—certified checks	999,108	834,938	164,169	....
Demand deposits—cashiers' checks	1,018,243	921,260	96,982	....
Due to National banks	5,739,041	5,202,598	536,443	....
Due to State banks and bankers	19,955,995	14,412,683	5,543,312	....
Bills payable	186,065	118,000	68,065	....
Total liabilities	$268,910,701	$229,253,749	$40,420,304	$763,353

The New Secretary of the Treasury.—On February 1 Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor of Iowa, succeeded Hon. Lyman J. Gage, as Secretary of the Treasury. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the changes in the Government finances since Mr. Gage took control of the Treasury. On March 1, 1897, the total interest-bearing debt was $847,364,950, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, $1,012,600,454; net cash balance, $112,887,255. On January 31, 1902, the interest-bearing debt was $939,094,330, and the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, $1,005,926,898; net cash balance, $174,796,646. During this period $200,000,000 bonds were issued on account of war, and the gold reserve was increased from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

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CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on July 15, Sept. 30, and December 10, 1901. Total number of banks July 15, 4,165; Sept. 30, 4,221; Dec. 10, 4,291.

RESOURCES.	*July 15, 1901.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*
Loans and discounts	$2,956,906,375	$3,018,615,918	$3,088,255,447
Overdrafts	24,147,218	33,086,161	43,856,248
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	326,971,080	329,372,830	324,507,180
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	105,327,250	107,107,100	110,557,880
U. S. bonds on hand	9,381,190	7,896,560	7,953,600
Premiums on U. S. bonds	8,888,885	10,015,978	10,863,461
Stocks, securities, etc	435,002,188	448,614,588	451,580,561
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	84,647,346	86,141,918	87,091,224
Other real estate and mortgages owned	23,892,105	23,098,722	22,962,670
Due from National banks	262,567,988	256,518,214	274,882,707
Due from State banks and bankers	71,581,761	71,881,186	76,688,784
Due from approved reserve agents	454,077,288	456,638,517	482,458,827
Internal-revenue stamps	680,696	600,189	558,872
Checks and other cash items	25,213,997	26,706,698	22,625,246
Exchanges for clearing-house	300,689,828	286,656,836	253,419,592
Bills of other National banks	25,258,411	28,681,783	24,967,145
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,311,546	1,316,365	1,320,135
Specie	371,085,543	376,681,871	369,652,428
Legal-tender notes	164,929,024	151,018,751	151,118,358
U. S. certificates of deposit	4,785,000	11,855,000	....
Five per cent. redemption fund	15,983,782	16,104,962	15,936,850
Due from Treasurer U. S	2,630,940	1,743,751	2,343,643
Total	$5,675,910,042	$5,695,847,294	$5,722,780,635
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$645,719,099	$655,341,880	$665,840,664
Surplus fund	274,194,175	279,532,858	287,170,837
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	142,545,641	151,029,249	161,724,941
National bank notes outstanding	319,008,811	323,863,597	319,437,812
State bank notes outstanding	52,231	51,874	51,874
Due to other National banks	645,038,398	638,361,792	629,684,437
Due to State banks and bankers	275,928,820	293,275,148	289,161,149
Due to trust companies and Savings banks	250,222,961	220,381,919	217,706,288
Due to approved reserve agents	35,626,197	33,266,344	32,086,018
Dividends unpaid	2,555,706	3,621,615	977,358
Individual deposits	2,941,837,428	2,937,753,233	2,964,417,965
U. S. deposits	93,825,077	101,408,774	104,167,621
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,247,189	5,451,374	5,581,236
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,899,668	10,970,717	5,974,187
Bills payable	11,751,607	17,648,405	16,108,380
Liabilities other than those above	26,457,012	23,388,509	23,145,864
Total	$5,675,910,042	$5,695,847,294	$5,722,780,685

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on Dec. 10, 1901, as compared with the returns on Sept. 30, 1901, and Dec. 13, 1900:

ITEMS.	SINCE SEPT. 30, 1901.		SINCE DEC. 13, 1900.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$81,349,071	....	$381,720,808	....
U. S. bonds	....	$1,657,880	24,656,690	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	....	557,648	48,492,984	....
Specie	....	7,029,372	9,980,274	....
Legal tenders	99,607	....	9,833,418	....
Capital stock	9,998,784	....	32,987,259	....
Surplus and other profits	18,333,171	....	45,002,018	....
Circulation	....	4,426,285	20,519,992	....
Due to National and State banks and bankers	....	16,647,314	124,002,431	....
Individual deposits	26,664,732	....	340,420,448	....
United States Government deposits	2,888,706	....	15,370,712	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	....	6,541,554	6,264,815	....
Total resources	27,383,341	....	580,640,942	....

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THE BRANCH BANKING SYSTEM.

As the subject of a centralized banking system, or a federation of banks, is at present attracting unusual attention, a comparison of the European system of branch banking with our American system, for the purpose of summing up the advantages of the former and of suggesting a method by which it may be readily introduced here, will not be amiss.

The principal advantages of the branch system seem to be the following:

1. A bank with a number of branches will necessarily have a large capital and can therefore command the services of the best managers in the country, and an able management, more than any other single factor, insures success to a business enterprise.

2. A bank with branches extended over a wide area gains in solidity. The volume of business will be more constant and uniform, a depression in one part of the country being counterbalanced by the prosperity of another section. An independent bank in a much depressed locality would probably be forced to suspend, while a branch bank would be upheld through the prosperity of the central bank in other sections.

3. Branches or agencies could be established at points where the volume of business would not support a solid independent bank, thus giving the whole country the advantages of the best banking facilities.

4. Facilities for the transmission of money are better under the branch bank system. Corporations with numerous branches or factories are able to deposit at any branch for credit at the head office, and *vice versa*; pay-rolls can be drawn at the branch nearest the factory where they are wanted, etc.

5. Perhaps the most important advantage of the branch system over our own is that loanable capital flows more readily to the parts of the country where it is most needed. At present it is not unusual for the interest rate in New York to be three per cent. or four per cent. lower than that prevailing in the newer sections of the country, thus greatly retarding their development—an evil which would be abolished by the branch system. The central bank gathers the surplus money of the country through some of its branches and lends in through others in the places where there is the greatest demand for it. Under the present system a bank having a larger deposit line than it can loan usually buys commercial paper in one of the money centres. Often the directors' knowledge of the names on such paper is very limited. On the other hand, a bank having a greater demand for loans than it can satisfy usually rediscounts some of its paper in New York or elsewhere. Both of these clumsy and objectionable methods are done away with by the branch system; capital flows from place to place naturally and easily, like water in connected pools, till a uniform rate of interest indicates that the demand has been equalized in all parts of the country.

6. A central bank with a network of branches covering the entire country has far better facilities for gathering information regarding the financial condition of borrowers than any independent bank can have; and its credit files are at the disposal of the smallest branch, thus reducing losses to a minimum.

Of the objections to the establishment of the branch bank system in this country two or three deserve particular notice. The size of the United States is sometimes said to be too great to admit of such a system. In England the daily reports of the branches at night are all in London the next morning; in this country the head office could not be thus promptly informed of affairs in distant branches. This difficulty can, I think, be overcome by placing the branches of each State under a central branch for that State, having them telegraph their daily reports to that branch, and having the central branch in each State compile these figures and telegraph the head office in New York or elsewhere. A system of private wires would probably soon connect the whole system.

It has been said that a central bank of the nature contemplated would neglect small and local interests and lend its influence, through loans and otherwise, to the great trusts and other large interests, to the great detriment, if not the ruin, of the smaller concerns. To this the reply may be made that, if the branches of the great banks discriminated thus against the local dealers, the latter would bank with the remaining independent banks or establish new ones, which would thrive at the expense of the branches of the central banks.

This is all very well in theory, it may be said, but our system of independent banks is so firmly established, so deeply rooted, that it would do infinite mischief to attempt to pull it up. I think that the branch system can be established in this country with as little economic disturbance as the consolidation in other lines of business is causing. The National Bank Act would simply need to be amended so as to allow National banks to have branches under proper restrictions, and the branch bank system would be evolved by economic forces now at work. These restrictions, I think, would be something like the following:

The banking capital must equal the amount of the capitals now required by law for independent banks at the points where branches are located.

A bank desiring a branch in any city in which there are now banks existing must buy a bank already established, either with cash or by the issue of its own stock for that of the absorbed bank upon an equitable basis. In case the local banks demand unreasonable prices, a new branch may be established.

And finally, these great branch systems should be permitted to have branches or connections in foreign cities the world over, to facilitate American commerce everywhere.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23. OSCAR NEWFANG.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—At the annual meeting of the National banks on January 14 a number of changes were made in the board of directors of several institutions. The First National added the names of J. P. Morgan, J. J. Hill, John A. McCall, D. Willis James, James A. Blair, John J. Mitchell and Wm. H. Moore.

Geo. F. Baker, President of the First National, was elected a director of the Chase National. Daniel Lamont was elected a director of the Manhattan Trust Co. and Geo. Gould and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald were elected to the board of the Western National.

The directorate of the Hanover National Bank was increased by the addition of three names, the new directors being Charles H. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the Continental National Bank, which was absorbed by the Hanover; Cord Meyer, also a director of the Continental, and John H. Phipps, a son of Henry Phipps, the steel capitalist. All of the other directors were re-elected.

The National Citizens' Bank added the names of James Stillman, Augustus F. Libby, Robert B. Hirsch, William Halls, Jr., L. F. Dommerich, Daniel A. Davis and Francis M. Bacon, Jr., to its list of directors.

Most of the other banks re-elected their old boards, either as a whole or with one or two new members to fill vacancies.

—The following notice was issued by the New York Clearing-House on February 8:

"DEAR SIR: The attention of the committee has been called to the fact that items drawn on banks not affiliated with the New York Clearing-House and stamped 'payable, if desired, at ——— bank, New York,' are being paid through the clearing-house. The committee have decided that banks paying such checks through the exchanges are acting contrary to the provisions of the constitution governing relations between members of the association and others, and have directed that notice be given of the infringement. By order of

W. A. NASH, *Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee.*

WILLIAM SHERER, *Manager.*"

The scheme has been for the bank at the out-of-town point to allow its chief depositors to draw their checks on it, the printed indorsement being on each check, "Payable, if desired, at the —— —— National Bank, New York city," and when these checks came to this city they were put through the clearing-house, the check collection charges being thus avoided.

—Subscriptions were invited by a number of city banking houses for the new German three per cent. loan of 300,000,000 marks (about $72,000,000). The issue price was 89.80, and the amount subscribed in this country was very large—enough, in fact, to take the entire loan.

—Blair & Co. have purchased a site at the northwest corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place on which they will put up a large modern office building.

—Charles A. Conant was recently elected Treasurer of the Morton Trust Co.

—It is reported that prominent Chicago capitalists have obtained a controlling interest in the Continental Trust Co. of this city, and that the capital will be increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

—Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., have just issued their Statistical Tables for 1902, containing information relative to American railroad and industrial companies and details of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. This booklet contains a large amount of condensed information in regard to railway and other securities and will be found valuable to bankers and others interested in investment securities.

—On January 22 the directors of the National Bank of North America elected the following officers: President, R. L. Edwards; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Morse and Henry Chapin,

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Jr.; Cashier, Alfred H. Curtis; Assistant Cashier, J. F. Sweasy. R. L. Edwards has heretofore been President of the Bank of the State of New York, and Mr. Morse and Mr. Curtis have been Vice-President and Cashier, respectively, of the same institution.

Warner Van Norden retires from the Presidency of the Bank of North America, and Mr. Chapin is promoted from the Cashiership. The consolidation of the Bank of the State of New York with the National Bank of North America has been completed, and the capital of the latter bank increased to $2,000,000 and the surplus to $2,100,000.

—The following resolution has been adopted by the New York clearing-house committee:

Whereas, The constantly increasing number of cases of mis-sent items through the exchanges having been brought to the attention of the clearing-house committee, and in view of the fact that the practice of missassorting exchanges is fraught with great risk and expense to the banks receiving such items; therefore. be it

Resolved, That on and after December 23, 1901, a fine of $1 be imposed for each mis-sent item, to be paid by the offending bank to the bank returning such item at time of presentation for redemption, provided, however, that $5 shall be the maximum amount which may be collected from any bank by any one bank on the same day, and the Manager is hereby authorized to add to the scales of fines accordingly.

—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Hamilton Bank, January 22, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., was elected President and Frederick B. Schenck and Frederick D. Ives were elected Vice-Presidents. Edwin S. Schenck, formerly President of the Hamilton Bank, is now President of the National Citizens' Bank.

—The annual report of the Bowling Green Trust Company shows that the earnings for the year ending December 31, 1901, were $262,651, or 10½ per cent. upon the capital stock of $2,500,000. The deposits on that date amounted to $9,996,550, as compared with $8,266,979 on December 31, 1900.

—Samuel S. Conover, recently secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Cotton Company, has been elected acting Vice-President of the Irving National Bank, of this city. Mr. Conover is said to be the youngest bank Vice-President in New York.

—Papers of incorporation of the New York-New Jersey Trust Co., capital $100,000, were filed at Trenton, N. J., January 14. Among the incorporators are Alvah Trowbridge, A. B. Hepburn, and ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs.

—Hon. Conrad N. Jordan was reappointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New York on January 8. Mr. Jordan is a Democrat, and was first appointed by President Cleveland in 1893 and reappointed by President McKinley in 1897. He began his banking experience in 1857, as a clerk in the Hanover Bank, becoming, in 1884, Cashier of the Third National Bank. In 1880 he became treasurer of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

—The old quarters of the Ninth National Bank, 407 and 409 Broadway, are being remodelled and will soon be occupied by the National Citizens' Bank which recently absorbed the Ninth National. Since the absorption of the Ninth the Citizens' has added many additional valuable accounts. The capital stock of the National Citizens' Bank has been increased to $1,550,000, and the surplus now stands at over $800,000. The present deposits of the bank are over $7,700,000. The new directors of the Citizens' are: Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Daniel A. Davis, L. F. Dommerich, Robert B. Hirsch and Augustus F. Libby. Edwin S. Schenck is President; Ewald Fleitmann, Vice-President; Henry Dimse, Cashier, and Nelson A. Reynolds and Albion K. Chapman, Assistant Cashiers.

—An increase from twelve to fourteen was recently made in the number of directors of the Fourteenth Street Bank.

—In a case involving the right of the State to collect a transfer tax on the value of a Stock Exchange seat owned by a non-resident, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently handed down a decision that the ownership of such a seat may not be personal property within the restricted meaning of the general tax law, yet it is undoubtedly capital invested in business. It has a market value, and can be bought and sold. There are restrictions as to conveyance and use of privileges, and these restrictions may add to or detract from the value, but they cannot change the essential character of the thing owned, which is certainly property. The order subjecting it to the provisions of the transfer tax law is affirmed.

—President John D. Hicks, in summarizing the recent annual report of the Bowery Savings Bank, said:

"The operations of the bank have been so largely extended, not only in New York city, but in distant States and Territories, that on January 1, 1902, the number of depositors was 133,869, and the amount of deposits $75,696,584. These figures represent gains over the previous year quite unprecedented in the history of the bank—an increase of over 9,000 in depositors and nearly $7,000,000 in deposits."

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In outlining the policy of the bank, Mr. Hicks' report also calls attention to the fact that at the market value, which is the actual value of the institution's resources, the surplus is now $10,085,112, or thirteen per cent. of the deposits.

—Charles W. Morse, who has become prominent in local banking circles by acquiring stock in a number of city banks, made a statement a short time since explaining why he had made such purchases of bank stock. He said, in part:

"It was natural that I should be attracted by bank stocks as an investment. I believe that New York is destined to be the financial center of the world. The banks of New York are yet in their infancy. The rapid expansion of American foreign commerce will place this country in the front rank among the manufacturing nations of the world, as it already is the foremost among agricultural nations. On the other hand, the development of quick methods of transportation and communication is causing banks all over the country to keep their largest deposits here.

It is not true, as has been alleged, that National City Bank interests were behind me in these purchases. I am acquainted with Mr. James Stillman, President of that bank, and esteem him as a very able man. It was because of my confidence in him personally that I invested in the stock of his bank several years ago, and I have every reason to congratulate myself upon the purchase.

I very much regret the publicity which has been given to me personally in these purchases, for the Presidents of the banks are really the men on whom the responsibility rests, and they are entitled to the greatest honor for any successes that have been scored. I am only a stockholder, and my individual holdings of stock are smaller than those of many others.

The success of the banks in which I am interested has been due to the accommodations we give our customers. We strive to be up-to-date and accommodating. I have no idea of securing a string of banks, and you cannot be too emphatic in stating that each bank is absolutely independent and distinct in its own business transactions, confining its operations as far as possible to the locality in which it stands."

Speaking of the purchase of bank stock by syndicates, Mr. Morse said: "Each purchase has been separate and distinct and the banks are conducted independently of each other."

—Cornelius Vanderbilt is a new director of the National Park Bank; also of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—A branch of the State Street Trust Co. has been established at 126 Massachusets avenue.

—The Old Colony Trust Co. will have a new branch at 52 and 54 Temple place.

—Attorney-General Parker issued an opinion on January 22 holding that under the law trust companies are permitted to establish branch offices.

—The officials of the Washington National Bank and the Suffolk National Bank have received the assent of more than two-thirds of their stockholders for a combination of interests. The two banks will be succeeded by a new bank under the name of the National Suffolk Bank.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the National Hide and Leather Bank, January 27, it was formally voted to go into liquidation and to turn the business over to the State National Bank, in accordance with the agreement heretofore made.

—There are several trust companies reported in process of organization—the Tremont, Adams, Huntington and Bowdoin.

Taunton, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Co. was held January 15. Since April 1, 1901, when the company commenced business, there has been deposited $1,488,160; the amount loaned to individuals, firms and corporations on collateral or real estate is $599,090; invested in bonds, $401,295, and in stocks, $43,725. On January 1 the company paid its first dividend, being 2½ per cent. Gross earnings amounted to $30,597, which is considered very satisfactory for ten months' business. As an evidence of the high regard in which the company is held, it may be mentioned that it has just been selected by the Governor and executive council of Massachusetts as a depository for State funds.

Providence, R. I.—Edward P. Metcalf recently resigned as National bank examiner for Rhode Island and Connecticut, to accept the position of President of the Old National Bank of Providence.

MIDDLE STATES.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Wm. A. Carr, for a number of years Treasurer of the Union Trust Co., resigned on January 29 to enter the employ of H. C. Frick as confidential assistant. The directors of the company re-elected Mr. Frick chairman of the board; H. C. McEldowney,

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President; A. W. Mellon, First Vice-President; J. M. Schoonmaker, Second Vice-President; H. W. Gleffer, Treasurer; James S. Carr, Assistant Treasurer; Scott Hays, Secretary; J. H. Evans, Assistant Secretary, and W. W. Smith, Second Assistant Secretary. Mr. Gleffer, who succeeds Mr. Carr as Treasurer, has been secretary of the company for several years, and Mr. Hays was his assistant.

—On February 1 the Real Estate Savings Bank was absorbed by the Pittsburg Bank for Savings.

—John A. Bell succeeds Major James P. Speer as President of the Freehold Bank, Major Speer retiring at the age of seventy-six years on account of declining health. Mr. Bell has been connected with the bank for eight years, and was formerly treasurer of Allegheny county.

Baltimore.—An offer has been made by the National Bank of Commerce for the stock of the Continental National Bank, and it is expected that the offer will be accepted.

—In its issue of January 9 the "Manufacturers' Record" says: "The soundness of the Savings banks in this city has done much to contribute to its reputation as one of the wealthiest communities in the United States; consequently the annual reports of the various institutions are of unusual interest, as they indicate any financial changes for better or worse.

The statements of the principal Savings banks emphasize the fact that the year 1901 has been very prosperous, for every institution not only exhibits an increase in its receipts, but an increase in the number of its depositors. A very gratifying feature is the reports of the various examining committees, all of whom are of the opinion that the investments of the several banks have been carefully and conservatively made in mortgages, bonds and other securities of the most approved character. This indicates that the various corporations are ably and judiciously managed. It might be stated that the books of each bank have been investigated by a committee of prominent citizens not interested in its affairs."

Scranton, Pa.—One of the highly successful financial institutions of Scranton is the Traders' National Bank, organized in 1890. Its progress and growth have been remarkable, as the figures furnished by the December reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency each year abundantly illustrate. The deposits on December 19, 1890, amounted to $257,346, and loans and investments to $456,413.

On January 2, 1902, the deposits in the Traders' National Bank footed up $2,022,055, and loans and investments $1,684,375, thus revealing that the institution entered upon the new year under prospects that indicate a greater increase of business in the future than in the past. The public favor that this bank is now enjoying is due in no small measure to the careful and conservative way in which it has been managed, and for this the officers and directors, well-known business men, are entitled to the credit. They are John T. Porter, President; W. W. Watson, Vice-President; E. P. Passmore, Cashier; E. W. Dolph, Assistant Cashier.

A feature of the management of the Traders' that appeals to the people is the courteous treatment they receive. The bank is open for their convenience Saturday evenings from seven to eight o'clock, and a special room is reserved for the exclusive use of lady depositors, of whom the bank has a large number. The building occupied is conveniently located, and is well adapted to the business for which it is used.

New York Savings Bank Tax.—A test case has been prepared to determine the validity of the tax on the surplus of Savings banks, provided for in a law passed by the New York Legislature in 1901.

The Savings banks raise four principal objections to the law, viz.:

1. The assessments are excessive.

2. The surplus invested in Federal securities cannot be considered in a measurement of the tax.

3. That in arriving at the par value of surplus investments, securities which are worth more than par must be taken at their face value, and securities worth less than par must be taken at the market value.

4. That the law is unconstitutional.

Newark, N. J.—Approval of the Comptroller of the Currency is said to have been secured for the consolidation of the National Newark Banking Co. with the Newark City National Bank.

Albany, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Commercial Bank, January 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the resignation of Cashier Edward A. Grosbeck is accepted with regret. The faithful services given by him to this bank deserve recognition, and the board cheerfully puts on its records this tribute to him as a faithful, honorable and attentive officer, whose labors on behalf and in the best interests of the National Commercial Bank have been most loyally rendered for the period of nearly thirty-eight years.

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Resolved, That Mr. Groesbeck carries into his retirement the best wishes of every officer and director together with cordial assurances of our personal regard and esteem. The substantial token of a year's salary, this day voted to him, is the practical expression of our recognition as representatives of this bank, and his election as director in this board will emphasize our appreciation of his knowledge and experience in banking affairs."

A Prosperous Country Bank.—The Swedesboro (N. J.) National Bank, which was organized in 1883, reports that it has earned and paid $51,410 in dividends; placed $85,000 in the surplus fund and has $6,461 undivided profits—a total of $92,871. The capital is $53,000. Swedesboro has but one manufacturing establishment, but is in the center of a fine agricultural district shipping large quantities of produce to New York and Philadelphia.

John C. Rulon has been Cashier of the bank from the first, and was one of the original promoters of the bank.

At the close of this year the bank expects to renew its charter for another twenty years.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The new Union Trust Co., which succeeds the First National Bank, has increased its capital from $100,000 to $200,000. Directors of the new company include several officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York.

Interest on Public Funds.—The Fidelity Trust Co., of Newark, N. J., has announced that the company will pay interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 or over deposited by the State, county or city government. It was a voluntary concession because the trust company is a public depository handling funds of the State, county and city, and has for a long time been allowing interest to private depositors on the same terms. It is expected that the new move will force other banking institutions to make the same concession. It was announced that the company's action was taken in conformity with suggestions made in Gov. Murphy's inaugural address. It is the first bank to adopt the Governor's suggestion.

Good Price for Bank Stock.—On January 15 the executor of an estate offered at auction thirteen shares of stock of the Herkimer (N. Y.) National Bank. It brought $201 per share. This is the first sale of stock of this bank made in some time, and the price obtained speaks well for the bank's prosperity. The officers are: President, Chas. A. Millington; Vice-President, Robert Earl; Cashier, William I. Taber. Mr. Taber was formerly secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Columbus, Ga.—Justly enough, the Third National Bank takes pride in the strong showing made in its cash funds—the amount on hand and due from banks being $425,235. Recently the bank increased its capital from $100,000 to $200,000, the stock being sold at $125 per share, thereby adding $125,000 to the assets.

Galveston, Tex.—R. Waverly Smith, President of the Island City Savings Bank, and a prominent attorney and business man, has acquired a controlling interest in the First National Bank.

North Carolina Banks.—According to the report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission the total resources of the State, Savings and private banks of North Carolina on December 10 last were $18,264,021.

Sherman, Tex.—The Merchants and Planters' National Bank, of Sherman, paid a cash dividend of twenty per cent. for the year 1901.

New Orleans, La.—In July last the capital stock of the Union National Bank was increased from $300,000 to $600,000, the additional capital being contributed by interests identified with the National Park Bank, New York, a number of prominent New York financiers becoming directors of the Union National Bank, the additions to the board including John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman and Gilbert G. Thorne.

On June 29 the total resources of the Union National Bank were $1,995,371, and on December 31, 1901, they were $5,114,121. In the same six months there was a gain of $2,225,059 in deposits.

Opelika, Ala.—On December 31 last the First National Bank reported total resources of $512,251.30. These figures are not only the largest ever reported here, but are the largest recorded at any time in Eastern Alabama. Individual deposits on the above date were $281,069, and cash, due from banks and demand loans, $246,358.

A Useful Calendar.—The Waco (Tex.) State Bank sends out its usual maturity calendar, showing maturity dates of paper drawn for thirty, sixty and ninety days, also holidays, etc. It is very useful to banks, not only in Texas but throughout the country.

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WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—There are rumors of several new banking institutions to be established here. In the opinion of the promoters of these enterprises the number of banks in this city is far below the requirements, there being fewer banks than in several other cities of the country having less business and much smaller population.

—Interests representing the First National Bank, of New York, have acquired a considerable amount of the stock of the Commercial National Bank, of this city, of which ex-Comptroller James H. Eckels is President.

St. Louis.—It is announced that the Missouri Trust Co. will increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000, the new issue to be sold at a premium of from $80 to $100 per share.

—On December 31 the Mechanics' National Bank reported $1,000,000 capital, $500,000 surplus, $106,052 undivided profits, and $9,881,077 deposits. Total resources were $12,507,659, including loans and discounts $6,820,548, and cash items $4,824,517.

Appended to the statement is the following, signed by Jones, Caesar & Co., chartered accountants:

"We have examined the above statement with the books and accounts of the bank, and we certify it to be a correct statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business on December 31, 1901. We counted the cash and verified all securities."

Detroit, Mich.—Fred. A. Smith succeeds M. L. Williams as Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Mr. Williams becoming President. Mr. Smith was formerly Assistant Cashier of the Commercial National, retiring to go into the brokerage business. His banking experience is extensive, and includes prominent official connection with several successful Michigan banks.

Sale of a Kansas Bank.—Dr. W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased the Bank of Colony, Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo.—According to "The Southwestern Banker" Kansas City bank clearings for 1901 amounted to more than 918 million dollars, an increase of 143 millions, or nineteen per cent., over the clearings of 1900. Since 1896 there has been an increase of 414 millions, or over eighty per cent. In other words, the business of Kansas City as represented by the exchanges through the clearing-house has almost doubled in five years.

The banks have had the most prosperous year in their history, not only in the volume of business handled, but also in the profits obtained and in the amount of deposits. The maximum deposits of the seven National banks were 74¼ millions. That figure was reached in September.

Total resources of the National banks have increased from $24,526,000 in 1895 to $77,125,-832, on December 10, 1901, and the deposits from $18,587,000 to $67,799,588. The capital of these banks is now $3,650,000 and the surplus $3,138,000.

Decorah, Iowa.—C. J. Weeser, President of the Winnesheik County Bank, reports that his bank has purchased the Bank of Ridgeway, Iowa, and the First City Bank, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. These banks will be conducted as branches of the Winnesheik County Bank.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—O. P. Tucker, National bank examiner for this district, has been elected Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, succeeding G. P. Griffith, who retains the office of Vice-President, having formerly been acting Cashier also.

Cleveland, Ohio.—It is reported that the Century National Bank and the American Exchange National are to be consolidated, the former being merged with the latter. The American Exchange had $500,000 capital, and the Century $250,000, but when the union is consummated the capital of the American Exchange National Bank will be increased to $1,000,000.

A Share in the Profits.—In its issue of January 8, the Grand Rapids, Mich., "Evening Press" says:

"Every employee of the Kent County Savings Bank was made happy yesterday by being handed a check for ten per cent. of his yearly salary for the preceding year. This action was taken in compliance with a resolution of the board of directors of the bank, adopted a year ago, to the effect that as a return for the faithful services of the employees a sum of money amounting to three per cent. of the net earnings of the bank should be set aside each year and divided among the employees of the bank on or before January 15 of the succeeding year. The three per cent. of the earnings last year amounted to between nine and ten per cent. of the salary list and the employees were accordingly given a ten per cent. salary dividend as their share of the profits of the institution.

The Kent County Savings Bank stands alone among the banks of Michigan in this profit sharing with its employees and is one of the very few financial institutions in the country which have adopted the plan, only a few of the large banks in the financial centers of the Uni-

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ted States pursuing this policy. It is designed to encourage devotion to duty and continu ance in the service of the bank and the bank officials are thoroughly in favor of the plan."

Condition of Wisconsin Banks.—The State, private and Savings banks of Wisconsin are shown to be in good condition by the annual report of State Bank Examiner Kidd, recently completed. The report is based on the statements made by the banks at the close of business December 10, 1901.

The gross increase in the number of State banks during the year ending December 10 last was seventeen. Ten new ones were organized and seven private ones were changed into State banks. During the year three State banks became National banks. The net gain in the number of State banks was fourteen, bringing the total up to 157. The gross increase in the number of private banks during the year was twenty-one.

Women as Bankers.—On January 14 Mrs. Sarah F. Dick, the only woman National bank Cashier in the United States, was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntington, Ind., for the twenty-first consecutive term. Mrs. Dick succeeded her father, William McGrew, as Cashier, having served before as Assistant Cashier. She is the wife of Julius Dick, a wealthy merchant, and devotes all her time to the bank. Two women were elected directors of Wabash, Ind., banks, Mrs. Kate Busick being chosen to the Wabash National board and Miss Emma Dougherty to the First National directory.

Change in Bank Examiners.—E. M. Pope, Public Examiner of Minnesota, has been succeeded by A. T. Johnston, of Minneapolis.

A Growing Kentucky Bank.—Jo. C. Revill, Cashier of the Boone County Deposit Bank, Burlington, Ky., writes under date of January 21:

"This bank was opened for business February 1, 1886. Since then we have paid in dividends to shareholders $122 on each $100, and the surplus and undivided profits amount to $30,-600, on a capital of $30,000."

Ludington, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the First National Bank the old officers were re-elected. On account of the growing business of the bank it was decided to improve and enlarge the present building. These alterations will make it possible for the bank to provide the latest and best equipment and also to introduce improved methods in the administrative affairs, in line with the demands of increasing patronage and the progressive character of the management. Plans for these improvements have been carefully perfected by Cashier W. L. Hammond, whose banking experience extends over a period of twenty-five years.

CANADA.

Savings Bank Deposits.—The combined balances at the credit of depositors in the post-office Savings bank and the Government Savings banks on October 31 last were $56,464,271. This was an increase from October of last year of $2,476,908. The interest payable on these deposits is at the rate of three per cent. per annum, to which it was reduced on July 1, 1897.

Toronto, Ont.—It is expected that the new Sovereign Bank of Canada will commence business with $1,000,000 paid-in capital and about $250,000 surplus, the latter being obtained from the premium obtained on the stock. It is stated that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. will act as correspondents of the new bank at New York, London and Paris. The Standard Trust Co. will also act as New York agents of the bank.

Montreal Bank Clearings.—An idea of the remarkable trade expansion in Canada may be obtained from the table recently issued by the Montreal Clearing-House Association, showing the bank clearings of this city for a number of years. In 1889 the clearings were $454,560,000, while last year they were $889,479,000.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The thirty-second annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada made up to December 31 last shows net profits of $208,524, which is 10.42 per cent. on the paid-up capital. This sum has been appropriated as follows: Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, $140,000; transferred to pension fund, $10,000; $26,454 written off for expenditure on new bank premises at Sydney, C. B., and $32,070 added to the balance at credit of profit and loss, the amount of which carried forward is $91,882. The reserve fund stands at $1,700,000, which is eighty-five per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The Royal Bank enlarged its deposits on demand last year from $3,743,246 to $4,296,100, and those payable after notice from $8,140,049 to $8,929,276, the gross increase in deposits being $1,342,083.

Out of the $1,342,083 of extra resources provided by deposits $1,131,086 was devoted to the purchase of additional railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, leaving $210,997 for other purposes. The balances held by agents in Great Britain and by agencies and banks in foreign countries were reduced by $654,008, which with the above sum of $210,997 made a total of $865,005, which was utilized in extending the call and short loans on stocks and bonds, which were increased last year from $1,211,960 to $2,294,907, an increase of $1,082,947. These

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changes raised the immediately available assets from $6,701,108 to $8,386,195, which puts the Royal Bank in a distinctly strong position.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house in Toronto January 14. For the half year ending November 30, 1901, the net profits, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, were $477,595.32, which added to $117,876.08, the balance brought forward from previous year, gives a total of $595,471.35. This amount was appropriated as follows: dividend, seven per cent. per annum, $280,000; transferred to pension fund, $7,500; expenditure on bank premises, charged to profit and loss account, $56,923.51; balance carried forward, $251,047.84. Interesting addresses were made by Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President, and by B. E. Walker, General Manager.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

Germany.—The Imperial loan of 115,900,000 marks and the Prussian loan of 185,000,000 marks, subscriptions for which were opened January 22, were over subscribed fifteen times.

Many millions were subscribed for foreign account, including 300,000,000 marks for American account. The English subscriptions were comparatively insignificant.

M. Harjes Honored.—In the distribution of New Year's honors, M. Harjes, a member of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, was decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Cuba.—The Banco Nacional de Cuba has paid out of the profits of the first six months of its existence, ended January 18, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., transferred $100,000 to surplus account and still has about 10,000 in undivided profits.

Mexico.—The latest bank statement, embracing all the banks in Mexico, shows the total banking capital to be $80,300,000; note circulation, $82,676,626; reserves, $14,232,396, and deposits, $112,000,000.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Georgia.—An application for a temporary Receiver was filed by the directors of the Commercial Bank, of Albany, Ga., on January 17. Liabilities are estimated at $123,000, and assets $191,000 in bills receivable and real estate.

—On January 23 a bill was filed asking for the appointment of a Receiver for the Bank of Commerce, Atlanta. The bank has not been doing an active business for several months.

Louisiana.—The Jennings, La., Banking and Trust Co. suspended recently.

Massachusetts—BOSTON.—Owing to the death of Mr. Schofield, the firm of Schofield, Whicher & Co. will liquidate its business. Considerable losses are said to have been sustained of late.

Missouri.—On January 17 the Commercial Bank, of Fulton, was closed by the State Banking Department. Assets are placed at $49,285, and liabilities—other than capital stock—$40,448.

Nebraska.—The Platte Valley State Bank, of Bellwood, was reported closed on January 20, and the Cashier under arrest. There is said to be a discrepancy of $45,000 in the bank's accounts.

Ohio—CLEVELAND.—The Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Co. made an assignment January 10. It is said this step was taken to protect creditors, as assets could not be realized on rapidly enough, but that the assets will in time realize enough to pay all claims.

Tennessee.—The Bank of Charleston, which was moved several years ago from Charleston to Cleveland, Tenn., has gone into liquidation, and a new bank will be organized. The bank was organized at the close of the Civil War and had $100,000 capital. At the time of closing it had money enough on hand to pay all depositors.

Texas.—The Citizens' Bank, of Belton, assigned to D. R. Pendleton, January 20.

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

National Banks Organized.

6073—First National Bank, Britton, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6074—Cain National Bank, Port Angeles, Washington. Capital, $25,000.
6075—Shuford National Bank, Newton, North Carolina. Capital, $30,000.
6076—National People's Bank, Pulaski, Tennessee. Capital, $60,000.
6077—Union National Bank, Lowell, Massachusetts. Capital, $350,000.
6078—City National Bank, Forney, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6079—North Georgia National Bank, Blue Ridge, Georgia. Capital, $40,000.
6080—Coon Rapids National Bank, Coon Rapids, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
6081—First National Bank, Santa Rosa, New Mexico. Capital, $25,000.
6082—First National Bank, Fitzgerald, Georgia. Capital, $50,000.
6083—Rural Valley National Bank, Rural Valley, Pennsylvania. Capital, $30,000.
6084—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Winchester, Virginia. Capital, $100,000.
6085—First National Bank, Bottineau, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6086—First National Bank, Oquawka, Illinois. Capital, $50,000.
6087—Le Roy National Bank, Le Roy, New York. Capital, $100,000.
6088—Lake Charles National Bank, Lake Charles, Louisiana. Capital, $100,000.
6089—First National Bank, Albany, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6090—Standing Stone National Bank, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6091—First National Bank, Anson, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6092—Goldthwaite National Bank, Goldthwaite, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6093—First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Capital, $30,000.
6094—National Exchange Bank, Carthage, New York. Capital, $50,000.
6095—First National Bank, Marion, North Carolina. Capital, $25,000.
6096—First National Bank, Mansfield, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6097—First National Bank, Chinook, Montana. Capital, $30,000.
6098—Barnesville National Bank, Barnesville, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6099—First National Bank, Volga, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6100—Paintsville National Bank, Paintsville, Kentucky. Capital, $25,000.
6101—First National Bank, Waverly, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
6102—First National Bank, Whitmire, South Carolina. Capital, $25,000.
6103—First National Bank, Columbus, Kansas. Capital, $50,000.
6104—National Suffolk Bank, Boston, Massachusetts. Capital, $1,500,000.
6105—American National Bank, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Emmett, Idaho; by E. K. Hayes, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hugo, Indian Territory; by Wm. Blair, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ivesdale, Illinois; by Jno. N. Dighton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Carey, Ohio; by R. G. Spencer, Jr., *et al.*
Gadsden National Bank, Gadsden, Alabama; by Charles A. Lyerly, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ontario, California; by A. M. Chaffey, *et al.*
First National Bank, Freeland, Pennsylvania; by W. D, Beckley, *et al.*
Portales National Bank, Portales, New Mexico; by J. B. Sledge, *et al.*
First National Bank, Kinmundy, Illinois; by Calendar Rohrbough, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bristol, Vermont; by Ralph Denio, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Cisco, Texas; by J. J. Butts, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bennington, Indian Territory; by L. B. Smith, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Washington, Iowa; by C. M. Keck, *et al.*

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First National Bank, Jasper, Texas; by E. S. Woodfin, *et al.*
First National Bank, Freeman, South Dakota; by Jacob J. Waltner, *et al.*
Silver Springs National Bank, Silver Springs, New York; by J. M. Duncan, *et al.*
First National Bank, Newman, California; by E. S. Wangenheim, *et al.*
Kokomo National Bank, Kokomo, Indiana; by John W. Barnes, *et al.*
First National Bank, Middlebourne, West Virginia; by S. G. Pyle, *et al.*
Traders' National Bank, Mount Sterling, Kentucky; by J. M. Bigstaff, *et al.*
Cosmopolitan National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; by Emil Stengel, *et al.*
Tazewell National Bank, Tazewell, Virginia; by Geo. W. Gillespie, *et al.*
First National Bank, Willmar, Minnesota; by Russell Spicer, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Albert Lea, Minnesota; by C. A. Ransom, *et al.*
First National Bank, El Campo, Texas; by T. J. Poole, *et al.*
Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Texas; by T. H. Leeves, *et al.*
National Kittanning Bank, Kittanning, Pennsylvania; by W. Pollock, *et al.*
Port Richmond National Bank, Port Richmond, New York; by Wm. J. Burlee, *et al.*
First National Bank, Benton, Illinois; by J. T. Chenault, *et al.*
First National Bank, Athens, Alabama; by C. E. Frost, *et al.*
American National Bank, Madill, Indian Territory; by J. W. Greer, *et al.*
First National Bank, Amboy, Minnesota; by G. D. Eygabroad, *et al.*
First National Bank, Collinsville, Illinois; by J. H. Belt, *et al.*
Elk City National Bank, Elk City, Oklahoma; by J. A. Mays, *et al.*
First National Bank, Raymond, Illinois; by Edward Lane, *et al.*
First National Bank, Orange City, Iowa; by James F. Toy, *et al.*
Williamstown National Bank, Williamstown, West Virginia; by M. D. Hanes, *et al.*
Columbia County National Bank, Benton, Pennsylvania; by Frank W. Larned, *et al.*
Grand Valley National Bank, Grand Junction, Colorado; by Max Buchmann, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mount Savage, Maryland; by W. Bladen Lowndes, *et al.*

Application for Conversion to National Banks Approved.

Eastern Bank of Oklahoma, Ralston, Oklahoma; into First National Bank.
Bank of Benson, Benson, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
Meeker County Bank, Litchfield, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
Bank of Yukon, Yukon, Oklahoma; into First National Bank.
People's Bank, Springfield, Tennessee; into People's National Bank.
Bank of Cashion, Cashion, Oklahoma; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Otto Marx & Co.; capital, $40,000.

ARKANSAS.

Des Arc—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Pres., W. J. Frith; Vice-Pres., A. L. Erwin; Cas., W. C. Shields; Asst. Cas., T. A. Patrick.

Gentry—State Bank, capital, $10,000; Pres., L. H. Moore; Cas., Leo A. Moore.

Little Rock—Mercantile Trust Co.

Mulberry—Bank of Mulberry; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. A. Beneux; Vice-Pres., W. F. Alexander; Treas., J. G. White; Sec., Geo. W. Wagner.

COLORADO.

Walden—North Park Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., F. E. Milner.

GEORGIA.

Adrian—Adrian Banking Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. O. Benton; Vice-Pres., J. D. Tyson; Cas., M. O. Campbell.

Fitzgerald—First National Bank (successor to Merchants and Planters' Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., W. S. Witham; Vice-Pres., J. H. Harley; Cas., E. K. Farmer; Asst. Cas., J. E. Turner.

Savannah—Savannah Trust Co.; organizing.

IDAHO.

Harrison—First Bank; Pres., O. B. Steward; Cas., C. E. Barr.

ILLINOIS.

Albany—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Stacy B. Dimond; Cas., Charles E. Peck.

Camp Grove—Camp Grove Exchange Bank (branch of Bradford Exchange Bank); Pres., Rosa L. Thompson; Cas., Robert Thompson; Asst. Cas., James P. Hickey.

Chicago—Chicago Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $500,000; Pres., M. B. Hays; Vice-Pres., E. A. Cowley and S. A. Jacobs; Treas., E. M. Chamberlain. —— Ravenswood Safety Deposit and Vault Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., D. R. Anderson; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. York; Sec., Louis P. Scoville.

Granville—Granville Bank.

Mineral—E. S. Ely & Co.

Oquaka—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Robert Moir; Vice-Pres., Robert Hodson; Cas., Harry F. McAllister.

Speer—State Bank of Speer; capital, $25,000.

INDIANA.

Bloomfield—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $25,000.

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DARLINGTON—Farmers & Merchants' Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Daniel Lewis; Cas., James A. Peterson; Asst. Cas., Carl Cox.

KOKOMO — Kokomo National Bank (commence May 1); capital, $100,000; Pres., G. E. Bruner; Vice-Pres., L. J. Kirkpatrick; Cas., J. W. Barnes.

NASHVILLE—J. M. Cook.

NORTH LIBERTY—Citizens' Bank; J. W. Brooke, Banker.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CATOOSA—Bank of Catoosa; Cas., H. H. Adams.

COMANCHE—Farmers' Exchange Bank.

HAILEYVILLE—Bank of Haileyville.

IOWA.

BUCKEYE—Bank of Buckeye; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. V. Shipley; Cas., H. J. Bruhns.

CURLEW—Wilson & DeWolf; capital, $10,000.

ESTHERVILLE—Provident Savings Bank.——North Iowa Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

ELDORA—Citizens' Bank.

FARLIN—Farlin Bank; capital, $10,000.

MANCHESTER—State Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. Matthews; Cas., B. F. Miles.

RUNNELLS—Bank of Runnells.

SIGOURNEY—Union Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. D. Woodin; Cas., J. R. Mackey; Asst. Cas., Edward Bower.

KANSAS.

ASSARIA—Assaria State Bank; capital, $10,000.

CHASE—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $6,000.

COLONY—Colony State Bank; capital, $5,000.

COLUMBUS—First National Bank (successor to Cherokee County Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Thomas P. LaRue; Cas., Henry A. LaRue.

CULVER—Bank of Culver; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. J. McCreary; Cas., Ed. F. Keezel.

FREEPORT—Freeport State Bank; capital, $5,000: Pres., P. G. Walton; Cas., C. A. Gwinn.

HAMILTON—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres. R. B. Anderson; Cas., W. R. Appleby; Asst. Cas., Perry Clemens.

HOYT—Hoyt State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., O. D. Woodward; Vice-Pres., J. M. Woodward; Cas., C. M. Woodward.

PRESTON—State Bank; capital, $5,000.

SYRACUSE—State Bank, capital, $20,000.

WAVERLY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Wallace; Cas., Chas. N. Converse.

KENTUCKY.

CENTRAL CITY—Farmers and Miners' Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., John L. Gish; Cas., D. T. Hill.

EWING—Ewing Deposit Bank; Pres., H. W. Reese; Cas., T. H. Talbott.

MAYSLICK—Bank of Mayslick; capital, $17,500; Pres., S. H. Mitchell; Cas., S. M. Roff.

OWENSBORO—Mechanics' Bank; capital, $10,000.

PAINTSVILLE—Paintsville National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., I. R. Turner.

LOUISIANA.

ARCADIA—Peoples' Bank; capital, $15,000.

KENTWOOD—Kentwood Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., O. P. Amacker; Vice-Pres., W. C. Kent.

LAKE CHARLES-Lake Charles National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Hardy C. Gill; Cas., W. A. Guillemet.

ST. JOSEPH—Bank of St. Joseph; Pres., Robert Worrall; Vice-Pres., Jos. Moore.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Eastern Security Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., Nelson Perin; Vice-Pres., Daniel E. Conklin and N. W. Williams; Sec. and Treas., Donnell Swan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—National Suffolk Bank; capital, $1,500,000; Pres., C. Minot Weld; Cas., Wm. C. Williams.——Sargent & Fairchild.

LOWELL—Union National Bank (successor to First Nat., Merchants' Nat. and Railroad Nat.); capital, $350,000; Pres., Arthur G. Pollard; First Vice-Pres., G. S. Motley; 2d Vice-Pres., W. L. Parker; Cas., John F. Sawyer; Asst. Cas., E. W. Pease.

MICHIGAN.

BOYNE — Boyne City State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. White; Vice-Pres., W. L. Shaw; Cas., W. H. Matthews.

BROWN CITY—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John J. Kearns; Vice-Pres., H. J. McPhee; Cas., John M. Morris.

HARBOR BEACH—Huron County Savings Bank; capital, $30,000.

SPARTA—Fruit Growers' Bank of Northern Kent.

MINNESOTA.

BARNESVILLE—Barnesville National Bank (successor to Farmers and Mechanics' State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. S. Hawver; Cas., M. D. Hawver.

BELVIEW—State Bank (successor to Bank of Belview); capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Gold; Cas., J. M. Thompson; Asst. Cas., Otto Goetze.

BROWNTON—First State Bank (successor to Mann, McClintock & Co.); capital, $12,000; Pres., R. J. Mann; Cas., Frank Mann.

CHANDLER—State Bank; Pres., C. L. Todd; Vice-Pres., J. H. Jacobson; Cas., Myron Codding.

HIBBING—Merchants and Miners' Bank; capital, $10,000; Cas., Lester G. Sicard.

IVANHOE—Lincoln County Bank; Cas., W. O. Gilruth.

LEWISVILLE—Bank of Lewisville.

MENTOR—Bank of Mentor; Cas., Joseph Tagley.

MILES—Bank of Miles.

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PELAN—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Bendix Holdahl; Cas., A. E. Wahl.

ST. CHARLES—American State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. A. Johnson; Vice-Pres., Frank Guidinger; Cas., L. E. Bopp; Asst. Cas., Mrs. L. E. Bopp.

MISSISSIPPI.

LEXINGTON—Bank of Commerce; capital, $50,000.

MAYFIELD—Bank of Commerce; capital, $50,000.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA—Farmers' Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., W. K. Bayless; Cas., Alex. Bradford, Jr.

DAWN—J. T. & W. H. Jones.

JEFFERSON CITY—Central Missouri Trust Co.: capital, $250,000.

ST. LOUIS—Bankers' Trust Co.; capital, $2,000,000; surplus, $2,000,000.——North End Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.——Mound Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.——Interstate Associated Trust Co.; capital, $5,000,000.

TRIMBLE—Trimble Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., George Hall; Cas., J. R. Hubbard.

MONTANA.

CHINOOK—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Chinook); capital, $30,000; Pres., Stephen Carver; Cas., Charles E. Owens.

NEBRASKA.

DE WITT—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Fred. Damkroeger; Cas., J. R. Barger.

GOTHENBURG—Gothenburg Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., Ella Hanna; Cas., D. Hanna; Asst. Cas., D. W. Hanna.

NEWPORT—Newport State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Thomas W. Taliaferro; Cas., Dan W. Gaines; Asst. Cas., Harry C. Johnston.

WILBER—Bank of Wilber; capital, $20,000; Pres., B. C. Lane; Cas., J. W. Shestak; Asst. Cas., Jos. Bartos.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE—Bayonne Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; surplus, $100,000.

BRIDGETON—Bridgeton Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., Frank C. Probasco.

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA ROSA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jefferson Raynolds; Cas., Herman D. Myers.

NEW YORK.

CARTHAGE—National Exchange Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., A. Bion Carter; Vice-Pres., S. Brown Richardson; Cas., Charles J. Reeder.

CONEY ISLAND—Coney Island and Bath Beach Bank; capital, $100,000; surplus, $50,000.

LE ROY—Le Roy National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Butler Ward; Vice-Pres., John Maloney; Cas., William C. Donnan; Asst. Cas., Harold B. Ward.

NEW YORK—Trust Company of the Republic; capital, $1,000; surplus, $500,000.——International Banking Corporation; capital, $3,000,000; V. P. Snyder 1st Vice-Pres. and Act. Pres.

NORTH TONAWANDA—Benjamin L. Rand.

SCHENECTADY—Schenectady Trust Co.; capital, $200,000; surplus, $50,000.

SENECA FALLS—State Bank (successor to Partridge Banking House); capital, $50,000; Pres., Wilmot P. Elwell; Vice-Pres., Waldo G. Morse; Cas., Thomas W. Pollard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MARION—First National Bank; capital, $25,- Pres., W. A. Conley; Cas., Geo. I. White.

NEWTON—Shuford National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., A. A. Shuford; Vice-Pres., J. C. Smith; Cas., A. H. Crowell.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BOTTINEAU—First National Bank (successor to Merchants' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. McIntosh; Cas., F. W. Cathro.

SENTINEL BUTTE—Interstate Bank; capital, $10,000.

OHIO.

BROOKLYN—Home Savings and Banking Co.; capital, $50,000.

CAREY—People's Bank Co.; capital, $50,000.

FREMONT—German-American Bank.

MARIETTA—People's Banking and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

MARTIN'S FERRY—German Savings Bank Co.; capital, $50,000.

OKLAHOMA.

BINGER—Binger State Bank; capital, $5,000.

ENID—Garfield Exchange Bank; capital, $10,000.

HYDRO—Hydro State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., O. B. Kee; Vice-Pres., Chas. Huber; Cas., W. H. Hall; Asst. Cas., G. E. Hall.

JONES—Bank of Jones; capital, $5,000.

LAWTON—Bank of Lawton; capital, $10,000; Pres., John W. Riley; Cas., W. H. Anderson.——Graham-Barney-Bunn Mercantile, Cattle and Banking Co.; capital, $25,000.

MANGUM—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $10,000.

MARSHALL—Citizens' Bank; capital, $5,000.

PERSIMMON—Farmers' Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., J. H. Saxton; Vice-Pres., J. C. Jones; Cas., E. E. McPherson.

THOMAS—Bank of Thomas; capital, $5,000; Pres., I. P. Wilson; Cas., J. S. Huston.

WELLSTON—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $5,000.

WHEATLAND—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA—Central Pennsylvania Trust Co.

EBENSBURG—Ebensburg Trust Co.; capital, $125,000.

HUNTINGDON—Standing Stone National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., John Brewster.

KITTANNING—Armstrong County Trust Co.; capital, $125,000.

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LANCASTER — Northern Trust and Savings Co.; capital, $125,000.

OIL CITY—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital; $100,000.

PITTSBURG — Colonial Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,500,000; Pres., John C. Chaplin; Vice-Pres., Joshua Rhodes.

ROARING SPRINGS—Roaring Springs Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. M. Bare; Cas., S. H. Cree.

RURAL VALLEY — Rural Valley National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., R. M. Trollinger; Cas., Jno. C. Bunger.

STEELTON—Steelton Trust Co.; capital, $25,-000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA—Palmetto Bank and Trust Co.; Pres., W. H. Lyles; Vice-Pres. and Treas., J. H. Walker; Sec., J. P. Matthews.

WHITMIRE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Coleman; Cas., J. K. S. Ray.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CASTLEWOOD—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $10,000.

BRITTON — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. T. Hindman; Cas., S. E. Forest.

VOLGA—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., Geo. Morehouse; Cas., C. W. Smith.

TENNESSEE.

LAWRENCEBURG—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., D. Buchanan; Vice-Pres., J. H. Stribling; Cas., James T. Dunn; Asst. Cas., James E. Spence.

PULASKI—National Peeple's Bank; capital, $60,000; Pres., Z. W. Ewing; Cas., N. A. Crockett; Asst. Cas., T. E. Dale.

TEXAS.

ANSON—First National Bank; Pres., R. R. Shapard; Vice-Pres., B. F. Bailey; Cas., C. H. Steele; Asst. Cas., C. H. P. Pool.

FORNEY—City National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., D. G. McKellar; Cas., J. T. Rhea.

GOLDTHWAITE—Goldthwaite National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. E. Miller.

POTTSBORO — Citizens' Bank; Cas., J. F. Bennett.

VIRGINIA.

IVANHOE—Bank of Ivanhoe; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. H. Huddle; Cas., J. D. Pantler.

EMPORIA—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; Pres., W. E. Bailey; Vice-Pres., E. E. Goodwyn.

WINCHESTER—Farmers and Merchants National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., R. T. Barton; Cas., H. D. Fuller.

WASHINGTON.

HATTON—Farmers' Bank.

PORT ANGELES—Cain National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Cain; Cas., John A. Cameron.

PROSSER—Prosser State Bank; capital, $50,-000.

SEATTLE—American Savings Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $200,000; Pres., J. A. Murray; Cas., W. V. Lawler.

SUNNYSIDE—Christian Co-operative Bank; Pres., S. J. Harrison; Cas., J. C. Sanger.

WILSON CREEK—Bank of Wilson Creek; Pres., Donald Urquhart; Cas., A. R. Swanson.

WISCONSIN.

ABBOTTSFORD—Abbottsford Bank; Mgr., A. Flaig.

WYOMING.

BUFFALO — Stockgrowers' Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., D. A. Kingsbury; Vice-Pres., S. C. Langworthy, Jr.; Cas., B. S. Langworthy.

CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON—Bank of New Brunswick.

ONTARIO.

RODNEY—Traders' Bank of Canada.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ABBEVILLE—First National Bank; G. H. Malone, Pres. in place of A. S. Steagall; W. J. Lee, Vice-Pres. in place of G. H. Malone; Robert Newman, Cas. in place of F. M. Holley; R. C. Bland, Asst. Cas. in place of E. C. Porter.

GADSDEN—First National Bank; W. H. Hardin, Actg. Cas.

JACKSON—First National Bank; J. C. Stewart, Vice-Pres.; S. T. Woodward, Cas. in place of B. H. Warren.

ARIZONA.

CLIFTON—First National Bank; E. M. Williams, Pres. in place of J. G. Lowdon; J. G. Lowdon, Vice-Pres. in place of A. T. Thomson; S. F. Sullenberger, Cas. in place of C. P. Rosecrans.

ARKANSAS.

PERRY—Perry County Bank; capital increased to $10,000.

CALIFORNIA.

BAKERSFIELD—First National Bank; William S. Tevis, Pres. in place of Clinton E. Worden; Clinton E. Worden, Vice-Pres.; Frank S. Rice, Vice-Pres. and Cas.

LOS ANGELES — Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Charles Seyler, Cas.——Citizens' National Bank; R. J. Waters, Pres. in place of Wm. B. Wightman; J. Russ Clark, Vice-Pres. in place of R. J. Waters.——Southwestern National Bank; Geo. J. Denis, Vice-Pres.; Harry Gray, 2d Vice-Pres.

SANTA ROSA—Savings Bank of Santa Rosa;

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Cornelius Shea, Vice-Pres. in place of Daniel Brown.

COLORADO.

HOTCHKISS—First National Bank; E. P. Barrow, Vice-Pres.; Chas. L. Pike, Asst. Cas.

LOVELAND—Bank of Loveland; capital increased to $50,000.

CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN—Middlesex County National Bank; E. H. Wilkins, Asst. Cas. in place of Jerome C. Smith.

MERIDEN—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of John D. Billard.

NEW HAVEN—New Haven Trust Co.; T. Attwater Barnes, Pres., deceased.——National Tradesmen's Bank; W. Perry Curtiss, Asst. Cas.

NEW MILFORD—First National Bank; I. B. Bristol, Pres. in place of A. B. Mygatt, deceased.

NORWICH—Second National Bank; F. S. Jerome, Pres. in place of Chas. P. Cogswell; R. W. Perkins, Vice-Pres.; C. L. Hopkins, Asst. Cas.

PAWCATUCK—Pawcatuck National Bank; E. H. Knowles, Pres. in place of Pelez S. Barber; F. S. Jerome, Vice-Pres. in place of John Leslie.

DELAWARE.

GEORGETOWN—First National Bank; John T. Wagaman, Vice-Pres.; Geo. W. Jones, Asst. Cas.

FLORIDA.

LIVE OAK—First National Bank; S. V. Hough, Vice-Pres.; D. E. Horn, Cas.

GEORGIA.

CORDELE—Cordele National Bank; R. L. Wilson, Pres.; E. P. McBurney, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Doughtry, Asst. Cas.

ILLINOIS.

CARTHAGE—Hancock County National Bank; Chas. S. D. Hart, Vice-Pres. in place of S. H. Ferris; S. H. Ferris, Cas. in place of Chas. S. D. Hart; Thos. F. Dunn, Asst. Cas.

CHARLESTON—First National Bank; Philip R. Davis, Asst. Cas.

CHATSWORTH—Commercial National Bank; John F. Ryan, Pres. in place of Stephen Herr; John C. Corbett, Vice-Pres. in place of John F. Ryan.

CHICAGO—Chicago Clearing-House; William T. Fenton, Pres.

FREEPORT—Second National Bank; M. V. B. Elson, Pres. in place of Alfred H. Wise; no Vice-Pres. in place of M. V. B. Elson.

LITTLE YORK—First National Bank; J. C. Wallace, Asst. Cas.

MALTA—First National Bank; Burr V. Smiley, Vice-Pres.; E. D. Bone, Asst. Cas.

MATTOON—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. T. Guthrie.

QUINCY—Quincy National Bank; George F. Jasper, Cas., deceased.——State Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $400,000.

ROCKFORD—Winnebago National Bank; no Pres. in place of T. D. Robertson, deceased.

STERLING—Sterling National Bank; C. H. Tuttle, Cas. in place of J. H. Lawrence.

WILMINGTON—First National Bank; A. J. McIntyre, Pres.; J. W. Stewart, Vice-Pres.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—Merchants' National Bank; O. N. Frenzel, Pres. in place of J. P. Frenzel; J. P. Frenzel, Vice-Pres. in place of O. N. Frenzel; no Asst. Cas. in place of Geo. B. Caldwell.——Fletcher National Bank; Samuel A. Morrison, Asst. Cas., deceased.

LA PORTE—First National Bank; F. A. Morrison, Vice-Pres. in place of Fred. M. Pitner; no Asst. Cas. in place of F. A. Morrison.

MADISON—First National Bank; Louis P. Scheik, Cas.

MUNCIE—Merchants' National Bank; Frank A. Brown, Cas. in place of John E. Reed.

NEW CASTLE—First National Bank; E. B. Phillips, Pres. in place of W. G. Boor; no Asst. Cas. in place of P. G. Phillips.

RISING SUN—Rising Sun Deposit Bank; Lucien Harris, Cas. in place of Wm. F. North, deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHELSEA—First National Bank; C. W. Poole, Pres. in place of N. B. Dannenburg; James G. Mehlin, Vice-Pres. in place of C. W. Poole; N. B. Dannenburg, Cas.

MUSKOGEE—Territorial Trust and Surety Co.; A. W. Robb, Pres.; Walter B. Ritchie, First Vice-Pres.; Homer B. Spaulding, Second Vice-Pres.; W. E. Rowsey, Treas.

IOWA.

ATLANTIC—Citizens' Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

BURLINGTON—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of Wm. P. Carson.——National State Bank; M. C. Steele, Asst. Cas.

CORWITH—First State Bank; capital decreased to $50,000.

DES MOINES—Central State Bank; J. D. Whisenand, Vice-Pres.; G. E. MacKinnon, Cas.

DYSART—First National Bank; Conrad Brandan, Vice-Pres.; C. J. Miller, Cas. in place of J. H. Lunemann.

EDDYVILLE—Manning & Epperson; succeeded by Manning & Epperson State Bank.

ELDRIDGE—Eldridge Savings Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

ESSEX—Commercial National Bank; Alfred Hallberg, Vice-Pres.; J. A. Ekeroth and J. F. Ekeroth, Asst. Cas.

IDA GROVE—Ida County Savings Bank; purchased by Anderson, Lipton & Co.

LEHIGH—First National Bank; W. F. Cox, Cas. in place of C. E. Richards.

MANILLA—First National Bank; Alfred Bohlander, Asst. Cas.

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WESTCHESTER—Westchester Savings Bank; Geo. Greenwood, Cas.

KANSAS.

CHANUTE—National Bank of Chanute; John C. Carpenter, Vice-Pres.; Helen Beatty, Asst. Cas.

CLYDE—Elk State Bank; capital increased to $15,000.

KANSAS CITY—Merchants' Bank: capital increased to $100,000.

OLATHE—First National Bank; W. L. Breyfogle, Asst. Cas.

OSBURNE—Farmers' National Bank; Dave Kaser, additional Vice-Pres.; B. J. Joy, Asst. Cas.

WAVERLY—First National Bank; W. B. Kiler, Vice-Pres.; C. F. Mathis, Asst. Cas.

KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND—Farmers' National Bank; James Bennett, Pres. in place of John Bennett; C. F. Burnam, Vice-Pres. in place of James Bennett.

LOUISVILLE—Western Bank; C. Jenne, Vice-Pres.

NEW HAVEN—Sylvester Rapier & Co.; incorporated; Pres., Sylvester Rapier; Francis Bowling, Vice-Pres.; Nicholas A. Rapier, Cas.

SHELBYVILLE—Farmers and Traders' Bank: James D. Middleton, Cas. in place of John T. Middleton.

LOUISIANA.

JENNINGS—First National Bank; F. E. Bliss, Vice-Pres.; H. H. Hoag, Asst. Cas.

NEW ORLEANS—Metropolitan Bank; Adolph G. Ricks, Pres. in place of Frank Roder; Adolph Dumser, Vice-Pres.

SHREVEPORT—Commercial National Bank: no Cas. in place of S. M. Watson, resigned; A. H. Van Hook, Asst. Cas.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA—Augusta Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.

CARIBOU—Aroostook Trust and Banking Co.; Carl C. King, Pres. in place of Geo. I. Trickey.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—National Union Bank; M. B. Williams, Asst. Cas. in place of H. Murray Tinges, resigned.——Old Town National Bank; no Cas. in place of M. B. Williams, resigned; Henry O. Redue, Asst. Cas.——Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital increased to $2,000,000.——Third National Bank; A. B. Crouch, Asst. Cas.

GRANTSVILLE—First National Bank; J. R. Getty, Cas. in place of Howard Hitchins.

WESTMINSTER—Westminster Deposit and Trust Co.: capital increased to $100,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADAMS—Greylock National Bank; Geo. B. Adams, Vice-Pres. in place of A. B. Mole.

BOSTON—Schofield, Whicher & Co.: Lane B. Schofield, deceased.——M. Bolles & Co.; M. S. Bolles, deceased.——National Bank of Redemption; E. A. Presbrey, Vice-Pres. in place of T. King; G. G. McCausland, Cas. in place of E. A. Presbrey.——National Exchange Bank; Lewis P. Bartlett, Jr., Vice-Pres.——National Bank of Commerce: T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Vice-Pres.——National Union Bank; Theo. Parsons, Vice-Pres.——State National Bank; Alfred L. Ripley, Vice-Pres.

CONWAY—Conway National Bank; W. G. Avery, Pres. in place of Carlos Batchelder; Edwin T. Cook, Cas. in place of W. G. Avery.

EDGARTOWN—Martha's Vineyard National Bank; John E. White, Pres. in place of J. H. Munroe; H. L. Wimpenny, 2d, Cas. in place of John E. White: no Asst. Cas. in place of H. L. Wimpenny, 2d.

MERRIMAC—First National Bank; E. B. Sargent, Pres. in place of D. J. Poore; S. C. Pease, Vice-Pres. in place of E. B. Sargent.

WELLFLEET—Wellfleet Savings Bank: Thos. Kemp, Pres.; Arthur C. Young, Treas.

WORCESTER—Mechanics' Savings Bank; Frank W. Cutting, Treas.; Henry Woodward, Asst. Treas.

MICHIGAN.

BENTON HARBOR—Citizens' State Bank: reported absorbed by Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

BROWN CITY—Brown City Savings Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

DELRAY—Delray Savings Bank; Henry E. Candler, Cas. in place of Fred. A. Smith.

DETROIT—Peninsular Savings Bank; H. H. Ellerton, Asst. Cas.——Detroit River Savings Bank; title changed to Marine Savings Bank.——Central Savings Bank; Meyer Bing, Asst. Cas.

EAST TAWAS—East Tawas Banking Co.; succeeded by Carson, Ealy & Co.; Fred. C. Zimmerman, Cas.

HOUGHTON—National Bank of Houghton; James H. Seager, Pres. in place of Z. W. Wright; W. E. Parnall, Vice-Pres.

MARQUETTE—Marquette National Bank; H. C. Davis, Asst. Cas.

THREE RIVERS—First National Bank; John R. Avery, Asst. Cas.

MINNESOTA.

ALEXANDRIA—Farmers' National Bank; M. N. Koll, Asst. Cas.

MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of J. F. R. Foss.

NORTHFIELD—Northfield National Bank; J. G. Schmidt, Pres. in place of A. W. Norton; S. A. Netland, Cas. in place of J. G. Schmidt.

RED WING—Goodhue County Bank: capital increased to $100,000.

SAUK CENTER—First National Bank; C. M. Sprague, Pres. in place of Henry Keller; F. W. Sprague, Cas. in place of C. M. Sprague.

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THIEF RIVER FALLS—First National Bank; J. H. Graslie, Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

BROOKHAVEN—Bank of Brookhaven; capital increased to $50,000.

MISSOURI.

BUTLER—Bates County Bank; capital decreased to $50,000.

CAMERON—First National Bank; A. T. Gantz, Cas. in place of W. T. Clark; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. H. Alexander.

CHILLICOTHE—Citizens' National Bank; Raymond Forrest McNally, Cas. in place of Preston Randolph.

COLUMBIA—Exchange National Bank; Turner McBain, Pres. in place of Jas. H. Waugh, deceased.

KANSAS CITY—Fidelity Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.

ST. LOUIS—Missouri Trust Co.; capital increased to $4,000,000.——Fourth National Bank; Geo. J. Kobusch, Vice-Pres. in place of Frank A. Ruf; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of J. D. Goldman, resigned.——Continental National Bank; George A. Baker, Pres., deceased.

NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—Custer National Bank; Harry R. O'Neill and Alpha Morgan, Vice-Pres.; Phelps Daggett, Asst. Cas. in place of Alpha Morgan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ASHLAND—Ashland Savings Bank; Daniel C. Hill, Pres.; Willis F. Hardy, Treas.

KEENE—Keene National Bank; Elisha F. Lane, Pres. in place of E. Joslin.

LISBON—Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Co.; A. A. Woolson, Pres.

MANCHESTER—Amoskeag National Bank; A. M. Heard, Cas. in place of J. M. Chanler.

ROCHESTER—Rochester National Bank; Jas. Farrington, Pres., deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE—Mechanics' Trust Co.; Charles S. Noe, Pres.; Alfred W. Booth, Vice-Pres.

BELVIDERE—Warren County National Bank; Geo. C. Adams, Pres., deceased.

CAMDEN—Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; Alexander C. Wood, Pres. in place of William C. Dayton; Benjamin C. Reeve, Vice-Pres.

CAPE MAY—First National Bank; Westley R. Wales, Pres. in place of G. W. Norcross; Samuel F. Eldredge, Vice-Pres. in place of Westley R. Wales.

ELIZABETH—First National Bank; C. H. K. Halsey, Pres. in place of W. P. Thompson; J. H. Alexander, Vice-Pres. in place of M. P. Reeve. ——Union County Trust Co.; capital increased to $200,000; Thomas N. McCarter, Pres.

MORRISTOWN—First National Bank; Albert H. Vernan, Pres. in place of Theodore Little, deceased; Rudolph H. Kissel, 1st Vice-Pres.

NEWARK—Essex County National Bank; A. F. R. Martin, Asst. Cas.——Second National Bank; G. E. R. Gray, Pres. in place of J. C. Orton.

PASSAIC—Hobart Trust Co.; Frank Hughes, Vice Pres.

PATERSON—Second National Bank; Edwin N. Hopson, Asst. Cas.

SOUTH AMBOY—First National Bank; John Wycoff, Cas., resigned.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—National Commercial Bank; Chas. H. Sabin, 2d Vice-Pres.; Edward J. Hussey, Cas. in place of Edward A. Groesbeck; L. H. Hendricks, Asst. Cas. in place of Edward J. Hussey; Hugh N. Kirkland, Asst. Cas.——Merchants' National Bank; Jasper Van Wormer, Vice-Pres. in place of John G. Myers.

BINGHAMTON—First National Bank; W. G. Phelps, Pres. in place of F. B. Newell; F. B. Newell, Vice-Pres. in place of A. S. Bartlett; J. W. Sturtevant, 2d Vice-Pres.

BOLIVAR—State Bank; J. B. Bradley, Pres. in place of James M. Curtiss.

BUFFALO—Columbia National Bank; Geo. F. Rand, Pres. in place of E. B. Jewett.——Erie County Savings Bank; Robert D. Young, Asst. Sec. and Treas.

CANTON—First National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

CARTHAGE—Carthage National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

CHATHAM—State Bank; Henry C. Pierson, Asst. Cas.

CHERRY VALLEY—National Central Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of H. F. Morse.

GENEVA—Geneva National Bank; M. S. Sandford, Vice-Pres. and Cas.; W. O'Hanlon, Asst. Cas.

GREENPORT—First National Bank; G. C. Adams, Pres. in place of G. H. Corwin; G. H. Corwin, Vice-Pres. in place of G. C. Adams.

HOOSICK FALLS—People's National Bank; John V. B. Quackenbush, Pres. in place of John M. Rosebrooks; Levi E. Worden, Vice-Pres. in place of John B. V. Quackenbush.

HUNTINGTON—Bank of Huntington; James Madison Brush, Pres., deceased.

ITHACA—First National Bank; H. B. Lord, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. W. Gay, Cas. in place of H. B. Lord; Charles W. Major, Asst. Cas. in place of C. W. Gay.

KINGSTON—State of New York National Bank; James Van Leuven, Vice-Pres. in place of E. M. Brigham.——National Bank of Roundout; P. A. Canfield, Pres. in place of Charles M. Preston; Jno. B. Allijer, Vice-Pres. in place of C. A. Shultz; A. W. Thompson, Cas. in place of Abraham Hasbrouck.

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MARGARETVILLE—People's National Bank; H. D. Swart, Asst. Cas.

MIDDLETOWN — First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of S. W. Robertson.

NEW YORK—German-American Bank; Samuel M. Schaefer, Vice-Pres.—Morton Trust Co.: Charles A. Conant, Treas.—Fourteenth Street Bank; R. Ross Appleton, Pres.—Irving National Bank; Samuel S. Conover, Vice-Pres.—Mechanics' National Bank; A. A. Knowles, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. A. Knowles.—National Citizens' Bank; E. S. Schenck, Pres. in place of E. Fleitmann; E. Fleitmann, Vice-Pres. in place of D. C. Tiebout; Nelson A. Reynolds and A. K. Chapman, Asst. Cashiers.—National Shoe and Leather Bank; G. B. Sayres, Asst. Cas.—Hamilton Bank: Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., Pres.—Bank of State of New York; absorbed by National Bank of North America; capital of latter increased to $2,000,000.—Laidlaw & Co.: Henry B. Laidlaw, deceased.—Continental Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.

NORWICH—Chenango National Bank; Andrew J. Beebe, Vice-Pres. in place of Daniel M. Holmes, resigned.

PLATTSBURG—Vilas National Bank; John Haughran, Vice-Pres.; H. T. Kellogg, Act. Cas.

ROCHESTER—East Side Bank; Benjamin E. Chase, Pres. in place of J. B. Moseley; W. Henry Matthews, Vice-Pres.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—First National Bank; Wm. B. Gage, Pres. in place ot Jno. M. Marvin.

SYRACUSE—First National Bank; E. B. Judson, Pres., deceased.

TROY—United National Bank; J. H. Neber, Pres. in place of Geo. H. Cramer; Geo. B. Warren, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. A. Thompson; S. S. Bullions, Cas. in place of J. H. Neber; no Asst. Cas. in place of S. S. Bullions.

OHIO.

ASHTABULA—Farmers' National Bank; H. M. Kunkle, Pres. in place of John Harmon.

BRYAN—First National Bank: Henry Eaton, Asst. Cas. in place of Irvin L. Burke.

CINCINNATI—Citizens' National Bank; O. P. Tucker, Cas. in place of G. P. Griffith.—Northside Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

CIRCLEVILLE—Second National Bank; G. A. Schleyer, Cas. in place E. E. Winship.

CLEVELAND—National City Bank; Wm. D. Young, Asst. Cas.—Bankers' National Bank; Emil Joseph and F. W. Gehring, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles N. Schmick.—Mercantile National Bank; Edwin R. Perkins, Vice-Pres., resigned.

COLUMBUS — Columbus Savings Bank Co.: Edward L. Hinman, Pres., deceased; also Vice-Pres. Citizens' Savings Bank.

FAIRPORT HARBOR—First National Bank; Geo. P. Steele, Vice-Pres.; Geo. Murray, Asst. Cas.

MANSFIELD—Farmers' National Bank; W. H. G. Kegg, Asst. Cas.

NORWALK—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of W. H. Price.

OXFORD - Oxford National Bank; John F. Mee, Vice-Pres.; W. M. Shera, Asst. Cas.

PORTSMOUTH — Central Savings Bank Co.; James M. Newman, Pres., deceased.

SPRINGFIELD -First National Bank; Ross Mitchell, Vice-Pres. in place of C. A. Phelps.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE—First National Bank; J. P. Frazier, 2d Asst. Cas.

STEUBENVILLE—Steubenville National Bank; Thomas Johnson, Pres.; Geo. P. Harden, Cas.

WARREN—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of H. B. Perkins.

WEST LIBERTY—Farmers' Banking Co.; A. B. McIlvain, Cas. in place of A. J. Surface.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO—First National Bank; H. H. Bull, Cas. in place of I. N. Des Combes; R. B. Ellis, Asst. Cas. in place of H. H. Bull.—National Bank of Anadarko; D. T. Flynn, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. M. Jenkins.

LAWTON—First National Bank; W. C. Stevens, Pres. in place of S. P. Richardson; Charles E. Billingley, Vice-Pres.; M. A. Nelson, Asst. Cas.

MANGUM—Mangum National Bank; P. A. Janeway, Cas. in place of A. P. Pierce; A. P. Pierce, Asst. Cas.

WAKITA—First National Bank; E. B. Miller, Pres.; W. S. Perrin, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN—Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; John Bowen, Vice-Pres., deceased.

ALTOONA—First National Bank; J. M. Skyles, Cas.; R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cas. in place of Geo. T. Bechtel.

BERLIN—First National Bank; Fred Groff, Vice-Pres. in place of C. H. Walker; J. B. Schrock, Cas. in place of Fred. Groff; Ira D. Walker, Asst. Cas.

DANVILLE — First National Bank; W. L. McClure, Cas. in place of S. A. Yorks; R. Y. Gearhart, Asst. Cas. in place of W. L. McClure.

ERIE—Marine National Bank; Henry Beckman, Vice-Pres.; no Cas. in place of Harry Gunnison.—Second National Bank; F. M. Wallace, Pres. in place of D. D. Tracy; C. F. Allis, Vice-Pres. in place of F. M. Wallace; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of C. F. Allis.

ELLWOOD CITY — Ellwood City National Bank; Thomas Dugan, Vice-Pres.; C. C. Johnston, Asst. Cas.

FRANKLIN — First National Bank; Charles Miller, Pres. in place of Samuel Plumer; O. D. Bleakley, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles Miller; A. B. McDonald, Asst. Cas.

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JOHNSTOWN—Johnstown Savings Bank; Herman Baumer, Pres. in place of John D. Roberts.

LANCASTER — Lancaster County National Bank; G. A. Sawber, Cas. in place of W. A. Haldy.——First National Bank; H. C. Harner, Cas.

MERCER—First National Bank; C. G. Williams, Cas. in place of Chas. McKean, deceased.

MONTROSE—First National Bank; Oliver A. Gilbert, 1st Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEWTOWN — First National Bank; W. H. Walker, Pres. in place of J. Pemberton Hutchinson; Evan T. Worthington, Vice-Pres. in place of W. H. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA—National Bank of Germantown: Thomas B. Homer, Vice-Pres.——Mechanics' National Bank; W. H. Coster, Asst. Cas.——Sixth National Bank; Daniel Baird, Cas. in place of W. C. Marshall.——Ross, Henderson & Co.; succeeded by Ross, Morgan & Co.

PITTSBURG—Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank; Wilson A. Shaw, Pres. in place of E. M. Ferguson; J. M. Russell, Cas. in place of W. A. Shaw; no Asst. Cas. ——Third National Bank; C. A. M. Combs, Asst. Cas.——Real Estate Savings Bank; absorbed by Pittsburg Bank for Savings. —— Allegheny National Bank; Joshua Rhodes, Pres. in place of Jno. Caldwell, Jr.; Wm. Stewart, Vice-Pres. in place of Joshua Rhodes: R. P. Rhodes, Asst. Cas.——Freehold Bank; John A. Bell, Pres. in place of James P. Speer, resigned.——Union Trust Co.; H. W. Gleffer, Treas. in place of Wm. A. Carr, resigned; James S. Carr, Asst. Treas.; Scott Hays, Sec.

PITTSTON—First National Bank; W. L. Watson, Vice-Pres. in place of Theo. Ford; C. S. Crane, Cas. in place of W. L. Watson.

POTTSTOWN—National Bank of Pottstown; Newton Kline, Cas. in place of J. H. Morris.

POTTSVILLE—Safe Deposit Bank; Andrew Robertson, Pres. in place of C. H. Tyson.

RIDGWAY—Ridgway National Bank; Hugh McGeehin, Vice-Pres.; James Penfield, Asst Cas.

TOWANDA—First National Bank; H. M. Fell, Pres. in place of C. L. Tracy.

WEST CHESTER—National Bank of Chester County; J. Preston Thomas, Pres. in place of Wm. P. Marshall; T. W. Marshall, Vice-Pres. in place of J. Preston Thomas.

WILLIAMSPORT—West Branch Nat. Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Old National Bank; Edward P. Metcalf, Pres. in place of Julius Palmer; Philip B. Ashley, Act. Cas. in place of Francis A. Cranston, Cas.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—South Carolina Loan and Trust Bank; John F. Ficken, Pres. in place of R. G. Rhett.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WILLOW LAKE—Bank of Willow Lake; B. F. Filbert, Pres. in place of Wm. E. Dudley.

TENNESSEE.

COLUMBIA—Phoenix Bank; Richard Wilkes, Asst. Cas. in place of Connor B. Easley, resigned.

KNOXVILLE—Holston National Bank; H. S. Minzer, Pres. in place of Hu L. McClung. ——Knox County Bank and Trust Co.; H. A. DePue, Pres. in place of J. C. Karns.

MEMPHIS—First National Bank; Charles B. Brooks, Asst. Cas.

MOUNTAIN CITY—Citizens' Bank; title changed to Merchants' and Traders' Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

NASHVILLE—First National Bank; R. E. Donnell, Asst. Cas. in place of A. F. Thomasson.——Merchants' Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

WAVERLY—First National Bank; A. P. McMurry, Pres. in place of J. F. Shannon; Mason Sanders, Asst. Cas. in place of A. P. McMurry.

TEXAS.

BLUM—First National Bank; J. F. Waggoner, Asst. Cas.

BRENHAM—First National Bank; H. K. Harrison, Pres. in place of Heber Stone, resigned; C L. Wilkins, Cas.

CELINA — First National Bank; G. B. R. Smith, Vice-Pres.: B. F. Smith, Cas.; J. E. Lipscomb, Asst. Cas.

CRANDALL—Citizens' National Bank: Geo. N. Gibbs, Cas. in place of C. Thompson; A. E. Martin, Asst. Cas.

NACOGDOCHES—Commercial National Bank; E. A. Blount, Pres. in place of T. J. Williams; Wm. S. Patton, Vice-Pres. in place of C. C. Galloway; Eugene H. Blount, Cas. in place of Wm. S. Patton.

NOCONA—National Bank of Nocona; D. C. Jordan, Pres. in place of Edward Rines; C. E. Quillin, Vice-Pres. in place of D. C. Jordon; T. E. Bowers, Cas. in place of E. F. Rines.

QUANAH—State National Bank; J. H. Davenport, Vice-Pres.; Ray Wheatley, Cas.

SAN ANGELO—San Angelo National Bank; no Cas. in place of A. A. De Berry, deceased.

SEYMOUR—Davis National Bank; J. B. Boen, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Britton, Asst. Cas.

UTAH.

BRIGHAM CITY—First National Bank; Lucius A. Snow, Vice-Pres.: O. Peterson, Asst. Cas.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON—Merchants' National Bank; W. C. Isham, Asst. Cas.

LYNDON National Bank of Lyndon: J. C. Eaton, Pres. in place of L. K. Quimby; J.

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T. Gleason, Vice-Pres. in place of J. C. Eaton.

WOODSTOCK — Woodstock National Bank; Wm. S. Dewey, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry C. Johnson; deceased.

VIRGINIA.

CLIFTON FORGE—First National Bank; J. E. Johnson, Jr., Vice-Pres.; T. W. Cox, Asst. Cas.

HARRISONBURG—First National Bank; capital increased to $80,000; George E. Sipe, Vice-Pres.

LYNCHBURG—National Exchange Bank; capital increased to $150,000.

RICHMOND — Metropolitan Bank; title changed to Metropolitan Bank of Va.; W. Brydon Tennant, Pres. in place of Thomas Nelson Carter.——First National Bank; John M. Miller, Jr., Cas. in place of H. C. Burnett; Charles R. Burnett, Asst. Cas.

WINCHESTER—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; John Keating, Vice-Pres.; Lewis N. Barton, Asst. Cas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MOUNDSVILLE — Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Blanchard E. Hiatt, Asst. Cas. in place of W. H. H. Showacre.

NEW MARTINSVILLE — New Martinsville Bank; capital increased to $60,000.

WISCONSIN.

ANTIGO — Langlade National Bank; C. S. Leykorn, Vice-Pres.; Otto P. Welch, Asst. Cas.

BARABOO — First National Bank; M. H. Mould, Pres.; H. G. Merritt, Cas.

FORT ATKINSON—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of F. J. Perry.

PRESCOTT—H. S. Miller's Bank; reopened.

RIPON—First National Bank; Geo. L. Field, Pres. in place of H. H. Mend; F. Spraw, Cas. in place of Geo. L. Field.

WYOMING.

NEWCASTLE—Bank of Newcastle; capital increased to $50,000.

ROCK SPRINGS—First National Bank; A. Kendall, Pres. in place of D. C. Bacon, deceased; T. W. Boyer, Cas. in place of A. Kendall; S. Enderud, Asst. Cas. in place of T. W. Boyer.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

PETERBORO—Canadian Bank of Commerce; R. C. McHarrie, Mgr., deceased.

TORONTO—Imperial Bank of Canada; Henry S. Howland, Pres., deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ARKANSAS.

HARRISON—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation December 19.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION—Colorado State Bank; suspended.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY—Commercial Bank; suspended.

ATLANTA—Bank of Commerce.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT—Davenport National Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

LOUISIANA.

JENNINGS—Jennings Banking and Trust Co.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA—Augusta National Bank; in voluntary liquidation January 14.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—National Hide and Leather Bank; in voluntary liquidation January 27.

MINNESOTA.

PROCTORKNOTT—Missabe Bank.

MISSOURI.

FULTON—Commercial Bank.

NEBRASKA.

BELLWOOD—Platte Valley State Bank.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Merchants' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation January 20.

NEW YORK—Ninth National Bank; in voluntary liquidation December 31.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Co.

PAINESVILLE—People's Bank.

TENNESSEE.

CLEVELAND—Bank of Charleston; in voluntary liquidation.

TEXAS.

BELTON—Citizens' Bank.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

ALMONTE—Bank of Nova Scotia.

HUNTSVILLE—W. H. Matthews & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SYDNEY—Bank of British North America.

Deposit of Treasury Funds.—A bill introduced in the House by Representative Pugsley, of New York, authorizes the deposit of Treasury funds in excess of $50,000,000 with National banks having a capital of not less than $100,000 and a surplus to an equal amount, upon which the banks are to pay interest at not less than two per cent. The banks are not required to deposit United States bonds as securities and the deposits are not to exceed fifty per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of any one bank. The deposits are made a first lien on the assets of the banks.

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MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1902.

CHEAPER MONEY AND A QUIET STOCK MARKET were the leading features of the first month of the new year. Very soon after the year opened money began to flow back to New York and loaning rates rapidly declined. Abroad also the money situation became easier, both the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany reducing their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. shortly after the middle of the month.

Operations at the New York Stock Exchange took a very conservative tone. The month was in striking contrast with January a year ago, when sales of stocks were running up to 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 shares a day. Except on the first two business days of the month there were no million share days at the Stock Exchange last month. After the first week transactions frequently fell below 500,000 shares a day and as low as 300,000 shares were recorded for a full five-hour day.

The total sales of stocks in January were about 12,500,000 shares, as compared with more than 30,000,000 shares in January, 1901. Excepting the month of August, there was no month last year which showed a smaller volume of sales in the stock market than that recorded last month.

There was a very active bond market, the sales reaching $94,000,000, the largest amount for any month since May, 1901. The sales were slightly below the amount recorded in the same month last year, but exceeded the total for December by nearly $20,000,000.

As regards prices the stock market was very irregular and in some spots weak. Early in the month there seemed to be a prevailing disposition to be cautious. There was more or less disquieting talk about the railroads. Congress seemed to be disposed, at least was so reported, to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission increased power to "punish" the railroads. The Governor of Minnesota was also making trouble for the Northern Securities Company. Late in the month the Supreme Court heard argument on the application for an injunction preventing the transfer of the stock of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Companies to the Securities Company. Then unfavorable developments in the "industrial" field occurred. The Crube Rubber Company collapsed. The western trolley syndicate, which had been buying up lines in Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo and other places, was reported in difficulties, and that had the effect to increase timidity.

On the other hand, evidence of a favorable state of affairs so far as the general situation is concerned has been accumulating. The gross earnings of railroads operating 108,000 miles of road were shown by the "Financial Chronicle" to have increased during the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, $107,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1900, and the net earnings $49,000,000. The gain in net earnings is the more significant that it follows gains of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 yearly during the previous four years.

There is no doubt that the last five years have put the railroads of the country upon a sounder financial basis than ever before existed. Tending to prove this is the increase in the rate of the dividend declared by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for which prosperity in the coal trade is in part accountable. The stock is

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now an eight per cent. dividend payer, the highest rate in fifteen years, and just double what the road paid in 1898 and 1899.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad has also given evidence of prosperity by increasing the dividend on its second preferred stock, which never paid a dividend until March last year, and then only two per cent. It has declared three per cent. now, and is paying five per cent. on the first preferred stock.

The anthracite coal trade has prospered beyond its ordinary experience even in good times. The shipments of anthracite coal to market last year exceeded 53,500,000 tons, an increase of nearly 8,500,000 tons over those of the previous year. Last year's shipments were the largest ever made in a single year, while prices have been good and strictly adhered to.

Bank clearings since January 1 have generally compared favorably with last year's records, which were without parallel in previous years. In New York the clearings for 1901 were nearly $79,500,000,000 as compared with $52,600,000,000 in 1900 and $24,400,000,000 in 1894. Outside of New York the clearings were $39,100,000,000 as compared with $33,600,000,000 in 1900 and $21,200,000,000 in 1894.

The completed records of our foreign trade for the year 1901 disclose the fact that the exports of merchandise were valued at $1,465,514,139. This indicates a decrease of $12,000,000 from the high record made in 1900, but this is accounted for by the exclusion from the statistics of 1901 of the shipments to Porto Rico and Hawaii, which in 1900 amounted to about $30,000,000.

The imports of merchandise last year, however, exceeded all previous records, and amounted to $880,405,846, the highest previous record being $830,490,141, made in 1892. The large imports caused a considerable decrease in the net balance of exports, which last year was $585,108,793. This was beaten only twice, in 1900 when the balance was $648,796,399, and in 1898 when it was $620,581,818. In the following table we show the net balances of merchandise, gold and silver yearly during the last twelve years, divided into two equal periods:

	Merchandise.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Merchandise and specie.*
1890.........	Exp., $40,489,627	Exp., $3,683,652	Imp., $2,155,808	Exp. $42,017,476
1891.........	" 142,188,703	" 33,913,811	" 10,402	" 176,091,612
1892.........	" 97,489,705	" 58,461,079	Exp., 4,825,518	" 160,776,302
1893.........	" 99,859,857	" 6,703,151	" 18,592,052	" 125,155,060
1894.........	" 148,789,307	" 80,628,082	" 29,486,259	" 258,803,648
1895.........	" 23,190,789	" 70,571,010	" 29,887,739	" 123,599,538
Six years.	Exp., $552,007,988	Exp., $253,960,285	Exp., $80,572,868	Exp., $886,540,636
1896.........	Exp., $324,257,685	Imp., $46,474,369	Exp., $33,777,001	Exp., $311,560,317
1897.........	" 357,113,816	Exp., 253,589	" 25,578,990	" 382,943,395
1898.........	" 620,581,818	Imp., 141,968,998	" 24,665,724	" 503,278,544
1899.........	" 476,500,561	" 5,955,558	" 22,617,808	" 493,162,816
1900.........	" 648,796,399	" 12,614,461	" 26,121,321	" 662,308,259
1901.........	" 585,108,793	Exp., 3,348,007	" 24,495,952	" 612,952,752
Six years.	Exp., $3,012,359,072	Imp., $203,411,785	Exp., $157,256,796	Exp., $2,966,204,083

All indications of stringency in the money market passed away soon after the beginning of the year. Call money, which on December 31 reached fifteen per cent., was down to two per cent. at the close of January. Statiscally the country has an abundant supply of money. The amount in actual circulation is estimated at nearly $2,260,000,000, equal to $28.77 per capita. In one year the amount has increased $70,000,000 and the gain per capita has been about forty cents.

The Treasury has an additional sum of $290,000,000 in excess of all certificates and notes outstanding, making the entire stock of money in the country $2,544,000,000, equal to $32.46 per capita. The increase in a year has been $90,000,000.

Not only has the stock of money increased, but the gain has been steadily on the

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side of gold, the stock of gold having increased from $1,112,000,000 to $1,181,000,000, a gain of $69,000,000. At the present time about forty-seven per cent. of our total money supply consists of gold, twenty-six per cent. of silver, thirteen per cent. of United States notes and fourteen per cent of National bank notes. If the present conditions are to continue the percentage of gold must increase. The increase in silver is limited by the seigniorage to be gained from turning the silver bullion in the United States Treasury into coin. There is now only about $37,000,000 of such bullion to be coined. The supply of legal-tender notes is limited by law to its present volume, $346,000,000, while National bank note circulation is again declining as Government bonds are being retired.

It is evident that the legislation of 1900 intended to expand bank-note circulation has spent its force. Whatever elasticity such circulation possesses is operative now only in the direction of contraction. Prior to the passage of the act the National banks of the country had $236,000,000 Government bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and about $205,000,000 of notes outstanding. By September 30, 1901, they had $329,000,000 bonds, an increase of $93,000,000 and $324,000,000 notes, an increase of $119,000,000. On February 1, 1902, the bonds to secure circulation had fallen to $324,000,000, a decrease since September of $5,000,000, and the notes outstanding had decreased about the same amount.

Once more the limit of the powers of the National banking system to provide currency has been reached although the growth of the system continues unchecked. The returns to the Comptroller of the Currency as of the date December 10, 1901, show that 4,291 banks were in operation at that time, an increase of seventy since September 30 last and of 687 since the law of 1900 was enacted.

The capital of the National banks increased nearly $10,000,000 since September, 1901, and $52,000,000 since February, 1900. The surplus and undivided profits, now amounting to $449,000,000, show an increase since September of $18,000,000, since December, 1900, of $45,000,000, and since February, 1900, of $85,000,000.

The individual deposits of the National banks now amount to $2,964,000,000, an increase in one year of $340,000,000, and of nearly $500,000,000 since February, 1900. The total resources amount to $5,722,000,000, an increase in one year of $580,000,000, and since February, 1900, of $1,048,000,000. These changes testify of the extraordinary vigor which the system possesses. In the following table are shown some of the principal items of each of the statements compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency during the last two years:

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
February 13, 1900.	$631,084,465	$252,869,088	$2,481,847,035	$289,381,232	$50,196,592	$136,966,493
April 26, 1900.....	617,051,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	597,683,828	60,367,240	146,198,063
June 29, 1900......	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,378	60,892,331	146,950,522
September 5, 1900	63 ,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,312	61,170,098	147,131,493
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,648	2,623,997,522	301,619,990	58,052,234	142,134,945
February 5, 1901..	634,696,505	266,520,595	2,753,969,722	332,971,037	66,98 ,107	152,386,332
April 24, 1901.....	640,778,600	267,810,240	2,893,665,450	315,546,242	71,227,450	159,324,246
July 15, 1901.......	645,719,099	274,194,176	2,941,837,429	302,826,065	68,259,478	164,929,624
September 30, 1901	655,341,880	279,532,859	2,937,753,233	314,397,341	62,284,530	151,018,751
December 10, 1901	665,340,664	287,170,338	2,964,417,966	303,753,440	65,899,058	151,118,358

Nothing in the present era of prosperity has been more remarkable than the development of the iron industry. In other periods of activity in iron the important factor has been the rapid building of railroads. This time, however, there has been no such extension of railroads as was a part of the tremendous boom of the early eighties, but the production of pig iron in this country recently, and the consumption as well, has exceeded all previous records. Nearly 16,000,000 tons were

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produced in the year, 1901, while the output during the last half of the year was more than 8,200,000 tons. The semi-annual production in the last nine years has been as follows:

	First six months. Tons.	*Last six months.* Tons.	*Year.* Tons.
1893	4,562,918	2,561,584	7,124,502
1894	2,717,983	3,939,405	6,657,388
1895	4,087,558	5,358,750	9,446,308
1896	4,976,236	3,646,891	8,623,127
1897	4,403,476	5,249,204	9,652,680
1898	5,869,703	5,904,231	11,773,934
1899	6,289,167	7,331,536	13,620,703
1900	7,642,569	6,146,673	13,789,242
1901	7,674,613	8,203,741	15,878,354

This extraordinary exhibit speaks for itself. Such an increase in output has never been equalled before while the total production is wholly without precedent. The consumption has kept pace with the output and the stocks of unsold iron are practically nil, while in 1896, when the production was only about one-half that of last year, the stock of iron unsold amounted to about 850,000 tons.

The railroads to some extent have contributed to the prosperity of the iron trade. The "Railroad Gazette" estimates that 342 companies built 4,518 miles of railroad in 1901, as compared with 4,804 miles built by 286 companies in 1900. It also estimates that 142,514 cars were built last year, the largest number ever built in a single year. There were 4,359 freight cars built for export.

More locomotives were also built in this country last year than in any other year. The number constructed was 3,384, as compared with 3,153 in 1900, and 2,473 in 1899, which years were both record breakers. In 1894 there were only 695 locomotives built.

The value of iron and steel exported from the United States in 1901 was less than in either of the two previous years. The exports in 1901 amounted to $102,500,000, as compared with $129,600,000 in 1900, and $105,700,000 in 1899.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The change in the local money market is fairly indicated in the drop in rates for call money from 15 per cent. on the last day of December to 2 per cent. on the last day of January. The situation as regards money is now one of ease and all present conditions are favorable to low rates for money. At the close of the month call money ruled at 2 @ 2½ per cent., most of the loans being made at 2¼ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 2½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days and 4½ per cent. for 6 months on good mixed collateral, and 3½ @ 3¾ per cent. on highest grade of railroad collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 per cent.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Sept. 1.	*Oct. 1.*	*Nov. 1.*	*Dec. 1.*	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	2 –3	3 –4	3½–5	3½ –4½	6 –15	2 –2½
Call loans, banks and trust companies	2½–	4 –	3½–	4½–	5 –6	2½–
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	4 –	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 - 6	3½–4
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	4 –4½	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4¾–6	3¾–4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	4½–	4¾–	4½–4¾	4½–5	5 –	4 –
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	4½–5	5 –5½	4½–5	4¾–5	5 –5½	4 –4½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5½–6	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–6	5 –5½

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for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ 4½ per cent. for first-class 4 to six months' single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—There has been a rapid return of deposits to the New York banks during the last month, but the increase falls considerably below the increase which occurred in January a year ago. This year the increase is $65,000,000, as compared with $115,000,000 in the first month of 1901. While therefore the deposits at the beginning of the year were $56,000,000 larger than on January 1, 1901, they were only $6,000,000 larger on February 1 this year compared with a year ago. The present amount is about $976,000,000 or within $37,000,000 of the highest record, which was made in March last year. The banks have gained in their reserves to a considerable extent, specie having increased $29,000,000 and legal-tenders $6,000,000, while the surplus reserve increased $19,000,000. Loans increased more than $31,000,000 in the month.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Jan. 4....	$869,546,600	$164,808,800	$74,257,800	$926,204,100	$7,515,575	$31,874,200	$1,625,068,000
" 11...	864,236,800	168,222,700	76,481,400	926,962,600	12,958,450	32,013,700	1,709,912,700
" 18...	867,529,100	177,165,300	76,576,700	938,722,200	19,061,450	31,995,600	1,508,283,700
" 25...	869,942,600	185,891,200	76,857,900	949,666,800	25,332,400	31,718,900	1,415,094,800
Feb. 1...	889,581,700	192,815,200	77,807,400	975,997,000	26,623,350	31,365,200	1,375,689,600

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,891,350
February......	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	975,997,000	26,623,350
March.........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	....	....
April.........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	....	....
May...........	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	....	....
June..........	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	....	....
July..........	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October.......	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025	....	....
November	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, $918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Jan. 4....	$73,654,100	$81,055,600	$3,502,100	$4,586,900	$9,584,300	$2,498,400	* $147,200
" 11....	73,300,100	79,687,300	3,675,600	4,646,500	8,780,700	2,133,500	* 685,525
" 18....	73,038,500	79,724,800	3,495,300	4,518,000	9,708,400	2,261,100	51,600
" 25....	71,963,000	77,979,000	3,578,600	4,418,800	8,817,800	2,412,000	268,050
Feb. 1....	72,024,400	77,892,200	3,465,600	4,198,800	8,311,500	2,788,600	* 588,550

* Deficit.

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Boston Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Jan. 4	$183,512,000	$215,018,000	$14,831,000	$9,396,000	$5,061,000	$146,721,700
" 11	185,829,000	215,206,000	15,020,000	9,386,000	5,078,000	150,360,200
" 18	186,960,000	216,766,000	15,199,000	9,308,000	5,061,000	149,561,000
" 25	191,604,000	216,105,000	15,210,000	9,095,000	5,045,000	129,515,300
Feb. 1	187,716,000	220,601,000	15,151,000	8,436,000	5,095,000	123,399,792

Philadelphia Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Jan. 4	$173,547,000	$204,898,000	$53,682,000	$9,852,000	$113,346,800
" 11	174,372,000	205,266,000	54,704,000	9,836,000	114,517,600
" 18	175,591,000	207,970,000	56,166,000	9,812,000	122,117,900
" 25	175,941,000	205,947,000	54,997,000	9,802,000	114,723,200
Feb. 1	176,341,000	205,011,000	54,172,000	9,792,000	96,706,379

Money Rates Abroad.—The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. on January 23, and the Imperial Bank of Germany reduced its rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. This is the first change for the former since October 21 and for the latter since September 24. The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta advanced its rate from 5 to 6 per cent. on January 9 and to 7 per cent. on January 16, and the Bank of Bombay advanced its rate from 5 to 6 per cent. on January 9. Open market rates at the principal centers are easy. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 2⅞ @ 3 per cent., against 3¼ per cent. a month ago. The open market rate at Paris was 2¾ @ 2⅞ per cent., against 2¾ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 2 @ 2⅛ per cent., against 3¼ per cent. a month ago.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 18.
London—Bank rate of discount	3	3	3	4	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	2 3/16	2 5/16	2⅝	3⅝	3⅝	2 15/16—3
6 months bankers' drafts	2⅞—3	2 11/16	2 15/16—3	3 7/16	3½—9/16	3 1/16
Loans—Day to day	1½	1½	1½—	2½	2½	2½
Paris, open market rates	1¾	1½	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Berlin, "	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞	2
Hamburg, "	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞	2
Frankfort, "	2¼	3	3	3	2⅞	2
Amsterdam, "	2½	2⅛	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2½
Brussels, "	...	...	...	...	2¼	2⅞
Vienna, "	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3
Madrid, "	4	4	4	4	4	3½
Copenhagen, "	5	5	5	4½	5	4½

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Oct. 16, 1901.	Nov. 13, 1901.	Dec. 11, 1901.	Jan. 15, 1902.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£29,696,190	£29,423,480	£29,212,135	£29,292,240
Public deposits	10,189,207	10,695,591	11,009,403	10,327,907
Other deposits	41,171,771	39,845,448	37,471,985	42,046,936
Government securities	18,016,765	17,525,202	17,474,573	20,372,589
Other securities	25,964,380	27,610,125	25,237,336	26,796,667
Reserve of notes and coin	25,255,939	23,275,904	23,743,784	23,859,790
Coin and bullion	37,177,129	34,924,384	35,180,919	34,977,030
Reserve to liabilities	49%	45 1/8%	48 11/16%	44⅝%
Bank rate of discount	3%	4%	4%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	93¼	91 15/16	92 5/16	93 15/16
Price of silver per ounce	26 3/16d.	26 5/16d.	25 5/16	25⅝d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 9d.	26s. 6d.	27s. 1d.	27s. 8d.

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European Banks.—All the leading banks in Europe gained gold last month, the Bank of England reporting an increase of $20,000,000, France $2,000,000, Germany $15,000,000, Russia $8,000,000, and Austria-Hungary $2,000,000. The nine banks mentioned below have $100,000,000 more gold than they held a year ago.

Gold and Silver in the European Banks.

	Dec. 1, 1901.		*January 1, 1902.*		*February 1, 1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£35,370,277	....	£32,593,219	....	£36,616,777	....
France	98,362,836	£44,083,800	97,959,481	£43,870,331	98,342,928	£43,965,955
Germany	31,294,000	16,121,000	30,589,000	17,757,000	33,541,000	17,279,000
Russia	67,919,000	5,965,000	69,392,000	6,442,000	70,912,000	6,513,000
Austria-Hungary	45,536,000	11,013,000	46,628,000	11,285,000	47,071,000	11,539,000
Spain	14,008,000	17,025,000	14,016,000	17,267,000	14,032,000	17,537,000
Italy	15,934,000	2,046,900	16,007,000	2,061,600	15,883,000	2,093,600
Netherlands	5,742,200	6,027,800	5,742,000	6,291,200	5,732,300	6,366,300
Nat. Belgium	3,114,667	1,557,333	3,065,333	1,532,667	3,133,333	1,566,667
Totals	£317,280,980	£108,839,833	£315,992,033	£104,506,798	£325,264,333	£106,860,522

Silver.—The silver market in London was weak although not falling to the low point reached in December. The price advanced to 26 1-16d. on January 3, but was weak during the remainder of the month, declining to 25⅝d. on January 27 and closing for the month at 25 7-16d., a net decline of 5-16d.

Monthly Range of Silver in London—1900, 1901, 1902.

Month.	1900.		1901.		1902.		Month.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January	27¾	27	29 3/16	27⅞	26 1/16	25⅝	July	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾	27¼	26⅞
February	27¾	27 5/16	28 7/16	27⅞	....	....	August	27¾	27⅛	28 7/16	27 11/16	27⅛	26¾
March	27 11/16	27 7/16	28 3/16	27 5/16	....	....	Septemb'r	27⅝	26 15/16	28 7/16	29¼	27	26⅞
April	27½	27 5/16	27 15/16	26 13/16	....	....	October	28 13/16	28⅝	30 3/16	29⅛	26⅞	26⅝
May	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27 3/16	....	....	Novemb'r	27 5/16	28 11/16	29 13/16	29 7/16	26½	25⅝
June	28 3/16	27 3/16	27⅝	27¼	....	....	Decemb'r	27 3/16	28 13/16	29 13/16	29½	25¾	24 13/16

Foreign and Domestic Coin and Bullion—Quotations in New York.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .67	Twenty marks	$4.74	$4.78
Mexican dollars	.44	.46	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.40	.43¾	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.82
English silver	4.80	4.86	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns	4.85	4.88	Mexican 20 pesos	19.55	19.65
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs	3.85	3.88			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 25 7/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 55⅝ @ 56⅛c. Fine silver (Government assay), 55⅛ @ 57c. The official price was 55⅛c.

Coinage of the United States.

	1900.		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000	$7,660,000	$2,908,637
February	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166	....	....
March	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580	....	....
April	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000	....	....
May	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000	....	....
June	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185	....	....
July	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000	....	....
August	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000	....	....
September	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524	....	....
October	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489	....	....
November	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000	....	....
December	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,338	1,966,514	....	....
Year	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461	$7,660,000	$2,908,637

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Gold and Silver Coinage.—The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during January amounted to $10,758,547, of which $7,660,000 was gold, $2,908,637 silver and $189,910 minor coin. There were 2,300,000 silver dollars coined.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange has been dull throughout the month. The supply of bankers' bills is small, while the demand for remittance has also been light. Rates are higher than they were a month ago but most of the advance was early in the month.

Rates for Sterling at Close of Each Week.

Week ended.	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
Jan. 4	4.84 @ 4.84⅛	4.87 @ 4.87⅛	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¾	4.83⅛ @ 4.83¾	4.83 @ 4.84
" 11	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¼	4.87¾ @ 4.87⅞	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84
" 18	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¼	4.87½ @ 4.87⅝	4.84 @ 4.84⅛	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
" 25	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87 @ 4.87⅛	4.87⅜ @ 4.87½	4.83⅞ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84½
Feb. 1	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¼	4.87⅝ @ 4.87¾	4.84 @ 4.84⅛	4.83¼ @ 4.84⅜

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of each Month.

	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.82⅞— 8	4.83⅝— ¾	4.84¼— ½	4.83⅝— ¾	4.84⅝— 4⅛
" " Sight	4.85¼— ⅛	4.86⅞— 7	4.87 — ⅛	4.86⅝— ¾	4.87⅛— ¼
" " Cables	4.85¾— 6	4.87⅛— ⅝	4.87⅛— ⅝	4.87¼— ½	4.87⅝— ¾
" Commercial long	4.82 — ¾	4.83 — ¼	4.83¼— ½	4.82⅝— 3⅞	4.84 — ⅛
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82 — 3	4.82⅛— 3¾	4.82½— 4	4.82½— 3¼	4.83¼— ⅝
Paris—Cable transfers	5.18¾— ⅛	5.15 —14⅞	5.15 —	5.15⅝—	5.15 1/16—15
" Bankers' 60 days	5.21¼—20⅝	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18⅛—	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—
" Bankers' sight	5.19⅜—18¾	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—	5.15⅝—
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18¾— ⅛	5.16⅞— ¼	5.17½—16⅞	5.18⅛—	5.18¾—18⅛
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 3/16— ⅝	94 13/16—.95	95 — 1/16	95 — 1/16	94 15/16—95
" Bankers' sight	95 3/16— ¼	95 5/16— ⅛	95 7/16— ½	95⅜— 7/16	95 5/16— ⅝
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.19⅜—	5.16¼—	5.16¼—	5.17½—16⅞	5.16¼—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 3/16— ⅛	40¼— 5/16	40¼— 5/16	40 3/16— ¼	40 3/16— ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26.84—.85	26.90 —.91	26.90—92	26.90—92	26.85— 87
Italian lire—sight	5.34¾— ¼	5.27½—.25	5.27½ -25	5.25 —22½	5.22½—21¼

National Bank Currency.—Contraction in National bank circulation appears to have set in and there is no reason to expect expansion again under the present system, assuming that no further increase in the public debt is contemplated. More than $2,000,000 of Government bonds deposited to secure circulation were withdrawn last month, making a reduction of nearly $7,000,000 in the last four months. The total circulation is now $359,444,615, but only about $322,000,000 is secured by bonds while more than $37,000,000 is in process of retirement, lawful money having been deposited to provide for the cancellation of that amount of notes.

National Bank Circulation.

	Oct. 31, 1901.	Nov. 30, 1901.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1902.
Total amount outstanding	$359,911,683	$359,720,711	$360,289,726	$359,444,615
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	328,198,614	326,212,186	325,009,306	322,278,391
Circulation secured by lawful money	31,713,069	33,508,525	35,280,420	37,166,224
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent	6,032,000	6,019,500	6,019,500	6,013,500
Five per cents. of 1894	268,900	275,400	275,400	333,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,911,100	2,895,100	2,795,100	2,750,100
Three per cents. of 1898	3,983,780	4,024,580	4,035,080	3,821,080
Two per cents. of 1900	316,625,650	314,880,400	313,142,700	311,160,700
Total	$329,833,930	$328,107,480	$326,280,280	$324,081,280

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents of 1907, $6,361,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $400,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,021,950; 3 per cents. of 1898, $6,737,900; 2 per cents. of 1900, $89,428,800; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $965,000; a total of $111,914,650.

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Government Revenues and Disbursements.—Another surplus of $8,000 000 is reported by the Government for January, making nearly $51,000,000 for the seven months of the current fiscal year. At the present rate the surplus revenues for the entire year will approximate $100,000,000. The customs receipts were $800,000 larger in January than in the same month last year, while the internal revenue receipts are $2,500,000 less. The total receipts decreased $1,000,000 but the expenses decreased $1,500,000. For the seven months the receipts are $8,000,000 less than in the previous year and the expenditures $32,000,000 less.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	*January, 1902.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Customs	$22,488,792	$148,857,315
Internal revenue	20,852,512	163,416,491
Miscellaneous	3,240,839	19,567,920
Total	$46,582,143	$331,841,726
Excess of receipts	8,033,866	50,698,552

Expenditures.

Source.	*January, 1902.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Civil and mis	$10,946,430	$66,194,023
War	9,802,260	69,254,828
Navy	5,839,659	39,704,977
Indians	893,035	6,370,975
Pensions	10,017,692	80,027,666
Interest	1,049,201	19,090,705
Total	$38,548,277	$280,643,174

United States Public Debt.—The net public debt of the United States less cash in the Treasury was reduced $5,700,000 in January, bringing the total below $1,006,000,000. The interest-bearing debt was reduced more than $4,000,000 and the net balance in the Treasury was increased more than $3,000,000. That balance is now $324,796,646, or nearly as large as it was last November.

United States Public Debt.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	*Dec. 1, 1901.*	*Jan. 1, 1902.*	*Feb. 1, 1902.*
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	$419,679,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	287,578,100	243,201,150	240,063,300	237,971,600
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	34,380	32,550	32,250	32,190
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	26,992,100	20,220,050	20,060,150	19,726,850
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	142,049,350	139,618,600	137,890,500
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	104,900,040	97,618,480	97,564,160	97,532,940
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,001,499,770	$949,062,330	$943,279,210	$939,094,830
Debt on which interest has ceased	2,654,070	1,340,940	1,339,790	1,328,330
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	31,531,582	33,268,871	35,003,208	36,691,029
Fractional currency	6,878,410	6,875,138	6,874,492	6,874,492
Total non-interest bearing debt	$385,144,806	$386,878,872	$388,612,563	$390,300,384
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,389,298,646	1,337,282,142	1,333,231,564	1,330,723,544
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	263,629,379	315,725,089	316,785,089	325,722,089
Silver "	427,426,000	454,082,000	456,087,000	453,089,000
Certificates of deposit	1,560,000	....	....	....
Treasury notes of 1890	61,397,000	40,110,000	38,596,000	37,533,000
Total certificates and notes	$754,012,379	$809,917,089	$811,468,089	$816,344,089
Aggregate debt	2,143,311,025	2,147,199,231	2,144,699,653	2,147,067,633
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,131,271,552	1,212,801,340	1,219,631,721	1,220,468,056
Demand liabilities	841,164,216	895,790,675	898,028,443	895,671,410
Balance	$290,107,336	$317,010,665	$321,603,278	$324,796,646
Gold reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	140,107,336	167,010,665	171,603,278	174,796,646
Total	$290,107,336	$317,010,665	$321,603,278	$324,796,646
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,099,191,310	1,020,271,477	1,011,628,286	1,005,926,898

Money in the United States Treasury.—More than $18,500,000 was added to the stock of money in the United States Treasury in January, but an increase of $22,000,000 in certificates outstanding made the net cash decrease $3,500,000. Nearly

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$30,000,000 of gold certificates were issued, causing a decrease in the net gold in the Treasury of nearly $24,000,000.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$541,025,153	$539,838,236	$540,797,608	$546,545,240
Silver Dollars	455,236,819	456,039,602	457,544,631	461,788,744
Silver bullion	41,306,649	40,030,890	38,544,000	37,506,000
Subsidiary silver	8,464,829	7,652,543	6,914,287	8,364,067
United States notes	7,899,988	7,339,921	5,514,630	10,999,371
National bank notes	8,237,121	8,357,637	10,433,450	13,006,953
Total	$1,062,170,559	$1,059,258,829	$1,059,748,601	$1,078,210,395
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	764,873,610	770,163,163	765,929,698	787,959,843
Net cash in Treasury	$297,296,949	$289,095,666	$293,818,903	$290,250,552

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total supply of money in the country increased nearly $6,000,000 in January, the total gain being in gold and in silver coin while there was a decrease in National bank notes.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$1,174,883,624	$1,171,839,976	$1,176,172,153	$1,181,279,067
Silver dollars	528,850,339	529,250,339	530,784,617	533,084,617
Silver bullion	41,306,649	40,030,890	38,544,000	37,506,000
Subsidiary silver	92,464,180	91,828,964	91,975,381	92,206,926
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	359,911,683	359,720,711	360,289,726	359,444,615
Total	$2,543,597,491	$2,539,351,896	$2,544,446,893	$2,550,202,261

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The Bureau of Statistics has issued a statement of exports and imports for December, completing the record for the calendar year 1901. The exports in December fell nearly $9,000,000 below those of the same month in 1900 and were about $800,000 less than in December, 1898. The imports on the other hand were $11,000,000 more than in 1900 and $9,000,000 more than in 1899. For the year the exports amounted to $1,465,000,000, a decrease of $12,000,000 compared with 1900; the imports were $880,000,000, an increase of $51,000,000 and the net exports were $585,000,000, a decrease of $63,000,000. We exported net gold $3,000,000 and silver $24,000,000 in 1901, making the total net exports of merchandise and specie $613,000,000 against $662,000,000 in 1900.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF DECEMBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896	$117,185,926	$58,980,660	Exp., $58,205,266	Imp., $2,369,218	Exp., $3,935,137
1897	125,053,961	51,505,963	" 73,547,998	" 2,004,409	" 3,081,744
1898	137,850,954	55,139,139	" 82,711,455	" 7,537,544	" 2,618,245
1899	123,268,033	70,733,843	" 52,534,190	Exp., 6,237,265	" 2,674,695
1900	145,889,871	68,697,207	" 77,192,664	Imp., 2,976,078	" 4,240,483
1901	137,076,815	79,914,743	" 57,162,072	Exp., 2,333,107	" 1,939,225
TWELVE MONTHS.					
1896	1,005,837,241	681,579,556	Exp., 324,257,685	Imp., 46,474,369	Exp., 33,777,001
1897	1,099,709,045	742,595,229	" 357,113,816	Exp., 253,589	" 25,578,990
1898	1,255,546,266	634,964,418	" 620,581,818	Imp., 141,968,998	" 24,665,724
1899	1,275,467,971	798,967,410	" 476,500,561	" 5,955,553	" 22,617,808
1900	1,477,946,113	829,149,714	" 648,796,399	" 12,614,461	" 26,121,321
1901	1,465,514,139	880,405,346	" 585,108,793	Exp., 3,348,007	" 24,495,963

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of January, and the highest and lowest during the year 1902, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1901:

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		January, 1902.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	91	42¼	81¾ Jan. 6	74⅛—Jan. 27	81¾	74⅛	76⅝
" preferred	108	70	103⅝—Jan. 6	95½—Jan. 27	103⅝	95½	97⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	114⅛	81¾	108¼—Jan. 3	101 —Jan. 14	108¼	101	103⅛
Baltimore & Ohio, pref	97	83⅝	97 —Jan. 2	95⅝—Jan. 13	97	95⅝	96¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	55⅞	68⅜—Jan. 3	63 —Jan. 15	68⅜	63	65⅞
Canadian Pacific	117½	87	117 —Jan. 2	112¼—Jan. 28	117	112¼	113¾
Canada Southern	89	54⅛	88¼—Jan. 29	85⅛—Jan. 6	88¼	85⅛	87⅛
Central of New Jersey	196⅝	145¾	198 —Jan. 6	188¾—Jan. 17	198	188¾	195
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	52⅝	29	48⅝—Jan. 2	45⅛—Jan. 14	48⅝	45⅛	45⅞
Chicago & Alton	50⅛	27	36⅞—Jan. 4	33½—Jan. 14	36⅞	33½	34¾
" preferred	82¼	72½	77¼—Jan. 3	76 —Jan. 21	77¼	76	76
Chicago & E. Illinois	140	91	144¾—Jan. 29	134¾—Jan. 6	144¾	134¾	143
" preferred	136	120⅛	140 —Jan. 28	137 —Jan. 10	140	137	140
Chicago, Great Western	27	16	24¾—Jan. 2	22⅝—Jan. 25	24¾	22⅝	23⅛
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	52⅞	23	54 —Jan. 2	49¼—Jan. 14	54	49¼	52¼
" preferred	77¾	58¾	77 —Jan. 2	75 —Jan. 16	77	75	76¼
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	168½—Jan. 2	160½—Jan. 27	168½	160½	164½
" preferred	200	175	189 —Jan. 3	186 —Jan. 14	189	186	188¾
Chicago & Northwestern	215	168⅛	216 —Jan. 22	204⅛—Jan. 14	216	204⅛	214⅞
" preferred	248	207	239½—Jan. 24	230 —Jan. 18	239½	230	238¾
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	175¼	117½	165 —Jan. 31	152 —Jan. 15	165	152	162¾
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	146¾	125	141 —Jan. 13	140¼—Jan. 10	141	140¼	141
" preferred	201	180	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	31	10½	18 —Jan. 18	16⅛—Jan. 2	18	16⅛	17⅞
" preferred	57½	33	33¼—Jan. 11	31 —Jan. 2	33¼	31	33
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	101	72½	100½—Jan. 28	95⅛—Jan. 14	100½	95⅛	99¼
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	136½	41¾	88¾—Jan. 3	84 —Jan. 8	88¾	84	86¼
Colorado Southern	18	6⅝	15½—Jan. 3	14⅛—Jan. 15	15½	14⅛	15⅛
" 1st preferred	60	40	63⅞—Jan. 1	59¼—Jan. 15	63⅞	59¼	62⅝
" 2d preferred	28¾	16½	30½—Jan. 31	28 —Jan. 14	30½	28	30
Consolidated Gas Co	238	187	220¾—Jan. 2	213 —Jan. 16	220¾	213	217
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	185½	105	184½—Jan. 7	170⅞—Jan. 27	184½	170⅞	173¼
Delaware, Lack. & Western	258	188¼	281½—Jan. 31	253 —Jan. 15	281½	253	281½
Denver & Rio Grande	53½	29½	46 —Jan. 2	42½—Jan. 27	46	42½	43½
" preferred	103¼	80	93⅞—Jan. 2	90¼—Jan. 21	93⅞	90¼	91½
Erie	45½	24½	44⅝—Jan. 2	37⅞—Jan. 27	44⅝	37⅞	39¼
" 1st pref	75	59¾	75¾—Jan. 2	69⅝—Jan. 31	75¾	69⅝	69¾
" 2d pref	62¾	39¼	63¾—Jan. 2	54¾—Jan. 29	63¾	54¾	56
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	41	63 —Jan. 31	57 —Jan. 13	63	57	63
Express Adams	202	145	205 —Jan. 13	199 —Jan. 4	205	199	205
" American	219	170	222 —Jan. 7	210 —Jan. 6	222	210	219
" United States	100	53	109 —Jan. 7	97 —Jan. 2	109	97	108
" Wells, Fargo	199¾	130	195 —Jan. 7	185 —Jan. 24	195	185	194¾
Great Northern, preferred	208	167½	191 —Jan. 6	183 —Jan. 14	191	183	187
Hocking Valley	75½	40½	71¼—Jan. 2	66 —Jan. 15	71¼	66	68½
" preferred	88½	69¾	84¾—Jan. 2	81½—Jan. 14	84¾	81½	82
Illinois Central	154¾	124	141½—Jan. 2	137 —Jan. 14	141½	137	137½
Iowa Central	43¾	21	41⅝—Jan. 31	37½—Jan. 15	41⅝	37½	41
" preferred	87½	48	76½—Jan. 3	71 —Jan. 14	76½	71	75
Kansas City Southern	25	13½	20½—Jan. 2	19 —Jan. 15	20½	19	20
" preferred	49	35	46½—Jan. 2	44 —Jan. 14	46½	44	44¼
Kans. City Ft. S. & Mem. pref	81¼	77½	83⅝—Jan. 17	80⅞—Jan. 2	83⅝	80⅞	82⅝
Lake Erie & Western	76½	39¾	71½—Jan. 3	64 —Jan. 15	71½	64	67¾
" preferred	135½	108⅛	132 —Jan. 31	125 —Jan. 15	132	125	132
Long Island	90	67	86 —Jan. 2	78¾—Jan. 15	86	78¾	80
Louisville & Nashville	111¾	76	108 —Jan. 3	102⅛—Jan. 27	108	102⅛	103⅝
Manhattan consol	145	83	140⅜—Jan. 9	134¼—Jan. 27	140⅜	134¼	135¾
Metropolitan Street	177	150	173 —Jan. 23	159¾—Jan. 15	173	159¾	171
Mexican Central	30	12¾	29⅜—Jan. 29	25⅞—Jan. 15	29⅜	25⅞	28⅞
Mexican National	15¼	8⅝	17 —Jan. 31	14⅛—Jan. 15	17	14⅛	16⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	111¼	67¾	111 —Jan. 6	105 —Jan. 27	111	105	107⅝
" preferred	124	101¾	121½—Jan. 7	118½—Jan. 22	121½	118½	120½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	35½	15	27 —Jan. 3	24⅜—Jan. 30	27	24⅜	24⅝
" preferred	68⅝	37	54¼—Jan. 3	51 —Jan. 13	54¼	51	52¾

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	YEAR 1901.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1902.		JANUARY, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	124½	69	107 —Jan. 2	99½—Jan. 14	107	99½	102⅝
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	174½	139⅝	168⅞—Jan. 2	159½—Jan. 27	168⅞	159½	161¾
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	57⅞	16	52 —Jan. 9	46½—Jan. 15	52	46½	49
" 2d preferred	95	47	89¾—Jan. 9	86 —Jan. 15	89¾	86	88¾
N. Y., Ontario & Western	40½	24	36⅛—Jan. 2	33⅛—Jan. 25	36⅛	33⅛	33⅞
Norfolk & Western	61⅝	42	59⅝—Jan. 3	55 —Jan. 14	59⅝	55	56½
" preferred	92¼	82	93 —Jan. 14	91½—Jan. 21	93	91½	92⅝
North American Co.	109	73½	94⅞—Jan. 2	88 —Jan. 28	94⅞	88	91⅝
Pacific Mail	49½	30½	48½ Jan. 18	45⅛—Jan. 13	48½	45⅛	46
Pennsylvania R. R.	161½	137½	151¾—Jan. 3	147 —Jan. 14	151¾	147	149⅝
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	120½	95¾	106 —Jan. 4	98¼—Jan. 9	106	98¼	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	225	195½	223 —Jan. 24	215 —Jan. 13	223	215	220
Reading	58	24⅛	59 —Jan. 2	53⅝—Jan. 14	59	53⅝	56¼
" 1st prefered	82⅞	65	83¾—Jan. 2	80½—Jan. 14	83¾	80½	82
" 2d preferred	64½	38	66⅝—Jan. 2	60 —Jan. 14	66⅝	60	63
St. Louis & San Francisco	56½	21½	64½—Jan. 16	53¾—Jan. 2	64½	53¾	62½
" 1st preferred	88	75	88 —Jan. 11	83½—Jan. 6	88	83½	84
" 2d preferred	76¼	53⅛	77 —Jan. 18	73¾—Jan. 14	77	73¾	74⅝
St. Louis & Southwestern	30½	16	28¼—Jan. 3	25 —Jan. 14	28¼	25	26⅝
" preferred	71	41⅛	61¼—Jan. 17	57 —Jan. 13	61¼	57	58½
Southern Pacific Co.	63⅝	29	62⅝—Jan. 31	58 —Jan. 15	62⅝	58	61⅜
Southern Railway	35¾	18	34¾—Jan. 2	31⅞—Jan. 27	34¾	31⅞	33⅛
" preferred	94⅝	67¼	95¾—Jan. 29	92 —Jan. 14	95¾	92	95¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	76⅝	49⅝	67¼—Jan. 3	61⅛—Jan. 14	67¼	61⅛	63¾
Texas & Pacific	52¼	23¼	40⅞—Jan. 3	37⅛—Jan. 15	40⅞	37⅛	38¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25⅛	10¾	20⅞—Jan. 30	18⅛—Jan. 21	20⅞	18⅛	20¼
" preferred	39½	28	38¾—Jan. 31	35 —Jan. 15	38¾	35	38¼
Union Pacific	133	76	104⅝—Jan. 2	99⅝—Jan. 27	104⅝	99⅝	101⅞
" preferred	99⅛	81⅝	91⅜—Jan. 2	87¾—Jan. 27	91⅜	87¾	89¼
Wabash R. R.	26	11⅛	23⅛—Jan. 3	21¾—Jan. 14	23⅛	21¾	22¼
" preferred	46⅛	23¾	43¾—Jan. 3	41⅛—Jan. 13	43¾	41⅛	42¼
Western Union	100¼	81	93 —Jan. 3	90⅝—Jan. 27	93	90⅝	91⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	11⅝	18⅛—Jan. 2	17 —Jan. 27	18⅛	17	17⅛
" second preferred	38	24	30 —Jan. 2	28 —Jan. 14	30	28	29
Wisconsin Central	26	14⅛	21¼—Jan. 3	19⅛—Jan. 30	21¼	19⅛	19⅛
" preferred	48¾	38⅛	42¼—Jan. 2	39½ Jan. 24	42¼	39½	40⅝
"INDUSTRIAL"							
Amalgamated Copper	130	60½	78 —Jan. 31	67⅝—Jan. 14	78	67⅝	78
American Car & Foundry	35	19	31¾—Jan. 4	28½—Jan. 14	31¾	28½	29⅛
" pref.	89	67	88¼—Jan. 9	85¼—Jan. 14	88¼	85¼	86¼
American Co. Oil Co.	35½	24	33 —Jan. 2	30½—Jan. 10	33	30½	30¾
American Ice	41⅞	25¾	31⅞—Jan. 2	26¾—Jan. 15	31⅞	26¾	27⅞
American Locomotive	37⅞	22½	34⅛—Jan. 4	30½—Jan. 14	34⅛	30½	33¼
" preferred	91¼	83⅝	94 —Jan. 7	89 —Jan. 3	94	89	92⅝
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	69	38½	49⅛—Jan. 29	44¾—Jan. 14	49⅛	44¾	47⅞
" preferred	104⅞	88	98 —Jan. 2	96 —Jan. 20	98	96	97¼
American Sugar Ref. Co.	153	103⅛	128¼—Jan. 28	116¼—Jan. 6	128¼	116¼	124⅞
Anaconda Copper Mining	54¼	28¼	35½—Jan. 31	29⅝—Jan. 14	35½	29⅝	35½
Continental Tobacco Co. pref.	124	93¼	121 —Jan. 20	115 —Jan. 2	121	115	117½
Distilling Co. of America	10½	6⅞	9¾—Jan. 6	8¼—Jan. 8	9¾	8¼	9
" preferred	34½	23¼	36⅝—Jan. 30	33 —Jan. 8	36⅝	33	36
General Electric Co.	289¾	183½	283½—Jan. 2	276¾ Jan. 15	283½	276¾	279
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co.	65	37	51½—Jan. 20	39⅝—Jan. 8	51½	39⅝	50
International Paper Co.	28	18½	21⅛—Jan. 3	19 —Jan. 14	21⅛	19	19½
" preferred	81½	69	77⅛—Jan. 6	75 —Jan. 21	77⅛	75	75
International Power	100½	54⅞	88¾—Jan. 6	87 —Jan. 11	88¾	87	87
National Biscuit	46	37	45¾—Jan. 7	43⅝—Jan. 14	45¾	43⅝	44⅝
National Lead Co.	25½	15	19⅝—Jan. 28	15⅝—Jan. 18	19⅝	15⅝	19⅛
Pressed Steel Car Co.	52	30	42½—Jan. 3	39 —Jan. 14	42½	39	41
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	24	11¾	17½—Jan. 7	15⅝—Jan. 2	17½	15⅝	16⅛
" preferred	82	55¼	70 —Jan. 7	68 —Jan. 16	70	68	69⅝
U. S. Leather Co.	16⅝	7¾	12⅛—Jan. 4	11¼—Jan. 21	12⅛	11¼	11⅛
" preferred	83¾	69½	82¼—Jan. 4	79⅞—Jan. 21	82¼	79⅞	80½
U. S. Rubber Co.	34	12½	15⅛—Jan. 29	14 —Jan. 2	15⅛	14	14¾
" preferred	85	47	51¾—Jan. 29	50⅛—Jan. 14	51¾	50⅛	51¾
U. S. Steel	55	24	46¾—Jan. 7	41⅝—Jan. 15	46¾	41⅝	43⅝
" pref.	101⅞	69	97¾—Jan. 7	92¾—Jan. 27	97¾	92¾	93⅝

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RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	January Sales. High.	January Sales. Low.	January Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's...............1995	7,000,000	Q J	97½	Jan. 28,'02	98	95⅝	89,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.							
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1995	138,117,500	A & O	103⅝	Jan. 31,'02	104¼	103¼	1,233,000
" registered.................	....	A & O	103	Jan. 30,'02	104	103	82,000
" adjustment, g. 4's.....1995	81,055,000	NOV	94⅝	Jan. 31,'02	95¾	93	1,420,000
" registered.................	....	NOV	94⅝	Jan. 3,'02	94¾	94⅝	8,000
" stamped...............1995	29,673,000	M & N	94¼	Jan. 31,'02	95¾	93	1,191,500
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's...1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s..1946	1,000,000	J & D	108¼	Dec. 20,'91	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925	69,798,000	J & J	95⅝	Jan. 31,'02	96	95	425,500
" registered...............		J & J	97	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4s....................1948	65,963,000	A & O	104	Jan. 31,'02	104¾	103¾	954,500
" g. 4s. registered...........		A & O	102	Jan. 23,'02	102⅛	102	56,000
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's..1911	6,541,000	M & S	105¼	Jan. 30,'02	108⅛	104	862,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	11,293,000	M & N	90½	Jan. 16,'02	90¾	90½	19,000
" registered...............		QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
" Southw'n div. 1st g.3½s.1925	41,990,000	J & J	90¾	Jan. 31,'02	91	90½	840,000
" " registered........		Q J	90½	June 4,'01	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's 1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s, 1930	1,018,000	M & S	112	Nov.14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	M & S	118½	Jan. 4,'02	118½	118½	1,000
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's....1943	650,000	J & J	130½	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's..1921	1,300,000	F & A	127	Oct. 8,'01	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's, ...1922	3,920,000	J & D	127¾	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913	575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered....................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st refundg g. 4's........1951	3,021,000	J & J	101	Nov.12,'01	....	....	....
" " registered......		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906	6,500,000	J & D	105	Jan. 30,'02	105	104½	31,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's...1934	7,250,000	A & O	124½	Jan. 23,'02	124½	124⅜	43,000
" registered..................		A & O	117	Nov.20,19'	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.1921	1,905,000	A & O	118	Jan. 27,'02	118	118	25,000
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g, 1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	14,000,000	J & J	106	Jan. 31,'02	106	105¼	150,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,............1913	6,000,000	M & S	110½	Jan. 24,'02	110½	109¾	45,000
" registered..................		M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000	J & D	94	Dec. 27,'01	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1937	4,880,000	M & N	107½	Jan. 31,'02	107¾	106½	15,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.1945	7,000,000	F & A	121½	Jan. 30,'02	121½	120	134,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's...............1945	16,700,600	M & N	111¼	Jan. 31,'02	111½	106½	1,060,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000		M & N	105½	Sept.18,'01	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	79½	Jan. 31,'02	80	76	698,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	35⅛	Jan. 31,'02	36	32¾	1,333,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	21	Jan. 31,'02	21¼	18¼	563,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's.1951	1,840,000	J & D	91¾	Jan. 31,'02	92¼	91¾	15,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's....................1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's....1946	1,000,000	J & J	106	Jan. 20,'02	106	106	2,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's..1902	1,167,000	M & N	108½	Jan. 7,'02	108½	108½	6,000
" gen. g. 5's..........1987	43,924,000	J & J	137	Jan. 31,'02	137	132	648,000
" registered...............		Q J	136	Jan. 29,'02	136	131	424,500

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Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	114	Jan. 27,'02	114	113¾	16,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	103¼	Nov. 9,'01	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	103	Jan. 31,'02	103⅛	102	37,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's	1941	1,500,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	113¾	Jan. 22,'02	113¾	113⅛	9,000
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	116¼	Dec. 27,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	121	Jan. 27,'02	121⅛	120½	52,000
" registered			M & N	116	July 16,'01	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	28,811,000	M & S	107⅛	Jan. 31,'02	107⅛	106⅛	262,000
" registered			M & S	108	Apr. 18,'01	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104	Jan. 22,'02	104½	104	6,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	101⅞	Jan. 31,'02	101⅞	101⅝	10,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's	1940	2,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's	1903	1,671,000	M & N	103¾	Jan. 24,'02	103¾	103¼	4,000
" refunding g. 3's	1949	29,696,000	A & O	88	Jan. 31,'02	88	87⅝	187,000
" " registered			A & O	....		....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	425,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s	1950	22,000,000	J & J	84¼	Jan. 31,'02	84¾	84	335,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	21,699,000	J & J	105	Jan. 30,'02	105⅛	104⅝	231,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,370,000	F & A	102½	Jan. 22,'02	103⅛	102½	4,000
" Illinois div. 3½s	1949	26,214,000	J & J	102¼	Jan. 28,'02	102¼	102	26,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,640,000	A & O	115⅛	Aug. 30,'01	....	....	....
" 4's	1919	8,544,000	A & O	104¾	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111¼	Jan. 31,'02	111¼	111	49,000
" registered			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's	1921	2,850,000	M & S	100⅝	June 4,'01	....	....	....
" 4's joint bonds	1921	215,153,000	J & J	96	Jan. 31,'02	97	95½	2,563,000
" " registered			Q JAN	96⅝	Jan. 10,'02	96⅝	95¾	104,000
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	109½	Jan. 24,'02	109½	109	17,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	122	Jan. 24,'02	122	121¼	50,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	111½	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	133½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	12,986,000	M & N	123⅝	Jan. 30,'02	123¾	122½	176,000
" registered			M & N	115	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	122½	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	126¼	Jan. 30,'02	129¼	126	17,000
" ref. g. 5's	1947	3,842,000	J & J	114	Jan. 30,'02	114¼	113	16,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	113⅝	Jan. 31,'02	113⅝	113⅝	26,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	3,157,000	J & J	183	Jan. 30,'02	185	182½	31,000
" terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21,'02	112½	112½	4,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	114½	Jan. 31,'02	114½	110¼	154,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Jan. 29,'02	104⅞	104¾	70,000
" " registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	118⅛	Jan. 24,'02	118⅛	118⅛	1,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	121	Jan. 24,'02	121	118⅞	4,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	116½	Jan. 22,'02	116½	114½	8,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	119¾	Jan. 31,'02	119¾	116⅞	108,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	114¾	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	123¾	Oct. 22,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	108½	Jan. 21,'02	108½	108½	1,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex	1908	1,438,000	J & J	182½	Jan. 22,'02	182½	182½	1,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 30,'01	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	110¼	Nov. 15,'01	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	115½	Jan. 29,'02	115½	114	25,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	114⅝	Jan. 22,'02	114⅝	113¾	16,000
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	116⅛	Jan. 10,'02	116⅛	116⅛	1,000
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	115	Jan. 27,'02	115	115	1,000
" 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	118¾	Sept. 12,'01	....	....	....

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NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE.		JANUARY SALES.		
				Price.	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	140½	Jan. 28,'02	141	140	25,000
" gold 7's	1902	7,379,000	J & D	108⅝	Jan. 21,'02	108⅝	108½	4,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	102	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	12,851,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	5,878,000	A & O	115	Jan. 10,'02	115	115	5,000
" registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879–1929	6,982,000	A & O	109	Jan. 31,'02	109	108½	3,000
" registered			A & O	107⅜	May 24,19'	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	108½	Jan. 30,'02	109	108¼	10,000
" registered			M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	115	Jan. 13,'02	115	115	3,000
" registered			A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	121⅝	Jan. 29,'02	122	121½	18,000
" registered			M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	110⅞	Oct. 14,'01	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug.30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 10,19'	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	137½	Jan. 9,'02	137½	137½	5,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	128	Jan. 11,'02	128½	128	12,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	143¾	Apr. 8,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	139¾	Jan. 10,'02	139¾	139½	7,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	128½	Jan. 29,'02	130	128	21,000
" registered	1917		J & J	126	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1988	55,581,000	J & J	110½	Jan. 31,'02	111	105¼	1,776,000
" registered			J & J	109	Jan. 27,'02	109	109	26,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	99⅞	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	110½	Jan. 27,'02	110½	110½	2,000
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,470,000	J & D	140¼	Jan. 30,'02	140¾	139½	22,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	1,959,000	M & N	140	Jan. 7,'02	140	140	7,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	784,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	129½	Jan. 13,'02	129½	129¼	13,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,635,000	J & J	89	Jan. 31,'02	90	87	369,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	119¼	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	5,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 15,'02	110	105	6,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	111½	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	118	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	114½	Jan. 14,'02	114½	114½	2,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	14,634,000	J & D	103¼	Jan. 31,'02	104	102¾	78,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	102	Jan. 28,'02	102	102	1,000
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	104½	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103½	Jan. 16,'02	103½	103	4,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	100	June 14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,635,000	Q F	106	Jan. 29,'02	106	105	11,000
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	134½	Jan. 7,'02	134½	134½	1,000
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	135½	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's	1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	100¼	Jan. 28,'02	100¼	98½	70,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	78¾	Jan. 31,'02	80	76	606,000

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Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	127⅛	Jan. 25,'02	127⅛	127⅛	3,000
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	84⅛	Jan. 30,'02	84⅛	82	718,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,446,000	J & J	84	Jan. 31,'02	84¼	82¼	170,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	18,050,000	F & A	93¼	Jan. 31,'02	93¼	91	1,206,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	120⅛	Jan. 28,'02	120⅛	120	6,500
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	136⅛	Jan. 28,'02	137⅞	136⅛	8,500
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	139	Nov. 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	133⅛	Jan. 6,'02	133⅛	133⅛	....
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119⅛	July 2,'01	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	104¾	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	116	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s	2000	905,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	114⅛	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	110⅞	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109⅛	Nov. 16,'01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8,'01	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17,'01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	102⅛	Jan. 31,'02	102¼	101	313,500
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	110⅛	Jan. 28,'02	112	110⅛	34,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	110¼	Dec. 16,'01	....	....	....
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's	1929	4,923,000	J & D	93	Jan. 31,'02	93	89⅛	23,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28,'01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	92⅛	Jan. 24,'02	92⅛	92⅛	18,000
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s S. A.	1911	2,771,000	A & O	34	Jan. 29,'02	35	30	332,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's	1951	2,750,000	J & D	86¼	Jan. 2,'02	86¼	86	20,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	4,000,000	M & S	93⅛	Jan. 31,'02	95	93⅛	123,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	113	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	101⅛	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	113	Jan. 20,'02	113	111	10,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	8,352,000	M & N	113	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	115⅛	Jan. 13,'02	115⅛	115⅛	4,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	122	Jan. 25,'02	122	121	4,000
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	111	July 29,'01	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121¾	Jan. 13,'02	121¾	121	6,000
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	109¼	Jan. 16,'02	109¼	108⅝	16,000
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	141	Jan. 20,'02	141	140¾	12,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	137	Nov. 20,'01	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds.	1996	34,000,000	J&J	98⅞	Jan. 31,'02	100	98¾	426,000
" registered			J&J	99	Aug. 16,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	33,857,000	J&J	88¾	Jan. 30,'02	90	88¼	1,364,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's	1951	32,000,000	F & A	95	Jan. 31,'02	95½	94½	712,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	133	Jan. 9,'02	133	133	5,000
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	124⅛	Jan. 24,'02	124⅛	123⅛	24,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Jan. 2,'02	106	106	2,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118⅛	Aug. 7,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	116¾	Jan. 24,'02	116¾	115¾	9,000
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	116	Jan. 30,'02	116	115⅛	2,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	110⅛	Jan. 13,'02	110⅛	110⅛	1,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	116	Jan. 24,'02	116	116	1,000
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	113	Jan. 28,'02	113	112⅛	24,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123½	Jan. 30,'02	123⅛	123⅛	14,000
″ 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	110	Jan. 20,'02	110	108¾	28,000
″ Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
″ Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	...	....
″ 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	107¼	Jan. 31,'02	108¾	106	464,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	88½	Jan. 29,'02	88½	88¼	9,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	106¼	Jan. 25,'02	106¼	103	18,000
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	109½	Jan. 27,'00	109½	109½	1,000
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	10,237,000	J & J	108½	Jan. 30,'02	108½	107¼	97,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	104	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	115	Jan. 24,'02	115	115	5,000
″ registered			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
″ 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	Dec. 27,'01	....	....	....
″ registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
″ 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 18,'96	....	....	....
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
″ total outstg....$13,950,000								
″ collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	105½	Jan. 17,'02	105½	105½	5,000
″ regist'd			A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
″ col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	106	Jan. 31,'02	106¾	105	17,500
″ registered			M & N	109⅛	Dec. 18,'99	....	....	....
″ Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
″ Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101⅛	Jan. 15,'02	101⅛	101⅛	8,000
″ registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
″ Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
″ St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
″ registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
″ g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,0[illegible]0	J & J	101¼	Aug. 14,'01	....	....	....
″ registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
″ Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	114¾	Jan. 3,'02	114¾	114¾	1,000
″ registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	130	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
″ gold 5's, registered			J D 15	124	Sept. 24,'01	....	....	....
″ g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	101¼	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
″ registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
″ Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	104½	Jan. 22,'02	104½	104½	2,000
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	109	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
″ 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	983,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1950	4,500,000	J & J	100	Jan. 28,'02	100	100	5,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	8,611,000	M & N	124	Jan. 30,'02	125½	123	29,000
″ 2d g. 5's	1909	7,711,000	M & S	101½	Jan. 28,'02	102¼	100¼	159,000
″ 3d g. 4's	1921	2,726,500	M & S	79½	Jan. 31,'02	79½	75	23,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,650,000	J & D	117½	Jan. 24,'02	117½	116½	28,000
″ refunding g. 4's	1951	3,000,000	M & S	95	Jan. 6,'02	95	95	1,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	26,197,000	A & O	71¾	Jan. 29,'02	72	71¼	331,000
″ registered			A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120½	Jan. 10,'02	120½	120½	13,000
″ 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117	Jan. 29,'02	117	116	3,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	113	Jan. 8,'02	113	113	1,000

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	109	Jan. 10,'02	109	109	1,000
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109½	Jan. 29,'02	110	109	12,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	119	Jan. 31,'02	119	118¾	10,000
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	121½	Jan. 13,'02	121½	121½	12,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	102	Jan. 3,'02	102	102	1,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	100	Jan. 31,'02	100	99	67,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	111	Jan. 22,'02	111	110	13,000
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	116	Jan. 31,'02	116	116	1,000
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	112½	Jan. 10,'02	112½	112½	1,000
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	114½	Jan. 24,'02	114½	114¼	7,000
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	119⅛	Jan. 30,'02	119½	118¾	55,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5,'01	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	28,394,000	J & J	101¼	Jan. 30,'02	101¾	100½	196,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	118	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903–1918	7,500,000	A & O	100¾	Jan. 25,'02	101	100¾	69,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	118½	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	129½	Jan. 15,'02	129¾	128½	6,000
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	122½	Jan. 31,'02	122½	122	38,000
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5,19'	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	124½	Dec. 26,'01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g 6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	100	Jan. 30,'02	100	99	6,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110¼	Jan. 31,'02	110¼	110¼	1,000
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	111	Aug. 29,'01	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	114¾	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	106¼	Jan. 30,'02	106½	105½	419,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	113¼	Jan. 29,'02	114	113	36,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	65,643,000	J & J	82⅞	Jan. 31,'02	83½	82	809,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	20,511,000	JULY	32⅝	Jan. 31,'02	33¼	31	2,672,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,724,000	JULY	23½	Jan. 29,'02	23¼	21	838,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	815,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅝	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,779,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" ctfs. of dep. 1st g. 6's	1927		......	100½	Jan. 9,'02	100½	100½	5,000
" 2d inc. 6's A	1917	12,165,000	......	99¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's B.	1917	12,165,000	......	34	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
" 3d inc. 6's	1937	7,040,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	147⅛	Jan. 9,'02	147⅛	147⅛	5,000
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	119¼	Jan. 14,'02	119¼	119¼	1,000
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	121	Jan. 21,'02	121	121	10,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	120⅛	Jan. 6,'02	120⅛	120¼	6,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	104⅛	Jan. 31,'02	104⅞	103⅛	106,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	3,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	98⅝	Jan. 31,'02	99	98	388,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	84	Jan. 31,'02	84	82½	423,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,668,000	M & N	105¾	Jan. 31,'02	106	103	320,000
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	105	Jan. 27,'02	105	105	1,000
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	3,285,000	M & S	107	Jan. 21,'02	107⅝	105½	16,000
Sher. Shrevept & Sol st gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	105½	Jan. 11,'02	105½	101½	74,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	92	Jan. 22,'02	92	91	49,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	112	Jan. 18,'02	112	111	8,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	124	Jan. 29,'02	124	123½	49,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	114¾	Jan. 9,'02	114¾	114¾	1,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	108	Jan. 31,'02	108	106¾	423,000
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	9,636,000	F & A	108½	Jan. 30,'02	108¾	107¾	58,000
" registered			F & A	....		....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's	1919	3,459,000	F & A	94	Jan. 23,'02	94	94	1,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107½	Jan. 24,'02	107¼	107½	11,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	114	Jan. 29,'02	114	114	1,000
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	36,418,000	A & O	118	Jan. 31,'02	118	117¼	90,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	115½	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	24,195,000	J & J	93	Jan. 30,'02	94	92½	219,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	130	Jan. 31,'02	130	130	18,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	128½	Jan. 31,'02	128½	127	42,000
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	97	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	116½	Jan. 17,'02	116½	116	4,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" collateral g. 4's	1930	2,494,000	Q F	96½	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	126½	Jan. 30,'02	127	126¼	31,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	7,412,000	A & O	114¼	Jan. 31,'02	114¼	114	10,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 18,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,330,000	J & J	103⅛	Jan. 15,'02	103⅛	103⅛	3,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	102¾	Dec. 28,'01	....	....	....
" g. mortgage 3½'s	1997	88,161,000	J & J	108¾	Jan. 28,'02	109	108	10,000
" " registered			J & J	109	Jan. 27,'02	109	109	5,000
" debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,501,000	M & S	104	Jan. 28,'02	104	103⅝	12,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	103½	Jan. 4,'02	103¾	103½	10,000
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,251,000	J & D	103¼	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	100¼	Jan. 4,'02	100¼	100¼	4,000
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,661,000	M & N	100⅞	Jan. 20,'02	101	100½	26,000
" registered			M & N	100½	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	97½	Jan. 31,'02	98	97½	442,000
" registered			F & A	94¾	Jan. 31,'02	96¼	94	328,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s	1998	19,336,000	F & A	96½	Jan. 25,'02	97¼	95⅝	218,000
" registered			F & A	96	Jan. 14,'02	96	94	18,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'96	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....		....	....	....
" ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s	1951	4,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....		....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	January Sales. High.	January Sales. Low.	January Sales. Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	92½	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	....		....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
" reg. certificates			F & A	....		....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov.15,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	112⅝	Jan. 31,'02	113	112	86,000
" registered			J & J	112⅛	Jan. 31,'02	112⅛	112⅛	62,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	6,812,000	J & D	107½	Jan. 10,'02	107½	107¼	20,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	107⅝	Jan. 31,'02	107½	107¼	8,000
" g 3½s	1997	43,119,000	J & D	108¼	Jan. 31,'02	108¾	108½	11,000
" " registered			J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	117⅝	May 15,'01	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19,'01	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	102	Jan. 28,'02	102	101¾	8,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	100¼	Nov.21,'01	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug.15,'01	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	130	Jan. 14,'02	130	130	12,000
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	106½	Nov.26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	121½	Jan. 8,'02	121½	121½	1,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	127¼	Jan. 29,'02	127¼	125¾	23,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....		....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113¾	Jan. 25,'02	114½	113¾	5,000
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov.26,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107½	Jan. 30,'02	108	107	61,000
" registered			A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	206	Dec. 3,'01	....	....	....
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	204½	Jan. 20,'02	204½	204½	2,000
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	135½	Jan. 14,'02	135½	135½	2,000
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	106⅝	Jan. 10,'02	106⅝	106⅝	1,000
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	16,937,000	M & S	104	Jan. 30,'02	105½	104	181,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov.30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,350,000	M & N	112¼	July 23,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	134½	Jan. 25,'02	134½	134½	3,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	131	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	131¾	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	83,210,500	A & O	102⅝	Jan. 31,'02	103	102	362,000
" registered			A & O	100½	Jan. 13,'02	100½	100½	1,000
" small bonds			A & O	....		....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107½	July 1,'01	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101¾	Jan. 31,'02	102	101½	33,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	96,844,500	Q J	105	Jan. 31,'02	105½	104½	567,500
" registered			Q J	105	Jan. 28,'02	105	104	40,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	75¼	Jan. 31,'02	75¼	73¼	985,500
" registered			Q F	72	Jan. 7,'02	72	72	5,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's	1996	9,215,000	J & D	100½	Jan. 17,'02	100½	100	33,000
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	130½	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	121	Jan. 31,'02	121	121	1,000
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	114	Nov.11,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100½	Jan. 22,'02	100½	100	7,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94⅛	Dec. 27,'01	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,764,000	J & J	115	Jan. 28,'02	115	115	2,000

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				Price.	*Date.*	*High*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112¼	June 3,'01	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	112¾	Jan. 30,'02	113⅝	112	25,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,616,000	A & O	103¼	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,202,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
{ Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	} 19,467,000	J & J	112¾	Jan. 31,'02	112¾	112	7,000
" reg	1921		J & J	111⅛	Jan. 10,'02	111⅛	111⅛	12,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114⅛	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B	1941	10,000,000	F & A	99	Jan. 8,'02	99	99	5,000
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	123	Jan. 21,'02	123	123	1,000
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
" Series D 3½s	1950	1,718,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" " " C	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
{ Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	115	Dec. 10,'01	....	....	....
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	115½	Jan. 7,'02	115½	115½	5,000
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	5,859,000	F & A	97	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,407,000	J & J	130½	Jan. 25,'02	130½	130	5,000
" 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	130	Jan. 25,'02	130	130	3,000
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	109½	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
{ con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	} 4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,889,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'01	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130	Jan. 28,'02	130	130	1,000
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
Pere Marquette.								
{ Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	114	Jan. 20,'02	114	114	8,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	117	Jan. 17,'02	117	117	5,000
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	118½	Sept. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100	Jan. 16,'02	101	100	8,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	8,111,000	......	101½	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	} 63,146,000	J & J	98¾	Jan. 31,'01	99	97½	1,185,000
" registered			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 30,'02	101½	100	243,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A	1949	10,000,000	A & O	94	Jan. 28,'02	94	93	87,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	97	Jan. 3,02'	97	97	5,000
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27,'01	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	92	Jan. 14,'02	93	91	2,000
" guaranteed		2,277,000	......	93	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....

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Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s	1941	2,440,000	J & J					
Ogdnsb.&L.Ch'n.Ry.1st gtd g4s	1948	4,400,000	J & J					
Rutland Canadian 1stgtd.g.4's	1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov. 18,'01			
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.34 2	1947	3,500,000	J & J	95	Jan. 20,'02	96	95	18,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's	1996	800,000	J & J					
" 2d g. 6's	1996	400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B	1906	999,000	M & N	111⅛	Jan. 7,'02	111⅛	111⅛	5,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	830,000	M & N	110	Dec. 30,'01			
" gen. g. 6's	1931	3,715,000	J & J	133½	Jan. 25,'02	133⅛	131½	89,000
" gen. g. 5's	1931	5,818,000	J & J	117	Jan. 20,'02	117	115⅛	24,000
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's	1996	1,595,000	J & D	100	Jan. 16,'02	100	96	11,000
" S. W. div. g. 5's	1947	830,000	A & O	100	Jan. 3,'02	100	100	3,000
" refunding g. 4's	1951	40,514,000	J & J	97⅝	Jan. 31,'02	98	96½	783,000
" " registered			J & J					
Kan. Cy Ft.S.&MemRRcong6's	1928	13,736,000	M & N	123⅛	Dec. 2,'01			
Kan.Cy Ft.S &MRyrefggtd g4s	1936	11,650,000	A & O	91	Jan. 31,'02	91⅛	90¾	885,000
" registered			A & O					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	98⅝	Jan. 31,'02	99⅛	98⅛	2,451,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	10,000,000	J & J	79	Jan. 31,'02	79⅛	77	2,273,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1stgtd.g.5's	1947	339,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	7,764,000	A & O	116⅛	Jan. 16,'02	116¾	116⅛	15,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	138⅛	Jan. 21,'02	138⅛	137⅝	19,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99			
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s		20,616,000	J & J	114¾	Jan. 28,'02	114¾	114¼	34,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01			
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's	1910	5,601,000	M & N	116¾	Jan. 21,'02	117	116⅛	10,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,907,000	J & D	106⅝	Jan. 30,'02	106¾	106	22,000
" registered			J & D	106	May 6,'01			
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1stg.5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	106¾	Jan. 11,'02	107	106¾	9,000
" registered			A & O					
" Minn, N. div. 1stg.4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O					
" registered			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	139½	Oct. 2,'01			
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97			
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	124	Dec. 21,'01			
" registered			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	124⅝	Jan. 8,'02	125⅛	124⅝	12,000
" registered			J & D					
San Fe Pres.& Phoe.Ry.1st g.5's	1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15,'01			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	118¾	Dec. 11,'01			
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01			
" 1st g. 5's	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99			
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's	1934	1,350,000	J & J	95¼	Nov. 30,'01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	111	Dec. 10,'01			
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22,'01			
Sil.S.Oc.&G.R.R.& lg. gtd.g.4's	1918	1,107,000	J & J	93	Jan. 25,'02	93	89½	95,000
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s	1905	15,000,000	J & D	100¾	Jan. 31,'02	100¾	99	138,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll.	1949	28,818,500	J & D	94¾	Jan. 31,'02	94⅞	93¼	1,089,500
" " registered			J & D	89	Oct. 14,'01			
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June 26,'01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd.g. 4's	1949	58,065,000	F & A	103⅛	Jan. 31,'02	104	103¼	332,000
" registered			F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'			
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s	1929	19,219,500	J & D	87¾	Jan. 31,'02	87⅞	87	363,000
" " registered			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	111	Oct. 15,'01			
" 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	106	Dec. 16,'01			
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	107½	Oct. 14,'01			
Gila Val.G.& N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	106	Dec. 20,'01			
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's	1933	501,000	M & N	106½	Nov. 7,'01			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1933	2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'			
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd.	1937	6,160,000	J & J	111	Jan. 30,'02	111	110¼	52,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd.	1912	2,961,000	A & O	112	Dec. 30,01'			
" gen. g 4's int. gtd.	1921	4,287,000	A & O	95	Jan. 23,'02	96	93¾	28,000
" W&Nwn.div.1st.g.6's	1930	1,105,000	M & N	127	Jan. 13,'02	127	126½	15,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123	Jan. 13,'02	123⅛	123	15,000
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	125	Jan. 30,'02	137	135	25,000
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O					
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97			
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01			
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7,'01			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	89¾	Jan. 31,'02	90	87¼	747,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909	6,000,000	J & J	112½	Dec. 7,'01			
" " "	1910	4,000,000	J & J	112⅛	Jan. 31,'02	112⅛	112⅛	140,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,217,500	A & O	108¼	Jan. 27,'02	108¼	107¾	23,000
" " " ser. B	1905		A & O	108	Dec. 23,'01			
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	110⅝	Jan. 14,'02	110⅝	110⅝	4,000
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99			
" " "	1912	....	A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01			
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,19'			
" stamped	1905-1937	20,420,000	......	110⅛	Jan. 31,'02	110⅛	109	117,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 14,'01			
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	965,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11,'01			
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97			
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29,'01			
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,706,000	J & J	120	Jan. 31,'02	121⅛	119⅛	366,000
" registered			J & J	122	Jan. 2,'02	122	122	4,000
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's	1938	7,855,000	M & S	97⅝	Jan. 30,'02	98	97	87,000
" registered			M & S					
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	112	Sept. 25,'01			
" registered			J & J					
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's	1951	11,250,000	J & J	100¼	Jan. 31,'02	100⅛	99⅝	83,000
" " registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01			
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,925,000	J & J	96¼	Jan. 30,'02	95⅛	94	18,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O					
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12,'01			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	Jan. 17,'02	117	117	10,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	120⅛	Jan. 18,'02	120⅛	120	25,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	114	Nov. 9,'01			
" registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	125⅛	Jan. 30,'02	125⅛	125	2,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	125	Jan. 30,'02	125¾	125	8,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	120⅛	Jan. 27,'02	120⅛	120¼	6,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'			
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	111	Dec. 30,'01			
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's	1948	315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10,19'			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & S	109⅛	Jan. 10,'02	109¼	109	27,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10,'01			
" small			M & S					
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115	Jan. 13,'02	115	115	2,000
" gen. 5's, gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116⅛	Dec. 30,'01			
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91⅛	Sept. 14,'99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120⅛	Dec. 31,'01			
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'			
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	116⅛	Jan. 24,'02	116⅛	116⅛	15,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	116	Dec. 17,'01			
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	113⅛	Jan. 13,'02	113⅛	113⅛	1,000
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'			
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,926,000	J & D	121	Jan. 31,'02	121	119	214,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	963,000	MAR.	101	Jan. 31,'02	100	98	65,000
" La. Div. B. L. 1st g. 5's	1931	2,424,000	J & J	111	June 18,'01			
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	119	Jan. 15,'02	119	119	1,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112⅛	Nov. 13,'01			
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	107	Nov. 8,'01			
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	98⅛	Jan. 6,'02	98⅛	98⅛	2,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,400,000	J & D	92	Jan. 24,'02	92	91	17,000

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Tol., St.L.&Wn. prior lien g 3½'s.1925	9,000,000	J & J	91	Jan. 31,'02	91	90⅝	298,000
" registered		J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's.........1925	6,500,000	A & O	84⅞	Jan. 31,'02	83⅞	82½	455,000
" " registered.......		A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	97½	Jan. 4,'02	97½	97½	1,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1925	1,852,000	J & D	111	Jan. 17,'02	111	111	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	100,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 31,'02	105⅝	104⅝	887,000
" registered		J & J	105	Jan. 20,'02	105	105	6,000
" 1st lien con. g. 4's......1911	91,952,000	M & N	106¼	Jan. 31,'02	107	105¼	11,204,000
" " registered.........		M & N					
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	103½	Jan. 29,'02	103½	102	451,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	129	Jan. 23,'02	129½	128½	32,000
" " 1st con. g. 5's.1946	12,828,000	J & J	117¼	Jan. 31,'02	118	117	113,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20,'01			
" g. 5's.................1926	1,877,000	J & J	118	Mar. 7,'01			
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	118⅞	Jan. 31,'02	119	118⅛	288,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	114½	Jan. 30,'02	114¾	114	102,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	100½	Dec. 3,'01			
" series B..........1939	25,740,000	J & J	68¾	Jan. 31,'02	69⅞	66½	8,289,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex..1940	3,411,000	J & J	111	Oct. 14,'01			
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	95	Jan. 11,'02	95	95	10,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..........1908	1,000,000	A & O	110½	Dec. 6,'01			
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	120	Jan. 29,'02	120½	119½	78,000
" gen g. 3-4's..........1943	9,789,000	A & O	100	Jan. 29,'02	100	100	8,000
" inc. 5's..........1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21,'01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	114½	Jan. 20,'02	114½	112½	6,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	112	Oct. 15,'01			
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	894,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21,'02	112½	112½	2,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	343,000	F & A	113	Dec. 24,19'			
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	10,211,000	M & S	93½	Jan. 31,'02	93½	91½	987,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	24,635,000	J & J	88½	Jan. 31,'02	89½	88⅛	558,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	108½	Jan. 25,'02	108½	107	30,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's.1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,878,000	J & J	112½	Dec. 22,'02	112½	112½	1 000
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..........1941	2,255,000	M & N	103	Jan. 31,'02	103	100	12,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	16,000,000	F & A	102¼	Jan. 31,'02	102¼	100¾	718,000
" stamped guaranteed......							
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's.1949	7,000,000	F & A	92	Jan. 31,'02	92	90	626,000
" stamped guaranteed.....							
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's.1951	10,474,000	J & J					
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95			
Conn. Ry. & Lightg 1st&rfg. g4½'s.1951	8,355,000	J & J	100¾	Nov. 15,'01			
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June 13,19'			
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J					
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	913,000	J & J					
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's.1905	5,485,000	J & J	103	Nov. 28,'01			
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's........1916	2,500,000	J & D					
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98			
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J					
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	122	Jan. 30,'02	122	120½	8,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	118½	Jan. 31,'02	118½	118½	10,000
" registered..............		J & D	119½	Dec. 3,19'			
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	122	Dec. 28,'01			
" registered..............		M & S					
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	123	Jan. 7,'02	123¼	123	6,000
" registered..............		M & S					
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c. gtd. g. 4's..2000	35,000,000	J & J	101	Jan. 31,'02	101	99¼	2,962,000
" registered..............		J & J					
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's...1937	5,000,000	J & J	124¼	Jan. 31,'02	124¼	123½	25,000
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	103	Jan. 31,'02	103	102¾	4,000
" registered..............		F & A					
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's.1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99			
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..........1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,'01			
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	114½	Nov. 14,'01			
" gtd. gold 5's..........1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99			
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99			
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N					
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97			

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	JANUARY SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.	1948	12,000,000	M & S	106⅝	Jan. 29,'02	106⅝	105	35,000
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.	1948	6,500,000	F & A	84	Jan. 28,'02	85½	84	18,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.	1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 8,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............	1890–1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...	1951	11,580,000	F & A	95	Jan. 31,'02	95	94	67,500
" registered..................			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...	1910	448,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.	1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered..................			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A								
St.Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s	1930	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..	1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....	1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s..............	1901–1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's.................	1907–1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's.................	1908–1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's.................	1903–1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's.................	1903–1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's.................	1904–1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's.................	1904–1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" K 4's.................	1905–1920	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds..................		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. BicycleCo.sink.fund deb.5's.	1919	9,234,000	M & S	58	Jan. 25,'02	60	50	27,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....	1915	2,919,000	......	100⅝	Jan. 28,'02	100⅝	100	14,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...	1919	8,375,000	M & S	97⅞	Jan. 31,'02	98½	94½	348,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....	1915	1,878,000	M & S	85	Jan. 31,'02	85	80	151,000
Am.Thread Co.,1st coll.trust 4's.	1919	6,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.	1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.	1951	147,801,600	F & A	69	Jan. 31,'02	69⅞	65⅛	10,272,000
" registered..................			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..	1911	4,080,000	J & J	88½	Jan. 31,'02	88½	86	358,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....	1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅝	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......	1910	7,000,000	A & O	100½	June13,'01	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.	1918	9,303,000	F & A	111¾	Jan. 30,'02	112	110	39,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic) 1st g 5's.	1926	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...	1920	3,002,000	J & J	108¼	Jan. 20,'02	108¼	106¾	8,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's..	1925	3,724,000	J & J	89	Jan. 29,'02	89½	89	14,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.	1946	2,785,000	F & A	60½	Jan. 30,'02	61	58	157,000
" " inc. g. 5's.	1946	7,500,000	......	7⅝	Jan. 30,'02	9	6¾	604,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..	1915	5,280,000	M & N	113¼	Jan. 27,'02	113	113¼	2,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..	1900	2,766,000	F & A	101	Sept.30,'01	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.	1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........	1919	1,043,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..	1943	3,389,000	F & A	106	Jan. 30,'02	106	105½	50,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.	1919	949,000	A & O	108	Jan. 20,'02	108	108	3,000

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	January Sales. High.	January Sales. Low.	January Sales. Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,218,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's.	1946	1,092,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	879,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	108	Jan. 16,'02	109	108	5,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,399,000	J & J	109	Jan. 9,'02	109	109	2,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	103¼	Jan. 15,'02	103¼	103	12,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st cong. 5's.	1945	14,493,000	M & N	117	Jan. 31,'02	117⅝	117	32,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	5,608,000	J & J	93	Jan. 31,'02	93	93	11,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	381,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co, c.g. 5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
} " purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	124⅛	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
} Edison El. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's.	1939	4,275,000	J & J	97	Jan. 7,'20	97	97	5,000
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	109¾	Jan. 30,'02	110	108⅛	20,000
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'90	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's	1948	5,274,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Co 1st col tr g 5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	113¼	Jan. 31,'02	113⅛	112⅛	59,000
{ " registered			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,889,000	F & A	98⅛	Jan. 31,'02	98⅛	97	492,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	108¼	Jan. 24,'02	108⅛	107⅝	16,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Qus. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st. c. g. 5's	1930	1,930,000	F & A	106¾	Jan. 31,'02	107	104⅛	104,000
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's	1949	3,817,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	103	Jan. 29,'02	103	103	2,500
{ " 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	121	Jan. 20,'02	126	121	25,000
{ " refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
{ Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	109	Jan. 29,'02	109½	109	19,000
{ Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	108¼	Jan. 30,'02	108¼	108¼	1,000
{ Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	102½	Jan. 17,'02	103	102½	3,000
{ Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Jan. 7,'02	105	105	14,000
" " registered		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16,'01	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's.	1929	15,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397.	} 10,952,000	Q & J	100½	May 29,'01	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	100½	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	114	Nov. 27,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	113¼	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,504,000	J & J	112⅞	Jan. 29,'02	113	112⅛	20,000
{ " fundg & real estate g. 4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	108	Jan. 30,'02	108¾	107¼	163,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	113¼	Jan. 7,'02	113¼	113¼	5,000
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	YEAR 1902. High.	YEAR 1902. Low.	JANUARY SALES. High.	JANUARY SALES. Low.	JANUARY SALES. Total.
United States con. 2's registered...1930	445,940,750	Q J	108¾	108¼	108¾	108¼	2,000
" con. 2's coupon...........1930		Q J	108½	108½	108½	108½	3,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds..1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	97,564,160	Q F	108	108	108	108	500
" 3's coupon...............1908-18		Q F	109½	107⅞	109½	107⅞	44,500
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 4's registered..............1907	240,063,800	J A J&O	112	112	112	112	17,000
" 4's coupon..................1907		J A J&O	112	111⅞	112	111⅞	23,500
" 4's registered..............1925	139,618,600	Q F	139	139	139	139	3,000
" 4's coupon..................1925		Q F	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	17,500
" 5's registered..............1904	20,060,150	Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 5's coupon..................1904		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered.......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.							
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1......1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	95	94¾	95	94¾	80,000
Four marks are equal to one dollar.							
Quebec 5's............................1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's....................	....	Q J	96	96	96	96	5,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200..........................	£22,555,720	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20......	....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000..................................	....	......	....	....	....	....	......

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased last month $9,000,000, making the increase in the last twelve months $69,000,000. The gold coin and gold certificates now in circulation aggregate $942,000,000, or forty-two per cent. of the total money in the hands of the people. The per capita of circulation is now $28.77.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Nov. 1, 1901.	*Dec. 1, 1901.*	*Jan. 1, 1902.*	*Feb. 1, 1902.*
Gold coin..................................	$633,858,471	$632,001,740	$635,374,550	$364,733,847
Silver dollars..............................	73,113,520	73,210,737	73,239,986	71,295,873
Subsidiary silver..........................	83,999,351	84,176,421	85,061,094	83,842,839
Gold certificates..........................	281,678,659	282,298,349	277,997,069	307,504,839
Silver certificates........................	441,810,337	447,852,192	449,492,892	443,011,480
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.........	41,384,614	40,012,622	38,439,737	37,443,524
United States notes........................	338,781,028	339,341,095	341,166,386	335,681,645
National bank notes........................	351,674,562	351,363,074	349,856,276	346,437,662
Total....................................	$2,246,300,542	$2,250,256,230	$2,250,627,990	$2,259,951,709
Population of United States............	78,211,000	78,324,000	78,437,000	78,550,000
Circulation per capita..................	$28.72	$28.73	$28.69	$28.77

WANTED.—Position in a New York bank by Canadian Bank Clerk who has had thirteen years' experience in the several departments of a well-managed institution. Good references.

Address: CANADIAN, care of BRADFORD RHODES & Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED.—Copies of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for the year 1899; will pay a liberal price for complete sets for that year, or for single copies, if in good condition. Please advise us what numbers can be furnished.

BRADFORD RHODES & Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

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BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Adams.—George C. Adams, President of the Warren County National Bank, Belvidere, N. J., died January 15, aged sixty-nine years.

Ayer.—Nathan C. Ayer, ex-President of the Second National Bank, Bangor, Me., died January 16, aged eighty-two years. Since 1872 he had been actively engaged in the lumber business and was a director in a number of banks and other corporations.

Baker.—Geo. A. Baker, President of the Continental National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and connected with other large business enterprises of that city, died February 3.

Barnes.—Major T. Attwater Barnes, President of the New Haven (Conn.) Trust Co., and one of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of that city, died January 27 at Los Angeles, Cal.

Bowen.—John Bowen, Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Allentown, Pa., died January 12.

Brush.—James M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, N. Y., died January 28, aged fifty-six years. He was a native of Huntington and had always resided there, the family from which he was descended having been among the original settlers of the place. Mr. Brush was prominently associated with numerous local business and benevolent enterprises. In 1899 he served as Chairman of Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association.

Caldwell.—John Caldwell, Jr., President of the Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., died January 17, aged seventy-five years. He was a native of Pittsburg, and had always lived in that city and in Allegheny City, and was prominently connected in financial and business circles.

Farrington.—Dr. James Farrington, President of the Rochester (N. H.) National Bank, died January 18. He was born at Conway, N. H., in 1822. After studying medicine in New York and elsewhere, he located at Rochester and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued until a few years ago. In 1891 he was elected President of the Rochester National Bank, and held that office at the time of his death.

Gilbert.—Oliver A. Gilbert, first Vice-President of the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa., and one of the best known business men of Susquehanna county, died January 5.

Harmon.——John Harmon, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio, died January 6.

Hinman.—Edward L. Hinman, President of the Columbus (Ohio) Savings Bank Co., and Vice-President of the Citizens' Savings Bank for over twenty-five years, died January 7. Mr. Hinman was born in Connecticut in 1825, and in early life was engaged in manufacturing in New York city. He removed to Columbus in 1856 and engaged in business there, becoming one of the wealthiest men in that city.

Howland.—Henry S. Howland, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, and largely interested in railway enterprises, died January 28. He was born in New York State in 1824, but had resided in Toronto since 1840.

Jasper.—Geo. F. Jasper, Cashier of the Quincy (Ill.) National Bank, died January 23. He was a native of Quincy, his father being the late Thomas Jasper, mayor of Quincy in 1861. He graduated at Heidelberg University, and in 1871 entered the First National Bank of Quincy as a clerk, remaining with that institution for twenty-nine consecutive years, until it was merged with the State Savings, Loan and Trust Co., remaining with the latter institution a short time, when he was offered the position of Cashier of the Quincy National Bank, which he accepted.

Laidlaw.—Henry B. Laidlaw, head of the banking firm of Laidlaw & Co., New York city, and former city chamberlain, died January 8 in his sixty-third year. Mr. Laidlaw was also a director of the Bank of New York National Banking Association.

Morrison.—S. A. Morrison, Assistant Cashier of the Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., died at Pasadena, Cal., January 15, aged thirty-one years.

Newman.—Hon. James W. Newman, President of the Central Savings Bank Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, died January 1. He was for many years prominent in Ohio politics, having served in both branches of the Legislature, and one term as Secretary of State.

Robertson.—Thomas D. Robertson, a pioneer banker and lawyer of northern Illinois, died February 5, aged eighty-four years. He was born in Scotland, and in 1838 he came to America and settled in Winnebago county, Ill. In 1843 he opened the first banking house in Rockford, and continued in that business, being President of the Winnebago National Bank at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of Beloit College and Rockford College for woman.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MARCH, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, No. 3.

THE SAFETY OF AN ASSET CURRENCY is effectually demonstrated in an article which we publish in this number, entitled "Twenty Years of Bank Currency Based on Commercial Assets." Mr. L. CARROLL ROOT is the author of the article, which appeared first in "Sound Currency," the quarterly publication issued by the Reform Club, of New York city. Although the soundness of the State bank currency of New England has been known to all students of finance, the experience of that section of the country in issuing bank notes based upon commercial assets has perhaps never been set forth more clearly and in greater detail than in this paper by Mr. ROOT.

The most striking fact brought out by this investigation is that in a period of twenty years, with an average annual circulation of $33,148,000, the loss for the entire twenty years was only about $880,000, or an average of $42,000 a year. It appears that a tax of about one-eighth of one per cent. per annum upon the outstanding circulation would have met all deficiencies, even with the manifest imperfections of the system. The greatest loss that was sustained during the period under investigation—$200,000—was caused by over-issue, and would have been prevented if the present system of printing notes by some central authority had been in force. Not only did the banks have control over their issues, but as a rule the notes were not a first lien on assets, there was not in all cases double liability of shareholders, and the system of supervision was more or less imperfect. But with all these disadvantages the losses were trifling, and might have been covered by a tax one-eighth as great as the National banks paid on their circulation prior to the act of March 14, 1900.

After 1841 the annual redemptions at the Suffolk Bank never fell below $100,000,000, and in 1856 they amounted to $397,000,000. The annual average redemption under the National system has been about $44,000,000. Substantially, there is at present no commercial

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redemption of National bank notes, most of the notes redeemed being those that are worn or otherwise unfit for circulation. Thus the proper criterion of a bank-note currency—the test of daily current redemption in standard coin—is not applied. It is interesting to note that the cost of redeeming the circulation under the Suffolk plan was ten cents per $1,000, compared with a cost of $1.29 per $1,000 under the National system. If, however, the cost of transportation be deducted from the latter estimate, as it does not appear to have been included in the former, the cost under the National system would be reduced to ninety-four cents per $1,000. These facts, together with many other interesting details in regard to New England State bank currency, are obtained from KNOX'S "History of Banking in the United States." They illustrate, incidentally, how much more expensive it is for the Government to do things that ought to be left to the enterprise of individuals or corporations.

Financial writers usually put much stress on the safety of National bank notes, and unquestionably the notes have been as good as the legal tenders in which they are redeemable; but the people have sustained great losses through the depreciation of the legal-tender notes, and during the era preceding resumption, when these notes were in discredit, the National bank notes were equally below specie value. It is hardly possible, if Mr. McCULLOCH had not been prohibited from retiring any more legal-tender notes by the act of 1868, that specie resumption would have been delayed by the banks until 1879. However, the discussion of this question is not of any practical moment now.

As said by Mr. KNOX in his "History of Banking" (p. 284): "At the very first and for almost the whole period of the existence of the National banking system lawful money of the United States, in which the National bank notes were legally redeemed, has been in excess of the National bank notes themselves. The result of this has been that from the beginning of the system there has been no true commercial redemption of the National bank note." It would be interesting to inquire what effect this has had on prices, and whether the present excessive cost of living is due to any extent to the large volume of silver, greenbacks and National bank notes, which, according to high authority, are not commercially redeemed. Although these various forms of currency are redeemable, either theoretically or practically, they are not in practice put to the test that was applied to the New England bank notes.

The currency system of the country would be greatly simplified if the Government restricted its financial functions to issuing standard and subsidiary coin, and permitted the banks to issue notes based on commercial obligations and redeemable in standard coin on demand.

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The Government of the United States has departed most radically from these simple requirements of a safe and sound currency. There is but little hope that the banks can be induced in the near future to assume the responsibility of maintaining gold payments or that they will generally favor any proposal looking to the abolition of bond security for their circulation.

Mr. ROOT's investigations show that a currency based upon commercial assets can be made fully as safe as the present National bank notes. The conditions now prevailing generally throughout the United States are certainly as favorable as they were in New England from 1840 to 1860.

ILLEGAL CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS as a means of bank-wrecking is forcefully illustrated in the failure of the City Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich. It seems that FRANK C. ANDREWS, the Vice-President, obtained the certification of checks to the extent of $666,200 when in fact his account was overdrawn to the extent of $900,000. ANDREWS had procured large loans from some of the Detroit banks, depositing collateral security therefor. He took these certified checks to the banks from which he procured the loans, and with them discharged the loans and took up the collateral. What became of the latter does not appear.

This was a case where the Cashier seems to have been hypnotized by his superior officer, though not profiting by his misdeeds. As the Cashier of a bank is the officer clothed with authority to certify checks, both inherently and by prescription, as a rule, it is probable that the City Savings Bank will be bound by these checks, although the Cashier exceeded his authority in certifying them, as the drawer had no funds. It is also likely that the Detroit banks holding these checks will share with the general creditors, unless it can be shown that the banks had information that should have put them on their guard. Ordinarily the certification of a check by a duly authorized officer is sufficient, and one taking the check is not bound to inquire as to whether the drawer had funds, that fact being sufficiently shown by the certification. But, on the other hand, if the banks receiving these illegally certified checks knew that ANDREWS really had no funds to meet them, probably they could not hold the City Savings Bank liable. Some color is lent to the supposition that the banks accepting the checks had reason to question their regularity, for it is said that in some cases ANDREWS asked the holders of the checks not to present them for a few days. Still, it is inconceivable that the banks would have surrendered their collaterals unless they considered the certified checks undoubtedly good. Whatever opinions they may have formed of ANDREWS, they did not regard the bank as insolvent.

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In the improbable event of the banks losing the entire amount of these checks the loss would not be a serious matter, as the amount appears to be divided among several strong institutions. It seems most likely that they will share in the assets with other creditors, in which case the losses will be still smaller.

Abuse of the directors in this case does not appear to be warranted, as the wrecking of the bank was done so expeditiously as to give little warning of the crash. There must be a delegation of power to some one, and there is always the possibility that the power will be misused. Fortunately, however, the great majority of bankers are faithful to their trusts.

This affair may lead banks to be more cautious in scrutinizing the certified checks of a bank officer. Should the President of a bank fraudulently certify his own checks the bank would not be bound; but either the President or Vice-President may obtain sufficient influence over the Cashier as to procure the illegal certification of their checks, and thus hopelessly involve the bank. The power of two officers, when evilly disposed, to contract an almost unlimited fraudulent indebtedness which the bank is bound to pay, is fraught with dangerous possibilities, as the Detroit failure shows. Whether it is practicable to place such restrictions upon the certification of checks as to prevent like occurrences is for the banks to determine.

Certified checks are of great convenience in business transactions, for being obligations of the banks they are substantially equivalent to cash. It is unfortunate that such useful instruments of trade should have been put to such bad use as in the case of the City Savings Bank of Detroit.

THE NATIONAL BANKS on December 10, 1901, held United States bonds to secure circulation, $324,507,180, and to secure public deposits $110,257,830; in all, to secure both circulation and deposits, $434,765,010. In addition they held other United States bonds amounting to $7,953,600. The total interest-bearing debt of the United States on the same date was $949,062,230. The banks therefore held and used for profit in their business nearly one-half of the interest-bearing debt.

It is easily seen, from these figures, that it would be impossible for the banks, even if they had possession of the whole bonded debt, to issue notes enough to supply the paper currency required in the United States, on a basis of United States bonds. They could not replace the legal-tender notes and silver certificates, let alone the gold certificates, if these forms of Government paper were retired. The increase in the amount of gold certificates, the only kind of paper

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currency that is now increasing, indicates that there would be a field for the additional issue of National bank notes were there any profit on such notes at the present price of bonds. Gold certificates rose from 277 millions on January 1, to 307 millions on February 1, an increase of thirty millions in one month, and this is a very fair indication of the demand there is for additional paper money. If the banks were permitted to issue an asset currency, either as a substitute for or in addition to the present bond-secured notes, it is plain that the increase would be much more than thirty millions per month. Gold is forced into circulation through the issue of certificates of large denominations only because of convenience. If credit could be availed of for note issues, these issues would be used instead of gold certificates, and to a much greater extent.

The high price of United States bonds is largely due to their use as security for bank notes and deposits of public money. If the banks were permitted to issue an asset currency, and the bonds now held by them were thrown on the general market, there would be a fall in price. Too great a decline would cause serious loss to the banks and to other holders of these securities. It is easy to see therefore that a sudden change in the system of issuing bank notes, however desirable an asset bank-note currency might be when once established, would cause considerable loss to the banks. A gradual transition from one system to the other would probably maintain the price of bonds until those held by the banks could be absorbed by the general investment market.

It would seem, therefore, that the better way of introducing a credit bank currency would be by gradually raising the percentage of issue on the par value of the bonds. Of course the objection to this is that with every increase of circulation on a given amount of bonds the premium would rise. This would be the case were there no other limit on note issues. But when a bank has a supply of bonds sufficient to issue the full percentage to which it may be entitled on its capital, it would buy no more, and would soon begin to sell. As the bond basis required diminishes, the sales of the banks having an excess of bonds will supply the new banks. The premium would probably be subject to very slight changes if the process of change to an asset currency were conducted with due care. The premium, as the bonds were disposed of by the banks, would finally settle at a point determined by the general investment market. It would be an advantage to the Government in reducing the debt either by purchase or by refunding to have removed from the bonds the element of value arising from their use as security for bank notes and public moneys. This value was of advantage to the Treasury when it was making and funding the great loans of the Civil War, but it has now become an obstacle rather than a help.

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Just how much of the premium the bonds bear in the market depends upon their use by the banks, would be difficult to determine exactly, as there are many other causes which go to make up the market value, and these causes have more or less force according to the changing conditions of the money market. The class of bonds chiefly held by the banks consists of the two per cents. These bonds have the advantage of a long period to their maturity, but at their present market price a lower rate is realized by the investor than on bonds of any other class. Out of a total of $324,031,280 of bonds held to secure circulation, $311,100,700 were two per cents, and $89,428,800 were deposited to secure public moneys, making a total of $400,529,-500 in two per cents held by the banks out of an aggregate issue, on February 1, of $445,940,750, or about ninety per cent. Of the fours of 1907 the banks held less than three per cent.; of the fours of 1925 less than two per cent. The premium on the two per cents is plainly due in great part to the bank demand. The defect in the realized rate as compared with other classes of bonds is made up by the profit on circulation and the use of public moneys.

It is probable that any sudden change from the present bank-note system to an asset currency would cause serious losses to the banks in their bond accounts.

THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS in National banks without bond security is provided for in a bill which Hon. C. A. PUGSLEY, of New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives. This bill provides for the deposit of public moneys in excess of fifty millions of dollars, with National banks having a capital of $100,000, and a surplus of at least the same amount. In return for the deposits the banks are to pay interest of not less than two per cent., the deposits to be a first lien upon all the assets of the bank. The limit of deposit is to be fifty per cent. of the combined capital and surplus. This, in the case of a National bank with the minimum limit of combined capital and surplus, would be $100,000.

The interest rate in most parts of the United States would seem to insure the banks an ample profit on public moneys entrusted to them. It seems to be perfectly fair that in a bill of this kind there should be a provision approximately fixing the strength of the association to be entrusted with the public moneys, and taking the banks as they stand the accumulation of a surplus equal to the capital of $100,000 argues a long and careful management. The banks of smaller capital and surplus are not justly entitled to complain of their exclusion, because a limit of this kind seems to be absolutely necessary, and the bill puts it low enough if not too low. In fact the profit in sight from the use

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of public moneys, if they could be obtained at two per cent., would in the sections where interest rates are high bring about the increase of capital and surplus for the very purpose of obtaining Government deposits, and this might lead to the deposit of public moneys in banks where it would not be convenient for the Treasury to avail itself of them. Of course under the bill the Secretary could control this matter by varying the rate of interest demanded according to the situation of the bank seeking to act as depositary. The consequence might be that there would be a bidding for the public moneys in which the highest rates would not always be offered by the most desirable institutions, in other respects. But any scheme that could be devised for using the National banks to relieve the Treasury from the accumulation of surplus currency must be open to complaints of insecurity or favoritism, to which there would be some degree of foundation. The only way in which insecurity could be avoided would be by confining the banks from which the Secretary might select depositaries to the strong banks in the money centers which guarantee each other mutual support. And to obtain security in this way would increase the complaints of discrimination. If all National banks, regardless of capital or surplus, were made equally eligible to be selected as depositaries according to their ability, there would be no foundation for the charges of discrimination, but the risk from insecurity would be increased.

It may be claimed that the deposit of public moneys with the banks of the centers would increase the accumulation of funds at those centers, already so great at times that dangerous speculation is encouraged. But this difficulty would probably not be much avoided by the distribution of deposits over a wider territory. The tendency of money to flow to the money centers would not be in any way affected by the wide distribution. The banks receiving the public moneys would send their reserves, as far as the law permits, and all temporarily idle funds to their city correspondents as they do now. The only way to prevent this would be to require the retention of a larger part of the bank's reserve in cash in its own vaults.

Perhaps a provision as to cash reserve would be a better criterion of the eligibility of a bank to act as a public depositary, than one of capital and surplus, alone; the capital and surplus might still be the criterion of the amount of the deposit. Thus it might be provided that any bank selected as a depositary of public moneys should keep, in addition to the required reserve on other deposits, the full amount of the required reserve on public moneys in cash in bank. The banks in the redemption cities of the first class now keep in cash reserves twenty-five per cent. of all their deposits, and under Mr. PUGSLEY'S bill they would keep one-fourth of the public moneys held by them in

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cash. The banks in the redemption cities of the second class now keep in cash reserves twelve and one-half per cent. of all deposits in cash, and on public moneys they would retain one-eighth in cash as reserve. Banks outside of reserve cities now keep on hand in cash six per cent. of their deposits. On public moneys deposited with them they would retain only about one-sixteenth as a cash reserve. These figures are cited to show that unless some equalizing provision as to reserve were made, the fifteen per cent. reserve banks could afford to bid higher for public moneys than could banks in the reserve cities. Conversely, the banks in the reserve cities, although considered the stronger, could not afford to give so much for the public moneys as the banks generally considered weaker. If reserves on public moneys were equalized in the case of all banks, this discrepancy would be removed, and the banks having the greater real strength would have an advantage according to their strength. This would be to the advantage of the Treasury, and there could be no unfairness in requiring all banks to keep an equal reserve on public moneys.

As to the advisability of departing from the present requirement of bonded security, it is believed that it may be safely done, because it is probable that the percentage of loss of public moneys through the possible failure of some of the banks selected as depositaries would be more than offset by the interest received. It might possibly happen, or at least be conceived of so as to be urged as an objection, that after the Government had entrusted its funds to the banks, a panic might take place and temporarily deprive the Treasury of the use of its money. Most of the financial crises in recent years have been greatly aggravated if not entirely caused by the locking up of currency in the Treasury. This measure will remove that cause, and to that extent prevent the recurrence of money stringency. But under it also the Treasury still retains a working balance, too small to interfere with the free flow of currency, but large enough to meet a temporary emergency. The Treasury has also other resources, its large reserve funds of gold, which could be relied on in such a contingency.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN in shaping its financial system has tried many of the expedients in use in other countries, but after a short experience has either modified them greatly or discarded them altogether. Thus in turn Government paper money has given place to convertible bank notes ; the silver standard has given way to gold ; National banks (modelled on those of the United States) have been supplanted by a central bank of issue. The Bank of Japan is authorized to issue a large amount of uncovered notes, like the Imperial

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Bank of Germany; but with this important difference: the tax on the excess issue in Germany is five per cent., while in Japan the tax is five per cent. or over. Thus if a five per cent. tax should not be sufficient to prevent an excessive issue, the Minister of Finance is given discretion to increase the tax to an extent that will prove effectual.

If an emergency circulation should ever be permitted in the United States, the tax might have to be adjusted to meet the varying interest rate in different sections of the country. A tax of five per cent. would no doubt cause the quick retirement of any excess in the Eastern States, but in some of the States where the normal rate of interest approximates ten per cent. it could not be very effective.

The objection, that a currency based upon commercial assets, or issued through clearing-houses on a deposit of such securities, would in ordinary times exhaust a resource that should be reserved for emergencies, can be deprived of most of its force by limiting the normal issue to fifty or seventy-five per cent. of capital, leaving a margin of twenty-five per cent. or more for emergencies. If this excess circulation were taxed on the Japanese plan, it would be retired in a reasonable time.

THE PROPOSALS FOR A CENTRAL BANK have never yet been put forth in definite form, most of the propositions that have been made being little more than tentative suggestions. It does not appear to be the intention of those who favor such a bank to have it modelled on the plan of the Bank of England. In fact, this ancient and respected institution, if it could be set down bodily in New York, would not do at all here. It has been strongly hinted by British authorities, too, that even in its own country the Bank of England is in some respects behind the times. A central bank in the United States on any such antiquated pattern could not succeed.

The banks of the United States meet every want of business here in ordinary times, and would do so at all times if they had the privilege of note issues. As banks of discount merely they have advantanges even over the boasted Scotch system, but these advantages of adaptability to their public under the various conditions arising in a developing country are offset by the fact that their small capital and want of firm bond of connection with each other make it dangerous to extend to them generally the privilege of an asset bank-note circulation. If an elastic note currency is to be realized, however, it must be based on assets and not on special security. It is not the large banks of New York and other money centres that stand in the way of improvement of the bank-note currency. They could be safely

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enough entrusted with the privilege. The doctrine of equal rights for all banks under general banking laws stands in the way of giving the note privilege to some banks and withholding it from others, when they all alike are organized under the same law. In this dilemma a central bank has been suggested. As has been said, none of the suggestions have advanced to details. The idea, however, seems to be a bank which shall take up the business not now done by the existing banks. Holding Government moneys and issuing a note circulation for the whole country, as well as regulating the collection of checks in all parts of the country, are three things not accomplished by the existing banks. Another would be the regulation of gold exports.

Of course, no new institution can be conceived that might not interfere in some minor degree with existing business, and opposition from some quarter may be expected to any proposition that could be made. It is hardly to be expected that any central bank of this kind can be started except by legislative power. As there is as yet no proposition of this character before Congress it is plain the realization is yet distant. In the mean time the great city banks will no doubt continue to consolidate and join their forces to meet business wants as they arise, without the use of notes ~~based on assets~~.

If a great central bank should be established in the future, however, care should be taken to so limit its powers that it could in no sense become a monopoly or interfere with the existing independent banks, which, despite some imperfections, have been one of the prominent factors in the development of American enterprise. Experience seems to indicate that these banks are better adapted to the conditions prevailing in this country than a semi-monopolistic system of central banks with branches.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS of capital are objects of popular dislike because of the general ignorance prevailing as to their character and objects. The veil of obscurity surrounding them is gradually being pushed aside, and as more light is thrown upon them the number of the citizens of the country who see in them a personal grievance calling for their abolishment by political methods is diminishing.

The formation of trusts undoubtedly threw out of employment a great number of men, and as this was done when times were hard, when new employment was difficult to obtain, a great outcry was the result. Many, if not most all of the trusts, were formed from motives of self-preservation on the part of the separate industrial plants entering into the combination. If they had not adopted this expedient these separate plants would many of them have perished and those

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dependent upon them for employment would have been thrown out just the same. The formation of trusts, therefore, while the apparent cause of loss of work, was not so in reality. Back of this lay the lack of general prosperity which, unless the trusts had afforded some relief, would have brought about greater disaster in the labor market. This is beginning to be better understood, and with the increased demand for labor caused by better times there is not the same hostile feeling there was before. Politicians cannot secure as many votes on the trust issue as they could once. It cannot, however, be said that better times are altogether due to the trusts, with any more truth than it was said that the trusts were responsible for hard times. On the other hand, the general prosperity of the country has increased the competition which the trusts were formed to abolish, and it is from these new competitors that the continued hostility to these concerns chiefly arises.

To the great mass of people outside of those engaged in any one form of production, the competition between the trust seeking to control that production and competitors is a matter of little consequence. In so far as it has any effect the consumers of that product are benefited by lower prices. It is true that should the general prosperity diminish, the trust, having greater capital, could more easily destroy its competitors or absorb them. Nevertheless, the trusts do not desire hard times more than any one else, for although their endurance is greater, even their endurance has a limit, and necessity will compel them to endeavor to restore or at least wish for prosperity even if a new crop of competitors is started thereby.

It follows that a trust cannot raise prices beyond a certain limit fixed by the nature of the production and the natural laws and chance circumstances that surround it.

Another apprehension in regard to trusts is now springing up, and this is induced not by the fear that they will crush out competition, but that in their efforts to crush it they will overstrain even their great powers and perhaps collapse altogether, with widespread ruin to all who depend upon them and who have invested in their capital as a source of income.

It seems, therefore, that trusts are far from being the impregnable monsters they have been supposed to be, and that in a way they are subject to the same business vicissitudes as other smaller corporations. It would, however, be a great misfortune to the people of the United States, if through an ill-judged hostility to use of capital in this form, they should incite the powers of Government against them.

The United States has a great territory, and in many things it has been found of benefit to bring about equality of conditions in all parts of this territory. No greater boon to the people of the United States

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was ever devised than the laws which insured that the paper currency should be of equal value in all parts of its boundaries. This currency may be imperfect in some respects, but its homogenity, as it is called, almost compensates for any other lack. In the same way it is of the very greatest importance that there shall be a virtual equality in the price of any given product of general consumption in every part of the United States. This insures an equal distribution of population and less crowding together at favored points than would otherwise take place, and makes it easier for every individual to earn a living. Without combinations of capital commensurate to the task, how could prices be as well equalized as they are? It is probable that consumers have been supplied with the articles they need through the trusts at prices which have but little change in any section. Without these combinations the distinction between rich and poor would have been much more pronounced than it now is. It is also not difficult to prove it was largely due to the trusts, after the panic of 1893, the country being full of manufactures, not to be easily disposed of at home, that foreign markets were found for these surplus productions, and our export trade built up within the last ten years to its present great proportions. It would have been impossible for individuals or for small corporations to have opened up these foreign markets within the time if they could have done so at all.

It is a mark of the effectiveness of the trusts in gaining and holding foreign markets, that they have excited the fears of foreigners lest the United States shall soon underbid them in their own markets. Our methods of production and distribution arouse not only fear but admiration, and France at least has sent men to study and learn them.

In fact, trusts, like all new devices, have wrought great changes, some of them at first sight seeming for the worse; but on the whole they have been necessary to the development of the country, especially to break the bonds which seemed to confine our industries to the home market.

If the United States takes the lead of other nations in the race for supremacy it will be largely by means of the concentration of her resources effected by the device of trusts. Too much interference by special legislation will in time restrict and ruin any industry. The publicity now advocated in regard to trust operations might safely be legally demanded when the prejudices against them are somewhat allayed. But publicity of incidents of trust management, in themselves innocent and necessary, at a time when the tide of popular prejudice against them was high and might easily have been augmented by the acts of demagogues, if enforced by law might have proved ruinous and postponed the prosperity of the last four or five years indefinitely.

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THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS of the country on December 10, 1901, compared with the figures shown in September, and with those of December 13, 1900, indicates that the business of these institutions has greatly expanded during the last year—that the banks are evidently giving all the aid possible to the business interests, and that credit is freely extended. A comparison of the proportion of reserve to liabilities requiring reserves for several years shows that in December, 1896, the proportion was over thirty-two per cent., and it has diminished gradually until in 1901 it was about twenty-seven per cent. It is a natural but fallacious conclusion that the greater the proportion of reserve the stronger the banks. This proposition would be true only were a bank an institution merely for holding people's money until called for. Then it would be safer if it kept the money intact until it is called for. But as banks conduct all their operations on a basis of credit, the proportion of reserve is no real indication of the soundness of their condition. Should the reserves fall below the legal limit, while if this condition continued any length of time it would show that the provisions of the National Banking Law as to amount of reserve were violated, it would not even then show that business was unsafe. If loans were paid as they became due, and new and safe ones demanded further credits, the bank would still be safe enough. The live character of loans and the unchecked circulation of bank credits are surer signs of safety than the condition of the reserve.

In what are known as hard times, when credit is in abeyance, the proportion of reserves increases. In 1896, when recovery from the panic of 1893 had just commenced, the proportion of reserve was thirty-two per cent. With the advance of prosperity it has in five years diminished to twenty-seven per cent., and it will probably continue to decrease until it nears or even falls below the legal limit, as required in the several reserve cities. Nearing the legal limit means that the credit-issuing function of the banks as limited by law has been reached, and that if more banking facilities are required there must be new banks or increase in the cash resources of the existing ones. Panic and the locking up of bank facilities might as easily occur when reserves were in excess as when below the legal limit. The legal reserve would never save a bank were a run made upon it, nor would any reserve less than 100 per cent. In fact, the safety of the bank depends upon the condition of its loans.

But it must not be inferred that the legal provision requiring a cash reserve is not a very valuable one. If there were no such requirement it is greatly to be feared that the cash in many parts of the country would be reduced to such a low ebb that the movements of funds to move crops, etc., at special seasons would be more violent

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than they now are. If banks were not required to hold a certain amount of cash, and to cease loaning unless this amount were held, much greater balances would be kept at the money centers and the danger of financial crises would be much enhanced. As it is this reserve requirement compels a much more even distribution of money in all parts of the country than there would be without it. Moreover, as the safety of the money market very often depends upon sentimental as well as on real conditions, the fact that a certain limit of reserve declared safe by law is not passed, is an assurance to the public that tends to prevent a diminution of confidence. The Comptroller of the Currency has recently expressed the opinion that as there have been several years of good business, a period of lesser activity must be approaching. This is a reminder based on the doctrine of chances, very proper in its place. Experience has shown that prosperity is followed by its reverse, but if men could be taught moderation, not to push things to extremes, these fluctuations could be very much diminished. At present it is apparent that the National banks are working as yet very well within their full power, and that they can go even further with safety, but it is just as well to exercise increased care with the increased speed.

WHAT IS THE SURPLUS FUND of a bank? This is a question of great importance in view of the tax imposed on capital and surplus by the laws of the United States. If this tax is repealed with the other war taxes it will still be necessary to have some authoritative definition of the term surplus in the law in order to settle in regard to the period the tax has been in force, whether the banks that claim that only the technical surplus distinct from undivided profits is meant, are right, or whether the claim of the collector of internal revenue, that the surplus subject to tax includes undivided profits also, is well founded.

In the case of the National banks at least it would seem that the law, not mentioning undivided profits, but surplus only, must have meant to tax the special surplus which a National bank is required to accumulate under the provisions of section 5199, of the Revised Statutes. Section 5199 provides that every National banking association may declare dividends semi-annually, but before the declaration of a dividend the bank must carry to surplus one-tenth part of its net profits for the preceding half-year, until by the accretion of these semi-annual installments the surplus shall amount to one-fifth of the capital stock. Section 5204 provides that if losses are experienced equal to or exceeding undivided profits then on hand no dividend shall be declared, and also that no dividend shall be declared from net profits until all losses and bad debts have been first deducted therefrom.

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The item of undivided profits reported by banks represents usually the earnings of the period since the last dividend from which the expenses and losses of the same period have not yet been deducted. After these expenses and losses are deducted the item becomes net profits; out of these ten per cent. of the amount is carried to surplus, and from the remainder a dividend may be made. After the surplus reaches one-fifth of capi~~tal it need~~ not be further enlarged.

The National banking laws therefore specify undivided profits, net profits and surplus, and both net profits and surplus in excess of twenty per cent. of capital may, at any time the directors see fit, after deducting losses, be paid out in dividends.

It would therefore seem that to tax undivided profits of a bank, or even the surplus in excess of the maximum provided by law, would be the same as taxing dividends, and if it was desired to tax dividends the law would probably have so provided. It is, of course, true that as the section providing for semi-annual dividends is permissive only, many banks with the object of gaining strength voluntarily pass dividends and sometimes enlarge their surplus much beyond the maximum of twenty per cent. required by the Government. They sometimes merely let the item of undivided profits increase from year to year by declaring small dividends or none at all, merely charging off losses and bad debts semi-annually. This excess of surplus, as well as all net profits above losses and expenses and bad debts, the directors are at liberty to pay out in dividends, and they could avoid the tax by doing so.

The distinct terms in which surplus is defined in the National Banking Law, and the minute directions as to the use of undivided profits, and the further specification of net profits, would seem to make it certain that Congress, when it imposed a tax on surplus, had reference to the technical surplus defined in section 5199, which cannot be used for dividends. Of course, in the widest sense, the surplus of a bank means all its profits in excess of its capital stock, what would remain were the bank liquidated and its creditors, including stockholders, paid off; in other words, the rest, as it is called in English banking. But Congress has provided by law that a certain part of this rest shall be set apart by degrees until it equals five per cent. of capital, and like capital it cannot be diminished by dividends. This technical surplus virtually becomes the same as capital, and it is quite natural that when taxing capital the law should also tax this surplus, which is subject to the same rules as capital; that is, it can only be diminished by losses too great to be met by undivided profits, and when diminished below the twenty per cent. the building-up process must commence again before dividends can be declared.

In the case of National banks, therefore, the inference seems plain

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that the undivided profits were not meant to be included in the taxation of capital and surplus, and no surplus in excess of the maximum of twenty per cent. provided for by law. In the case of banks other than National, what is meant by taxable surplus would depend upon the definition of surplus in the law under which those banks are organized.

THE LETTER OF SECRETARY SHAW in response to an inquiry from Congressman SULZER relative to the deposit of public money in banks furnishes a computation indicating that a change from the present system of requiring bonded security to one like that provided for in Mr. PUGSLEY'S bill, would result in a great gain to the Government. This computation is based on the experience of the Department under the National banking law. It was made by order of Secretary SHAW'S predecessor. If the Government had deposited all its surplus moneys, over $30,000,000, in the banks without bonded security, the first result would have been an accommodation to borrowers available to the banks of over $200,000,000. If interest at the rate of two per cent. in quarterly payments had been charged there would have been a gain of $32,000,000 to the Treasury. There seems to be one point on which the computation may be criticised. It is said to based on the assumption that the United States has a prior lien on the assets of a failed National bank for default in payment of public moneys. This seems to be incorrect.

The United States has a prior lien on the assets of a failed National bank to make good any deficiency in proceeds of bonds deposited as security for circulation, to redeem the notes outstanding, but the law provides for no other preference. This point was made clear in the case of the United States against the Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1882. But after all it is of no importance, and we doubt whether the Government ought to have any preference over other creditors. The change suggested is merely from one form of security to another. The interest which the banks will pay under the changed system should be regarded as a safety fund from which such losses as may occur shall be made good. Under the old system the Government expected no profit, regarding the safety of the deposits as of supreme importance. Under the new system profit should also be regarded as of secondary importance, and the annual interest received should be invested in United States securities and held against possible losses. With this provision the change of system will be safe without any preference to the assets of the failed banks over ordinary depositors.

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THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISIONS RECALLED.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the legal-tender cases will probably be a topic of more or less continuous controversy; not that the constitutionality of the power of Congress to enact laws making paper money a legal-tender, either in peace or war, will be questioned. But the action of the court in first deciding one way and then immediately reversing its decision, has been the subject of so much unfavorable criticism, and the cause of so many conflicting reports, that differences of opinion as to the motives of this uncertain action will always exist.

To the straight-out advocate of a monetary system based on natural standards of value, the final decision of the court, that under some circumstances value can be given by a purely governmental fiat, is unorthodox and illogical; and that this can be done is apparently the outcome of the decision of the legal-tender cases. The decision, however, appears to have been necessary and unavoidable in 1872, although the subsequent decision as to legal-tender notes issued when the pressure of national necessity had passed does not seem so justifiable. At this late day and with the greater knowledge of monetary theory and practice in which the whole nation has been expensively educated, it can be conceived that the court might have reached a decision less sweeping in its character, that would have conserved the rights of contracts, prior to and during the war.

The aversion of sound money men to the decisions as they stand has been stimulated and enhanced because the doctrines enunciated by the Supreme Court have been used to bolster up and encourage the financial heresis of the past twenty years that have required so much effort and expense to counteract. Beyond doubt the arguments of the Supreme Court have given great aid and encouragement to the advocates of fiat money in all its protean forms. Many hard things have therefore been said about the legal-tender decisions. The tradition that they were brought about by a packed court will be more difficult to disprove than that the silver dollar was demonetized by the crime of 1873.

There has recently come to light interesting evidence in regard to the circumstances surrounding the reversal of the first legal-tender decision declaring the legal-tender laws unconstitutional. A memorandum signed by the five judges who reversed this first decision has just been published. Immediately after the legal-tender notes went into circulation they began to be tendered instead of gold and silver in settlement of contracts made when gold and silver coin was the only legal tender. These cases soon began to reach the Supreme Court, but the first one was not decided until the term of 1869-70. The court then consisted of eight members only, there being one vacancy. Of the eight judges one, Justice Grier, was old and infirm, and had in fact at the suggestion of his colleagues tendered his resignation in December, 1869, to take effect February 1, 1870.

There were several cases before the court involving the constitutionality

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of the legal-tender acts. Even from the statement of the five judges mentioned, it seems more than probable that the parties to these cases were under an impression amounting to a belief, that the settlement of the question in one of these cases would be abided by in all, as ordinarily would be the result.

In some of these cases the United States was a party, represented by the Attorney-General, and therefore on the assumption that public policy required the constitutionality of the acts to be sustained, that officer was perhaps biased in favor of a rehearing.

The case of Hepburn against Griswold was the first decided. This was an appeal from the highest court of Kentucky deciding the legal-tender acts unconstitutional. The first vote in the conference of the eight judges, after three or four hours of discussion, stood four to four, which would have affirmed the Kentucky decision without settling the constitutional question.

After this vote the judges passed to the next case, also involving the legal-tender matter. Judge Grier, it seems, made some remarks, and in the discussion following became involved in such inconsistency with his previous vote that he was persuaded to change it. Having done so, the vote in Hepburn vs. Griswold stood five to three against the constitutionality of the legal-tender laws. The decision was announced February 8, 1870. In the meantime, on February 1, Judge Grier's resignation took effect, and on February 7 the names of Justice Strong and Bradley were sent to the Senate to fill the two vacancies in the court.

The circumstances of this change of vote by Justice Grier were strongly put in the rough draft of the memorandum prepared by Justice Miller, but a milder statement was substituted in the memorandum as signed by the five judges. In Justice Miller's statement there seems to be an insinuation that Justice Grier's impaired mental vigor was taken advantage of in some way to carry the decision in favor of the unconstitutionality of the legal-tender acts. Whatever may be thought of this, it seems plain from another part of the memorandum that Justice Grier had generally voted with the majority. It is recited that the minority—it must have consisted of Judges Miller, Davis and Swayne—had begged hard for delay in the decision of this case, until there could be a full court, but were voted down by the majority, which must have consisted of Justices Chase, Clifford, Field, Nelson and Grier. There was evidently some contention in the court, on the one side to gain by the position as it stood, and on the other to get strength from the filling of the vacancy. Messrs. Chase, Clifford, Nelson and Field would hardly have been so firm to have the case decided in the face of the protest of the minority if they had not counted on Grier's support. It is hardly to be doubted that both sides struggled for the political advantage. It is therefore probable that Grier was under some mental confusion when he made it a tie by his first vote, and that he really intended to vote the other way, that the subsequent discussion revealed his mistake, and that he then changed his vote, not on account of undue persuasion, but to correct his error. On any theory, however, the fact remains that his infirmity made him unfit to hold the casting vote on so important a question. Throwing him out altogether, the court stood four to three against the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts.

In a week after this conference, which appears to have taken place in December, every judge on the bench, so Justice Miller writes, authorized a committee to say to Justice Grier it was the unanimous opinion of his colleagues

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that he ought to resign. Evidently the extent to which his age and infirmity told upon him was painful to his associates. What is surprising under this state of facts is not that a rehearing of the legal-tender question before a full court was deemed necessary by the minority, but that there should have been any opposition to this course on the part of the Chief Justice. It appears when the order allowing the legal-tender question to be heard, in other cases virtually amounting to a rehearing, was made by the full court after the nomination of Justices Strong and Bradley, the Chief Justice prepared a memorandum to file with the order, seriously reflecting, it is said, on the honor of the court. Hearing of this the five judges prepared the memorandum now published to file in refutation. Mutual knowledge of these preparations prevented the filing of either. After thirty-two years that of the five judges sees the light, although three of them only could have personally known what occurred at the conference when the case of Hepburn against Griswold was decided.

Perhaps the memorandum of Chief Justice Chase may, if resurrected, give some further particulars of this interesting episode.

The additional evidence furnished by the memorandum of the five judges will not convince to the contrary those who accept the tradition of the packed court, for there is enough to indicate that the filling of the existing and expected vacancy was kept well in mind by the whole bench. Both the majority and minority knew they would probably change places when the vacancies were filled. If Justice Grier could have been made to stick to his first vote, the minority would have gained all they sought to gain by delay.

In fact, until the other side of the story supposed to be contained in Chief Justice Chase's memorandum comes to light, it is impossible to say which side was most to blame in causing or accepting the bewilderment of Justice Grier.

MAINTAINING THE PARITY OF SILVER.—Hon. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, has introduced the following bill, which has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures:

A BILL to maintain the legal tender silver dollar at parity with gold, and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into sudsidiary coin; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars, is hereby repealed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the legal-tender silver dollars remaining outstanding; and to that end he is hereby directed to exchange gold for legal-tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury in the sum of five dollars or any multiple thereof; and all provisions of law for the use or maintenance of the reserve fund in the Treasury relating to United States notes are, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereby made applicable to the exchange of legal-tender silver dollars.

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

IV.

The bank has certainly kept pace with the general march of improvement in the business world. To look back at some of the old ways of doing business, one wonders that the banks in former times succeeded as well as they did. Take, for instance, the old pigeon-hole arrangement of filing checks (and this is but one out of many cases) with the customers' names on the middle of a partition, deposit tickets on top and checks underneath. Now we have the modern metal boxes with partitions, which take up room only according to the number of checks you have, and not the number of checks you expect to have. With these partitions filled they take up only a third of the space of the cumbersome pigeon-hole rack.

A Word on Charging Checks.

In bookkeeping now most banks use the daily balance system. As the space allotted to each account is of necessity small, he is a good man, indeed, who can charge his checks each day, and be tolerably sure he has not made a mischarge. This is only one example of banking where a man has only his accurateness and keen eyesight to guard against errors. All banks desire to find their errors before being reminded of them by customers, and especially if the customer is a man with many sharp corners. The debits can be easily compared, and also the deposit tickets if each customer's tickets are kept by themselves. For this reason it seems to me that they should be so kept, rather than to band each day's tickets together as they are credited on the ledger. By comparing both, a mistake can easily be found, thus preventing any trouble that might arise over checks going back when the bank is in error.

Position of Banking Desks.

The banking desks should be arranged, of course, for convenience; but in the case of a country bank where the force is small, each bookkeeper's desk should be so arranged as to face the lobby. Let no man be out of sight. You never know when the crooks are going to pay you a visit, and the more men who can see customers enter, and those who are not customers, the wiser and better. Give a hasty glance at people entering, and if you are satisfied with their appearance, all right; if, on the other hand, you are not satisfied, keep your eye on them until they divulge their business. Being prepared for an emergency is nine-tenths of the battle.

The Receiving Teller's Cash.

If you are a receiving or paying teller, do not form the habit of allowing persons around your till. I know of a case touching on this point. One of

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by The Bankers' Magazine. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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officers of a bank in —— had a friend that often came in to see him. One day a peculiar looking two-dollar bill came in over the counter; the teller was examining it, as to its worth. The young friend was standing near. That night his cash was two dollars short. Where the queer looking bill had gone nobody knew.

Another word in regard to the receiving teller's cash. I think this rule is in general practice; but knowing of one bank where it is not, I shall be justified in calling attention to it. The only safe way of counting deposits of actual cash running above two hundred dollars, is to cross the hundreds. Then when you have finished counting, run your fingers under each hundred, counting as you go. You are then absolutely sure you have the correct amount in hundreds. This leaves your bills in rather bad condition for banding; but it is better to spend a little more time and know you are right, rather than to throw out a hundred dollars in fives or twenty-five in ones, trusting to your ability to remember these.

Dealing with Stop-Payment Checks.

Too much care cannot be taken with memorandums stopping payment on checks. Have a small tablet, and enter on it all memorandums. Get a full description of the check as regards the number, amount, and to whom payable. Date each one when you receive it, so you can tell how long it has been before you. Six months is usually ample time to hold any memorandum. My experience has been that a very few checks of this description are ever presented.

The Petty Ledger.

I cannot recommend too strongly the practice of keeping a petty or inactive ledger. It relieves the depositors' ledger. Balance it once a month, at least. Carry an account in one of the depositors' ledger, debiting and crediting all the items. Foot up the petty ledger, and if the amount agrees with the depositors' ledger account, you have proved your work. Following is a sample sheet of the ledger:

Henry James Co

DATE	MEMO	DETAIL	DEBITS.	CREDITS	BALANCE.
Jan 2	Dep			1000	1000
5		500	600		400
8		100		700	1100
13			250		850

Notes Drawn with Interest.

Some tellers have a horror of seeing a note come in drawn with interest. It should be no harder to handle than if not drawn with interest. Simply add the amount of interest to the face of the note, and then deduct the discount. These notes are very few compared to the number that go through

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a bank. They are almost always in payment of an actual obligation. Accommodation notes are seldom, if ever, drawn in this way. When days are to be considered, a little more time is necessary in figuring interest.

Importance of the Bookkeepers' Work.

The bookkeeper has a position ranking in importance next to the teller, but he has not the public to deal with as has the teller. He is the keeper of the records whereby the bank is to determine how much an account is worth. He is the keeper of the records that guide the bank in determining, to a great extent, how much accommodation a customer is entitled to. He is the keeper of the records that go a long way towards determining the personality, character, and business ability of the customer.

The bookkeeper should make it a point to become familiar with the customer's accounts. Watch his balance. Be able to tell whether it is small, or unusually large; or rather, be able to tell what his average balance is. Some people do not know how to do business with a bank. It becomes the bookkeeper's duty to look after a score of details, in the making out of checks, before charging. To know whether a certain check's signature is not a little different from usual, or in the case of one person keeping two accounts or more, and signing personally, where he should have signed company, or company, where he should have signed agent. He also has to keep an eye out for his own mistakes, as well as those of the bank's customers. I think it is an excellent plan to adopt some system of charging for keeping an account.

People do not realize how much work goes on inside of banks. They do realize how much more work an overdrawn account makes. In fact, there exists a great deal of hostile feeling, to-day, among the people of the United States, against banks.

Color, I think, is an important factor in regard to determining charging. Have no two customers heavily checking, near each other, using the same colored check. The larger variety of checks a bank has, within a reasonable number, for its customers to choose from, the better. I have known of wrong charges being made when the customer's check color has been changed, simply because the bookkeeper has associated a certain color, the color he has been used to, with a certain customer. The fact of his overlooking the different signature, shows how strongly the color idea was implanted.

A Universal Check.

I have always thought it would facilitate the exchanging of checks if banks would adopt a universal check, universal only as regards the position of the number and amount, size not making such a difference; but I think a limit should be put upon them in this respect. The best form for a check is shown on the following page.

This form, for convenience in charging, cannot be beaten. The amount and numbers can be seen by raising the top check and supporting it between the fingers, as is necessary in charging. Above all things, you would know at once where to look for the amount of each check, and I must confess that now-a-days, with our endless variety of checks, and check receipts, it takes some time to determine the amount.

We have no time in the banking business, or in any business, to be thrown away. As long as the world goes on, just so long will new forms for checks

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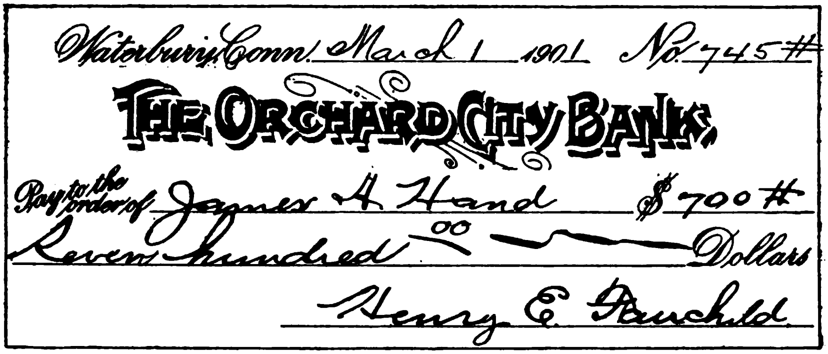
Waterbury, Conn. March 1 1901 No. 745

THE ORCHARD CITY BANK

Pay to the order of James A. Hand $700

Seven hundred 00 Dollars

Henry E. Fairchild

appear. Perhaps there will be an improvement over our present check, but there will be one hundred failures to one good idea. The same applies also to check protection. It seems to me that danger from this source is somewhat magnified if a person uses care in filling out a check or draft. I recall an instance where only our own care probably saved us, or our New York correspondent, as the case may be, from loss. We gave a draft on New York to a stranger for one hundred dollars. We afterwards found out that the man was a crook, and had been getting checks in this way and raising them. He was not able to raise our check simply because we had used a stub in filling out the check. Simplicity won the day. The most simple things have revolutionized the world. During my experience of ten years, this comes the nearest to any of our checks being raised, and during this time none of our customers' checks have been tampered with.

To sum up, ordinary precaution, and the use of the perforator, I think sufficient. I think it is an excellent plan not to leave any blank checks on the public desk. Customers prefer to draw from their own check-book, and if a depositor wants to draw a check at the bank, and does not have his check-book, it is a simple matter to hand him a check. It is only throwing temptation in a man's way by keeping checks outside.

Regarding Cash Items.

Have as few of these on your cash book as possible. Protested checks have to be counted as cash very often; but if customers do not take care of them, charge them up after giving them a chance. I might make a suggestion that saves a great deal of time. When you have a great many cash items to be charged up, deduct all items not to be charged, from the footing, and transfer the amount to your listing-book. This saves listing a second time.

Regarding Deposit Tickets.

The deposit ticket plays a very important part in banking. Therefore too much care cannot be taken of it. It is the only evidence of credit a bank has. Therefore it should be filled out in such a way that there can be no question as to the amount, or to whose credit it should go. It is a good idea to check the silver. Silver of all items is very easily forgotten, or overlooked, being carried many times in a bag, or in the pocket, to the bank. If your silver is checked you know you have it. This will save much hunting in other places when one is short.

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Mark the name of the towns opposite each check. This facilitates checking off, and at the same time is an excellent memorandum for a customer for future reference. Trouble is ever with us, and the fuller the memorandum so much easier will be the work of looking up items, in case of difficulty arising later.

IN REFERENCE TO SETTLEMENTS.

This is a question that has already attracted a great deal of attention. We want something more uniform than our present way of paying our indebtedness to other banks. The drift is all the while toward weekly settlements.

The time when this shall become general cannot come too quickly, in my opinion. As it is now most of us are being paid for our debits by the best arrangement we can make, or by the arrangements which we made ten to twenty years ago. Times have changed. The exchanges are much heavier now than then. The people generally throughout the country have more money to expend. This necessarily increases the banking business, and the old arrangements are becoming inadequate. Let us make modern arrangement in this direction, and I think it will be to the advantage of us all.

A NUTMEGGER.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

V.

Vast were the improvements wrought in every field of operation during the century just closed. Fifty years ago our fathers and grandfathers were using the wooden plow and the reap-hook, whereas we have the steam cultivator and the self-binder. They had the flail and the treadmill; we have the electric separator and the great roller mills, with daily capacity of five thousand barrels. They used the hand-press; we have presses run swiftly by steam or electricity and the Mergenthaler machines for setting the type. And the sailing boats and steamers of a few decades ago were but as toys in comparison with our immense ocean liners.

But in no department of human effort has there been greater evolution than in banking practices and customs—not only as to the safe, expeditious and profitable conduct of the business, but as to the nature and volume of the transactions as well.

PROPER EQUIPMENT FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Never in the world's history has there been as much stress laid on equipment as now; never were the managers of financial institutions so exacting as to the warp and woof and fiber of their office force; never were the habits, inclinations and characters of applicants for positions of trust as carefully analyzed. The time has come in fact when some of the greatest corporations on earth, employing thousands of laborers, absolutely refuse to employ men who are known to use ardent spirits as a beverage or tobacco in the form of cigarettes. Nineteen of the great railway systems prohibit drinking among their employees on or off duty. These and similar requirements were not instituted for the promotion of temperance societies, but business pure and simple was the object. Railroad officials have found that the man whose brain is filled with the effects of narcotics of any kind is not so safe and reliable as the one who does not indulge, other things being equal. Bank clerks and

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officers should know these facts. They are elementary, to be sure, but the foundation must be solid if the building is to be secure.

Value of Character and a Good Name.

Character, then, is the substratum, the bed rock, the *magnum bonum*, without which no one can achieve success. The banker whose character is of the highest order, whose habits are in all things exemplary and who desires a good name rather than great riches, is on the royal road. Coupled with these traits, if he possesses the other attributes touched upon in this paper, and is withal not too proud to render to God the things that are His, then he is all right for this world, and for the life beyond, as well.

Bank Officers and Clerks Must be Educated.

What I have said as to equipment has been on the moral side, and that is indeed the greater side; yet I would in no wise minimize mental preparation. Without literary training one may creditably fill a position in an ore bank or coal mine, but not in a modern banking institution. It is almost superfluous to say that bank clerks and officers should be well educated. They should not only be familiar with the text-books, but should be also men of general information. The age in which we live and the advantages we have render ignorance inexcusable.

In an address delivered a short time ago in London by Mr. A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, he stated that English is the language of commerce, and in this he is certainly correct. A classical education is not absolutely necessary to success in the banking business, but a thorough working knowledge of the King's English is indispensable. Good work demands good tools.

The David Harums Passing.

There have been, and are now, great bankers and financiers of limited education, judged by the standards of the college people, but when their intuition and keen insight into human nature are taken into account, they surpass many so-called professors of metaphysics.

But the banker of the David Harum type is passing, and twentieth century conditions are not favorable to the production of many such prodigies. David's moral courage and genuine antipathy to frauds and shams are commendable traits, but his buffoonery and horse-swapping proclivities and coarse jokes are not to his credit. His rugged honesty, however, and his helping hand to the down-trodden and oppressed cover a multitude of sins.

A Friend to His Bank.

When a banker is not a better friend to his own bank than to any other business institution on earth, his resignation should be handed in and will be, if he is an honest man.

Qualities That Make Up the Fully-Equipped Banker.

The qualities that go to make up the rounded banker are a part of his being, and come by growth and development in the field of action. They cannot be assumed or put on and taken off like a garment.

The successful banker is a freeman, is untrammelled and holds all people at a proper distance. He has but few "ifs" and "buts" in his vocabulary,

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and has the back-bone to say no when it is necessary; makes few promises and fulfills to the letter every one made.

Indulgence in the frivolities of the day is not characteristic of the progressive banker. He has not the time nor the disposition to engage in wine-suppers, horse-racing, card parties and kindred amusements. Neither does he deal in futures nor participate in any other species of gambling. There may be successful men who do many of the things I have placed on the prohibited list, but the great bankers of the past and present have not been, and are not now, inclined that way. The custodians of the people's money must not only refrain from actual engagement in such practices, but must not cultivate a desire for such things.

The master of men and of finance must not weaken or yield to adverse influences, but must at all times be master of self and of the situation. And if the evil day comes, must still maintain his serenity of mind and steadfastness of purpose and be able to do the right thing at the right time. His latent powers must come into action and expand to meet the exigency.

But right at this point is the parting of the ways between the successful man and the failure. The one presses forward with all the energy of his soul, and rises in his might and overcomes the issues. The other weakens, falters and fails.

Each officer and clerk should know that his individual walk, his conduct in the bank and on the outside, his words, his deeds, his all, contribute and conspire to the making up of the bank's reputation and character.

Every-day Banking Law.

The bank is liable for damages if a customer's check is protested when he had funds in bank sufficient to pay same, but on account of error in posting or otherwise the bank's force had placed deposit to wrong account.

The bank is not liable for loss in paying raised checks where care was not exercised in drawing the check. Proper care is not used where checks are written with lead pencil.

The bank is liable for damage when it allows a note to be protested before maturity.

In finding date of maturity of a note drawn days after date, the actual days must be counted, and when drawn months after date, the time must be reckoned by the month.

Written words in the body of notes and checks prevail over written figures in margin.

Joint notes should read "we or either of us promise to pay," or "we jointly and severally promise to pay," etc.

Transferring or offering to transfer forged paper knowing it to be forged is a felony.

After maturity, all notes bear interest. Where a bill, payable after sight, is accepted by the drawee, its maturity must be reckoned from the date of acceptance, noted on the bill, and not from the date of the bill itself.

A check must be presented within a reasonable time after its issue or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay.

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Latest and Best Way of Doing Things.

The up-to-date banker is ever on the alert for improved methods. Labor and time-saving devices having merit soon find places in the progressive bank. Conservatism is one of the cardinal tenets of the profession, but there is no good reason why progress and conservatism should not go together.

With our present facilities for obtaining the best things the world has to offer, the bank that fails to keep step with the procession in point of modern conveniences will be lost in the fog.

Banking Practices Relating to Money, Negotiable Paper and General Dealings.

This comprehensive heading covers the banker's stock in trade, and would be an excellent text for a volume. But the average banker is not voluminous. The demands upon his time are many and inexorable. He is forced to concentrate. *Multum in parvo* is his motto.

Notes and Bills.

The vital part of a bank is its notes and bills, and this department demands and must have the most vigilant and constant care. Let it be taken for granted that every piece of paper in the bank has been carefully passed on by a trained and efficient discount committee, and such investigations made at the time of acquiring as were deemed necessary, yet as an additional precaution the bank with which I am connected has adopted the plan, even after notes have found lodgement in note cases, of sending out what we call verification notices. These notices are sent from time to time at the discretion of the Cashier, and it is probable that he will not think it worth while to send them on five per cent. of the paper handled. His good judgment must guide him here as elsewhere.

Verification Notice.

Mr. John Doe, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: We have received in regular course of business the paper listed below on which your name appears as indicated, and we would respectfully ask that you compare with your records, and if there is any disagreement in amounts, dates of maturity or otherwise, kindly advise us at once.

Date.	*Maker or drawer.*	*Payee or acceptor.*	*Maturity.*	*Amt.*
Sept. 6, '01............	John Doe	Sam'l Smith	Mar. 6, '02	$1,000
Sept. 20, '01...........	Wm. Lewis	John Doe	Apr. 4, '02	3,715

Very respectfully yours,

James Buchanan, *Cashier.*

Besides the bills receivable register, which must give a complete description of every item discounted, and the liability ledger, showing at a glance each customer's indebtedness, there are some minor points brought out in the illustration of John Rider's note (page 356), which are valuable aids to the Cashier and discount committee in determining what kind of treatment each individual maturing obligation should have. As will be noticed, the note is past due. The letter "B" on margin at upper left-hand corner indicates two renewals. If the letter "A" were there one renewal would be indicated, and "C" would show that paper had been renewed three times, and so on.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the importance of keeping track of the time notes have been running in bank, and the length of time can be pretty accurately approximated when the number of renewals is known. When ab-

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$ 100 00 Cashville Tenn. June 5, 1901

Ninety days after date, we, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Cashville

One Hundred DOLLARS,

Value received, at the First National Bank of Cashville Tenn., with attorney's fee of ten per cent. in event of collection by law.

John Rider
John Rider Sr
''

No. 1714

Due Sept 3.

solute accuracy is needed, any item can be traced back through the records. But this cannot always be done at the time such information is wanted, and if it could be, much labor would be involved. The two small straight marks (") at lower right hand corner under the name of John Rider, Sr., indicate that two notices have been mailed. When a third notice is sent an additional mark is made.

Precautions to be Observed in Handling Money.

When a bank teller persists in carrying on conversations with customers on general matters while receiving or paying out money, he is ready for other work.

All funds and checks received by express or registered mail should be opened and checked off in the presence of two members of the bank's force. This is important.

General Dealings.

In the matter of general dealings arbitrary rules cannot be framed that will fit every case. The bank is a little world of its own and the inhabitants thereof must know their ground and be able to take care of the institution's interests, as cases arise. They must know what to do—and then do it.

There is much in knowing how to do things, but there is more in the ability to enforce and carry out what is known.

Points to be Observed to Safeguard the Bank's Interests.

Look out for forgeries, counterfeits, raised checks and suspicious characters, *and keep on looking out.*

If there is paper in the bank not collectible it must be charged off. It will not do to carry dead weight of any kind—neither in the shape of bills receivable, trifling clerks and officers nor otherwise.

When an item becomes worth less than one hundred cents in the dollar, it must be charged off. The records of the bank and the minute-book as well must show why such amounts were charged off, and later, if paid. The fact must be shown in the minutes at a regular meeting. This is much better than carrying a judgment account. It is not always practicable to avoid judgments, however.

There must be no appearance of littleness nor sharp practices in the bank's business. Everything should be open and above board.

Firmly but kindly refuse all demands or requests which you cannot feel safe in granting. Let prudence mark your every action.

Among the first things to learn is self-reliance. Props and supports cannot be depended upon. They only serve to make and keep one a helpless dwarf.

Date letters, checks, drafts, receipts, etc., on the day written. This rule to be invariable, for obvious reasons.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings."

James Buchanan.

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

STOLEN PROMISSORY NOTE—RIGHT TO RECOVER ON.

Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, December 10, 1901.

SALLEY vs. TERRILL.

A negotiable security, stolen from the maker before it has become effective as an obligation by actual or constructive delivery, cannot be enforced by any subsequent holder, even though he acquired it in good faith and for value.*

STROUT, *J.:* This is an action to recover the contents of an order drawn by Charles E. Hurd upon the defendant, payable to the order of Harry Carter and by him indorsed to plaintiff. Plaintiff presented it to defendant for acceptance, which was refused. Defendant was engaged in a lumbering operation, and Hurd was in his employ. Among his duties was that of keeping the time of the men, and when one was discharged to draw an order on defendant for the amount due. Blank orders were furnished by defendant to Hurd for this purpose.

Plaintiff claims to hold defendant upon the ground that, as Hurd was the agent of defendant, authorized to draw orders of this kind, his signature was in law and effect the signature of defendant, and, thus being an order upon himself, it operated as an accepted order, or as a promissory note. That such would be its legal effect is conceded by counsel. (Bank vs. Joy, 41 Me. 568; Rev. St. c, 1, § 6, par. 21.)

Hurd testified, and his testimony is uncontradicted, that "he wrote the order simply as a matter of practice;" that he left it on his table at the camp "among some papers and other stuff;" that he was called away a few moments, and on his return he "took all the papers and everything, and burnt them up," and supposed the order was thus burned, but later, remembering the order, he asked Carter, who had been near when the order was written, if he had seen it while he was absent, and he said he had not; that the order did not represent the amount due Carter, and was not delivered nor intended to be delivered to Carter by Hurd, or by his authority. The inference is plain that the possession of the order by Carter was obtained wrongfully and by theft.

The order was drawn and dated November 14, 1898, and was purchased

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*** This rule has probably been changed in those States which have adopted the Negotiable Instruments Law. That statute provides that "where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him is conclusively presumed."**

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by plaintiff December 17, 1898. Ordinarily, such lapse of time before presentation of a demand order would be sufficient to show that it was dishonored when plaintiff received it; but as it purported to be given to an operative in the forest, who might not be able to present it earlier, if there was evidence upon the point, the delay might not be regarded as unreasonable.

Waiving this point, the question recurs whether a negotiable paper, drawn and signed, but not delivered nor intended to be delivered to the payee, the possession of which is obtained by the payee by theft, can create a liability of the maker or drawer to a *bona fide* holder for value without notice. It is familiar law that one in possession of chattels by theft can convey no title to an innocent purchaser, but coin and bank bills are excepted from the rule. As to those, even if feloniously obtained, the holder can convey a good title to an innocent purchaser.

To favor commerce, the law makes an exception also as to negotiable paper, and permits the *bona fide* indorsee without notice to acquire title from a person who had none in himself. Where by fraud and without negligence one is induced to sign a promissory note under the representation and belief that it is a paper of another character, and delivers it to the payee, the innocent indorsee before maturity may recover of the maker. From the many cases supporting this doctrine that might be cited we refer only to Nutter vs. Stover, 48 Me. 166; Kellogg vs. Curtis, 65 Me. 59. So, when the maker of negotiable paper deposits it with a third party, to be delivered on a certain contingency, or for a specific purpose not apparent upon the paper, and such third party violates the trust, and wrongfully makes delivery, the *bona fide* indorsee before maturity, and without notice, may recover from the maker. But in all these cases the instrument was either delivered to the payee by the maker or by his agent, and came into his possession as a complete and executed contract.

In the case before us, where the order had never been delivered, and therefore had no legal inception or existence as an order, the question is whether there is any liability upon it to an innocent indorsee for value. As is said in Burson vs. Huntington (21 Mich. 415, 4 Am. Rep. 497): "The wrongful act of a thief or a trespasser may deprive the holder of his property in a note which has once become a note or property by delivery, and may transfer the title to an innocent purchaser for value. But a note in the hands of a maker before delivery is not property, nor the subject of ownership, as such. It is in law but a blank piece of paper. Can the theft or wrongful seizure of this paper create a valid contract on the part of the maker against his will where none existed before? There is no principle of the law of contracts upon which this can be done, unless the facts of the case are such that in justice and fairness, as between the maker and the innocent holder, the maker ought to be estopped to deny the making and delivery of the note." In that case the parties had partially agreed upon the sale by the payee of the note to the maker of certain territory under a patent right, for which a note was to be given with a surety. The note was made and signed in the maker's house in the presence of his sister. It was laid upon the table, the maker telling the payee not to touch it till he came back; and while he was gone the payee took the note, against the objection of the sister, and went off with it, without giving a deed of the territory or anything else for it, and negotiated it to plaintiff, before maturity, for value. It was held that plaintiff could

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not recover. In District of Columbia vs. Cornell (130 U. S. 655, 9 Sup. Ct. 694, 32 L. Ed. 1041), negotiable certificates issued by the board of public works of the District had been redeemed and cancelled by the proper officer by stamping in ink across the face words stating such cancellation. They were afterwards stolen by a clerk, who had no duty or authority connected with their redemption or care, the marks of cancellation effaced by detersive soap and by pasting coupons over them, and then put in circulation. They were held invalid in the hands of an innocent holder. To the same effect are Cline vs. Guthrie (42 Ind. 227); Hall vs. Wilson (16 Barb. 548); Branch vs. Commissioners (80 Va. 427); Baxendale vs. Bennett (3 L. R. Q. B. 525). In the last case it is said that where the maker or acceptor has been held liable "he has voluntarily parted with the instrument; it has not been got from him by the commission of a crime. This undoubtedly is a distinction, and a real distinction. The defendant here has not voluntarily put into any one's hands the means or part of the means for committing a crime." That there must be delivery of the paper, either actually or constructively, is clear. Until then it has no existence as a contract. (Bank vs. Strang, 72 Ill. 559.)

Cases may be found apparently sustaining an opposite view, but an examination of them will show that peculiar facts existed, on which the decisions were based, and which do not appear here. Of such is Worcester County Bank vs. Dorchester and Milton Bank, 10 Cush. 490. There a bank bill, intended for circulation as money, and in a complete state of preparation for issue, had been stolen from the bank and the innocent holder was allowed to recover. But in the opinion it is suggested, though not decided, that a bank bill is not governed by the same rule as ordinary negotiable securities. Cooke vs. U. S. (91 U. S. 389, 23 L. Ed. 237), cited as an opposing authority, rests upon peculiar facts, unlike those presented here. Of this case, however, that court in a later case—District of Columbia vs. Cornell, *supra*—said, "We are not prepared to extend the scope of that decision."

We think that the weight of authority and the sounder reason is that a negotiable security stolen from the maker before it has become effective as an obligation by actual or constructive delivery cannot be enforced by any subsequent innocent holder.

It is urged that the case falls within the principle that, when one of two innocent persons must suffer by the act of a third, he who has enabled such third person to occasion the loss must sustain it. This maxim is mainly confined to cases where the party who is made to suffer the loss has reposed a confidence in the third person whose act has occasioned the loss, or in some other intermediate person whose act or negligence has enabled such third person to occasion the loss. It applies where the drawer or maker has intrusted the paper to a third person to be delivered in a certain event, not apparent on the paper, and it is wrongly delivered, or is sent by mail, and gets into wrong hands, as the party intended to deliver to some one, and selected his own mode of conveyance; or when the maker has himself been deceived by fraudulent acts or representations of the payee or others, and thereby induced to deliver or part with the note or indorsement, and the same is fraudulently obtained from him. And there may be such gross carelessness or recklessness of the maker in allowing an undelivered note to get into circulation as will justly estop him from setting up non-delivery,—as if he were knowingly to throw it into the street, or otherwise leave it accessible

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to the public, with no person present to guard against its abstraction under circumstances where he might reasonably apprehend that it would be taken. Upon this principle Ingham vs. Primrose, 7 C. B. (N. S.) 82, was decided, where the acceptor tore the bill into halves (with the intention of cancelling it), and threw it into the street, and the drawer picked them up in his presence, and afterwards pasted the two pieces together and put them into circulation.

The case before us does not show negligence of this character. The order was drawn at the table of Hurd, and momentarily left there with other papers of his, to which no one had right of access, and from whence it could only be abstracted by a criminal act, which he could not reasonably anticipate.

Judgment for defendant.

BOND OF BANK OFFICER—DISCHARGE OF SURETY—FAILURE OF BANK TO NOTIFY SURETY OF OFFICER'S SPECULATIONS.

Supreme Court of the United States, January 6, 1902.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA vs. MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

Where the bond of a bank officer provides that the bank on becoming aware that the officer is speculating, shall at once notify the surety, a failure on the part of the bank to do so will release the surety from liability on the bond.

This was a bill in equity brought by the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company for the use of J. J. Pryor, assignee, against the Guarantee Company of North America, for an accounting and for a decree for the amount alleged to be due complainant on two bonds executed by the guarantee company to the bank, one insuring the latter corporation against such pecuniary loss as it might sustain by reason of the fraudulent acts of John Schardt, as teller and collector, and the other insuring the same corporation against pecuniary loss by reason of fraudulent acts committed by him in his office of Cashier.

One of the provisions in the bond was:

"That the employer shall at once notify the company on his becoming aware of the said employee being engaged in speculation or gambling, or indulging in any disreputable or unlawful habits or pursuits."

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller (omitting part of the opinion): The evidence showed that in the summer or fall of 1892 the Cashier of the bank was told that the teller was part owner in a concern engaged in speculative business; he at once informed the President of the bank, and also called Schardt's attention to the matter, who admitted that he had once been engaged in such a concern, but said he had sold out, and also that he had speculated to some extent, but had ceased to do so. The Cashier further testified that he afterwards received an anonymous letter that Schardt was speculating, and showed it to the President; that he spoke to Schardt about it; that the latter said he thought he knew the author, and asked for the letter, that he might bring the party before the Cashier and make him acknowledge that it was false. The letter was given him, but nothing came of it, although he was asked about it more than once. This conversation was reported to the President. A leading director and a member of the finance committee was shown by another director an anonymous letter to him, to the same effect, which

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was reported to the President. The letter stated that Schardt was in partnership in a bucket shop. Schardt said it was a lie, and brought his partners before the President and the two directors, and they said that they had opened a brokerage association with Schardt, but that Schardt had sold out. This director subsequently heard again that Schardt was speculating and went to Schardt's house and interviewed him, and he said he did not own any stocks at all; he had sold everything he had. He heard this again shortly after the Cashier's bond was given, and Schardt again denied it. Complainant did not put the President of the bank on the stand.

In these circumstances was it the duty of the bank to notify the company of what it had heard?

In American Surety Co. vs. Pauly (170 U. S. 133, 144, 42 L. ed. 977, 982, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 552, 556), which was an action against the maker of a bond given to insure a bank against loss arising from acts of fraud or dishonesty on the part of its Cashier, the applicable rule was thus laid down:

"If, looking at all its provisions, the bond is fairly and reasonably susceptible of two constructions one favorable to the bank and the other favorable to the surety company, the former, if consistent with the objects for which the bond was given, must be adopted; and this for the reason that the instrument which the court is invited to interpret was drawn by the attorneys, officers, or agents of the surety company. This is a well-established rule in the law of insurance. * * * As said by Lord St. Leonards in Anderson vs. Fitzgerald (4 H. L. Cas. 484, 507) 'it [a life policy] is, of course, prepared by the company, and if, therefore, there should be any ambiguity in it, must be taken according to law, most strongly against the person who prepared it.' There is no sound reason why this rule should not be applied in the present case. The object of the bond in suit was to indemnify or insure the bank against loss arising from any act of fraud or dishonesty on the part of O'Brien in connection with his duties as Cashier, or with the duties to which in the employer's service he might be subsequently appointed. That object should not be defeated by any narrow interpretation of its provisions, nor by adopting a construction favorable to the company, if there be another construction equally admissible under the terms of the instrument executed for the protection of the bank."

But this rule cannot be availed of to refine away terms of a contract expressed with sufficient clearness to convey the plain meaning of the parties, and embodying requirements compliance with which is made the condition to liability thereon.

Whatever the common-law duty on the part of the employer to notify the guarantor of the fraud or dishonesty of the employee whose fidelity is guaranteed, the parties to this contract undertook to declare the duty of the bank to the company in certain specified particulars. It required that the employee should not have been guilty of previous default or dereliction within the knowledge of the employer. It provided for notification of any act of the employee which might involve a loss without unreasonable delay after the occurrence of the act came to the knowledge of the employer. And it required immediate notification on the employer becoming aware of the employee being engaged in speculation or gambling. The words "becoming aware" were manifestly used as expressive of a different meaning from having "knowledge."

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In Pauly's Case, where the bond required that the company should be notified in writing "of any act on the part of the employee which may involve a loss for which the company is responsible hereunder, as soon as practicable after the occurrence of such act may have come to the knowledge of the employer," it was ruled that it had been properly held "that the surety company did not intend to require written notice of any act upon the part of the Cashier that might involve loss, unless the bank had knowledge, not simply suspicion, of the existence of such facts as would justify a careful and prudent man in charging another with fraud or dishonesty."

But the bond before us not only contained that clause, but the clause under consideration, which was a different and additional clause intended to secure the safety of prevention through timely warning.

It seems to us that the obvious meaning of "becoming aware," as used in this bond, is "to be informed of," or "to be apprised of," or "to be put on one's guard in respect to," and that no other meaning is equally admissible under the terms of the instrument. These are the definitions of the lexicographers, distinctly deducible from the derivation of the word "aware," and that is the sense in which they are here employed. It is used in the same sense in the Cashier's certificate on the renewals of the teller's bond.

To be aware is not the same as to have knowledge. The bond itself distinguishes between the two phrases, and uses them as not synonymous with each other. And, in view of the plain object of the clause, we cannot regard the words as equivalent to "becoming satisfied," though perhaps they may be to "having reason to believe." Even then these facts would have demanded investigation or notification, for we think the bank cannot be heard to say it did not have reason to believe that Schardt was speculating when it took his professions of repentance as sufficient assurance that he had ceased speculating, and turned its back on any independent inquiry or investigation. Our understanding of the provision is that what the company stipulated for was prompt notification of information by the bank in regard to speculation or gambling on the part of the employee. It was entitled to exercise its own judgment on that information, and had not agreed to rely on the bank's belief in that regard. It had the right to investigate for itself, whether the bank did so or not. Notification of the existence of reason for inquiry was exactly what the clause was intended to secure. The bank neither investigated nor gave the company notice of the information it had, and substituted its own judgment as to the value of that information for that of the company. In our view this conduct on its part amounted to a breach of the stipulation.

The Circuit Judge in his opinion said: "The language of the bond is that the employer shall report 'on his becoming aware of the employee being engaged in speculation.' Without now stopping to consider at length the meaning of the terms here used, I am of the opinion that, in the absence of fraud or bad faith, the failure to disclose the result of the inquiry made in this instance did not invalidate the bond as to the surety. Certainly speculation in a reasonable and substantial sense is meant, such in length of time or magnitude as would make it serious. This, when brought to the attention of the bank officials, was a past event and apparently in itself unimportant. The bank was under no duty by the contract or independently of it to actively institute or prosecute inquiries about Schardt, or to run down loose rumors or anonymous letters." (68 Fed. 459, 465.)

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The circuit court of appeals said: "There is not the least evidence of any bad faith on the part of any of these officers of the bank, including Sykes, the old Cashier, in not making a disclosure of what was known, but only of bad judgment in not being more considerably affected by their information." (26 C. C. A. 161, 47 U. S. App. 115, 80 Fed. 781.)

These quotations show that the circuit court of appeals and the circuit court concurred in the opinion that if the President and directors had such confidence in Schardt that they did not feel called upon to make any investigation in view of the information that they had received, or to notify the company of that information, and were not guilty of intentional bad faith, then the bank could not be held to have violated the stipulations of the bond on its part.

As will have been seen, we are unable to accept this conclusion. The company's defense did not rest on the duty of diligence growing out of the relation of the parties, but on the breach of one of the stipulations entered into between them. The question was not merely whether the conduct of the bank was contrary to the nature of the contract, but whether it was not contrary to its terms. Engagement in speculation or gambling was what the company sought to guard against, because experience had admonished it of the probability that speculation or gambling would lead to acts involving loss of which it would be responsible. Bad faith, in view of the courts below, would not exist if the bank had such confidence in Schardt's integrity that it accepted his bare statement that he was not speculating as overcoming the weight of his admission that he had been. How anything but such a denial could be expected it is not easy to see, nor how careful and prudent men could have been justified in omitting independent inquiry.

The truth is that, in spite of strict supervision and the pursuit of the best systems of keeping accounts, there is always a risk of defalcation. The prevention of defaults or their detection at the earliest possible moment are of even more vital importance to financial institutions than to the guarantors of the fidelity of their employees. The provisions intended to protect the company in this case were not in themselves unreasonable, and, so far as they operated to compel the bank to exercise due supervision and examination and due vigilance, were consistent with sound public policy. We think it was the duty of this bank to have made prompt investigation, or, at all events, to have notified the company at once of the information that it had; and we decline to hold that the bank's misplaced confidence in Schardt affords sufficient ground for enforcing the liability of the surety company on the theory of good faith.

Our conclusion is that the failure of the bank in the particulars adverted to defeats a recovery on the teller's bond for defalcation after information of Schardt being engaged in speculation was received.

It also results that there can be no recovery at all on theCashier's bond. If the bank had observed the stipulation in the teller's bond to which we have referred, it is obvious that there would have been no Cashier's bond, and the question would not have arisen. But this it did not do, and the bond was given. The bond provided that the company covenanted with the bank in reliance on the statement and declaration of the President on behalf of the bank, and on the bank's strict observance of the contract; that any misstatement of a material fact in the declaration should invalidate the bond;

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that the bank should use "all due and customary diligence in the supervision of said employee for the prevention of default;" "that any written answers or statements made by or on behalf of said employer, in regard to or in connection with the conduct, duties, accounts, or methods of supervision of the said employee, delivered to the company, either prior to the issue of this bond or to any renewal thereof, or at any time during its currency, shall be held to be a warranty thereof, and form a basis of this guarantee, or of its continuance."

Two of the questions and answers in the declaration were as follows:

Q. Have you known or heard anything unfavorable as to his habits or associations, past or present?—*A.* No.

Q. Or of any matters concerning him about which you deem it advisable for the company to make inquiry?—*A.* No.

In Pauly's Case the President and the Cashier were confederates in the dishonesty of the Cashier, for the purpose of defrauding the bank; and also it was held no part of the duties of the President under the circumstances there disclosed to certify to the integrity of the Cashier as he did. In this case the dishonesty was that of the Cashier alone; the statements were required to be and were made on behalf of the bank, and the President acted for the bank in so doing; and the bonds were procured by the bank, and the bank paid the premiums. There can be no doubt that the bank was responsible for the representations of its Cashier in the one instance and its President in the other in procuring these contracts of indemnity. The representations made in the declaration on which the Cashier's bond was issued were clearly misrepresentations. The teller's bond required notification if the bank were informed of speculation on Schardt's part. The President had heard of such speculation, and knew that speculating was something unfavorable as to Schardt's habits; and the President of course knew that the matters concerning him, of which he had heard, were such as it was advisable for the company to make inquiry about. True, the second question was if he had heard of matters about which he deemed it advisable for the company to inquire, and the word "deem" might be said to give a considerable discretion, but it was not a discretion to be abused. That the company would consider it advisable to make inquiry is too plain for argument. The whole tenor of the bond renders any other conclusion impossible.

We cannot regard the representations of the President as consistent with good faith, and he was not even called as a witness by the bank to explain his conduct, if he could have done so.

The decrees of both courts are reversed, and the cause remanded to the circuit court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

DEPOSIT OF TRUST FUNDS—PAYMENT OF TRUSTEE'S CHECKS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, January 6, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY *vs.* REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Where money is deposited in bank in the name of one person "as attorney for" another, the bank may properly pay out the funds on the checks of the attorney, unless it has notice from the beneficiary not to do so.

The judgment in this case was affirmed on the opinion of the court below, which was as follows:

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McClurg, *J.*: The defendants in this case were doing a banking business, receiving deposits subject to check. Frank J. Fertig opened an account in the bank in the name of "Frank J. Fertig, Attorney for Anna Baumann." He checked against this account, signing the checks as the account was opened. The bank paid the checks, and the money in the account was thus paid out. After the death of Mrs. Baumann her administrator sued the bank, averring that the account as opened showed the money to be that of Mrs. Baumann, and that the bank had no legal right to pay it out on the checks of Fertig, attorney. The account did show that the money belonged to Mrs. Baumann. (Burger vs. Burger, 135 Pa. 499.)

It does not, however, follow that she alone had the right to check against it. The relation between a bank and its customer is that of debtor and creditor, but still it is not the ordinary simple case of one party owing another money. As is said in Patterson vs. Bank (130 Pa. 419): "A bank is an institution of a *quasi* public character, and when a bank, without legal cause, refuses to honor a check drawn upon it by a depositor, something more than a mere breach of contract is involved, and it is liable to the depositor for substantial damages. The agreement of the bank is to repay the deposits to the person who makes the deposit, or upon checks drawn by him. The bank can not set up an adverse title to defeat the claim of its own depositor." (Bank vs. Mason, 95 Pa. 117.)

When the law holds the bank to so strict a responsibility, it must, of course, adopt strict and certain rules by which the bank will know who is the "depositor." "A bank account, even when it is a trust fund, and designated as such by being kept in the name of the depositor as trustee, differs from other funds which are permanently invested in the name of trustees, for the sake of being held as such; for a bank account is made to be checked against, and represents a series of current transactions. The contract between the bank and the depositor is that the former will pay according to the checks of the latter, and when drawn in proper form the bank is bound to presume that the trustee is in the course of lawfully performing his duty, and to honor them accordingly." (Central Nat. Bank vs. Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co., 104 U. S. 54.)

It follows from this rule that in the present case Fertig was the depositor, and the bank, in the absence of notice of intended misappropriation, was bound to pay his checks, and hence will be protected in paying them. The designation of the party for whom the depositor is acting has its uses, as in case of an execution attachment, or an attempt by the bank to appropriate the money to the payment of an individual debt of the depositor. (See Bank vs. Mason, and Central Nat. Bank vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., *supra.*)

But, say plaintiff's counsel, under Kerr vs. Bank (158 Pa. 305), Mrs. Baumann was the depositor. We do not so understand the Kerr case. In that case the deposit was in the name of William Kerr, with the memorandum added, "by Varner Kerr." This indicated that William Kerr was both depositor and owner. In the present case the deposit is in the name of "Frank J. Fertig, Attorney for Anna Baumann." This indicates that, whilst Mrs. Baumann is the owner, Fertig is the depositor. Nor can it be said that, inasmuch as in each case a party not the owner actually opened the account, this is a distinction without a difference, or that there is nothing in it to put the

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actual owner of the money on his guard. When one party intrusts another with money to be deposited in bank, we must assume that he will require the return of the pass book, showing the form of the deposit. In the Kerr case an examination of the pass book would have shown that the owner was the depositor, and that he alone had the right to check upon the deposit. In the case in hand an examination of this book would have shown that Fertig was the depositor, and, if the owner did not wish to trust him, it was her duty to have the form of the deposit changed, or at least to notify the bank not to pay Fertig's checks. A mere notice would have been effective, because the money was by the deposit identified as the money of plaintiff intestate. No notice was given that there was danger of misappropriation, nor does it even appear that there was any misappropriation.

RIGHT OF STOCKHOLDER IN NATIONAL BANK TO INSPECT BOOKS OF THE BANK—JURISDICTION OF STATE COURT TO ISSUE WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

Court of Appeals of New York, February 18, 1902.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF GEORGE F. TUTTLE, *et al.* FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO ISSUE VS. THE IRON NATIONAL BANK OF PLATTSBURG.

The stockholders of a National bank in process of liquidation may in a proper case by writ of mandamus require the officers and directors to exhibit to them the books, papers and assets of the bank, and permit them to examine the same.

Such a writ may be issued by a State court.

PER CURIAM: This was an application by certain stockholders of the Iron National Bank of Plattsburg for the issuance of a writ of mandamus, directed to the said bank and to its board of directors and its officers, requiring them to exhibit to the petitioners the books, papers and assets of the bank, and to permit them to examine and to take extracts therefrom.

The application was opposed, and, after a hearing, the court at special term ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue, requiring the President and Cashier of the bank in question to forthwith give a certified statement, showing the following facts, viz: "1. A description of all real estate owned or held by the Iron National Bank of Plattsburg, giving the location and a description of the title by which the said bank holds the same, with the place of record, etc. 2. A copy of all notes charged to the profit and loss account of said bank within three years last past. 3. A description of all other bonds owned and held by said bank. The above information to be furnished as herein required within five days after service of said mandamus."

Unless there be a question of the power of the court to grant the application, its discretion appears to have been lawfully exercised and will not be reviewed in this court. While the allegations in the petition, which bore upon the conduct, motives and management of the directors and officers of the bank, were denied in the answer made to the application, in full and express terms, certain of the allegations, with respect to the situation of the affairs of the bank and to the lack of definite knowledge concerning some material facts, were not put in issue. The charter of the bank had expired by limitation, and its affairs had been in the course of liquidation. Information as to the condition of the bank's assets and at the liquidation proceedings was refused, when requested by the petitioners, and they had no knowledge as to what had been done or was being done with the assets and property of the

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corporation. The facts not in dispute were sufficient to justify the court in ordering the officers in charge of the bank's affairs to furnish information as to the description of the bank's assets to the extent set forth in its order. Such information was only what the stockholders were entitled to have in the situation of affairs. It could in nowise prejudice the liquidation of the bank, and its officers should not have refused to the stockholders the statements which they naturally desired and which, upon equitable principles, they were entitled to have concerning their distributory interests in the corporate properties.

With respect to the question of power, it might be sufficient to observe that no objection was made to the application upon that ground so far as the record discloses. Assuming, however, that the question is one that may be now raised, we think the jurisdiction of the court to have been ample for the purposes for which it was exercised. Under the National Banking Act (Sec. 4) National banking associations are "to 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 States." It has been held by this court, with respect to the question of jurisdiction over actions against National banks, that it has not been taken away from the courts of this State (Robinson vs. National Bank of Newberne, 81 N. Y., 385; Cooke vs. State National Bank of Boston (52 *ib.* 96–106.)

The principle upon which a stockholder is allowed access to the books of a corporation is as applicable to the case of a banking corporation as it is to any other kind of corporation. It is his common law right, and, unless restricted by law or by the charter, the exercise of that right will not be denied him, at a proper time and place, when the circumstances are such as seem to the court to make that right available. (Matter of Steinway, 159 N. Y. 250; Cockburn vs. Union Bank of Louisiana, 13 La. Ann. 289.)

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANK—SUIT BY STOCKHOLDER—JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Supreme Court of Ohio, Dec. 3, 1901.

ZINN VS. BAXTER.

Where the directors of a National bank have violated the provisions of the National Banking Act, to the damage of the bank and its shareholders, and the bank fails upon request to bring an action against such directors for the recovery of such damages, an action may be maintained for that purpose by a shareholder.

Such action must be brought by such shareholder on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, the bank must be made a party, the judgment must be in its favor, and the proceeds of such judgment will inure to the common benefit of all the shareholders alike.

Such action may be brought in a State court.

In such case a shareholder cannot maintain such action for his benefit alone while the bank is a going concern and has not been dissolved by proper action by the Comptroller of the Currency in a Federal court.

One who has been a shareholder in a National bank, but has parted with his stock, cannot maintain such action against the directors before the dissolution of the bank by proper proceedings in a Federal court.

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BURKET, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): It seems clear that the acts of omission and commission charged in the petition were in violation of the provisions of the National Banking Act, and sufficient to impose a liability upon such directors as participated therein or assented thereto, and that the plaintiff suffered loss by reason of such acts.

Whatever may be the case after a National bank has been adjudged dissolved by a Federal court, and gone into the hands of a Receiver, or after such Receiver has been discharged, it seems too clear for controversy that before such dissolution, and while the bank is open and carrying on its usual business, the loss caused by the wrongful acts of its directors is an asset of the bank, and that the bank may recover from such directors all damages which it may have sustained in consequence of such wrongful acts. Said section 5239 provides that, where the provisions of the act are knowingly violated by the directors, 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. As the directors are to be held liable for the damages which the association the bank, has sustained, it follows that they are liable to the bank for such damages, and that the damages are therefore an asset of the bank, and may be recovered by it in an action for that purpose; and if the bank brings its action, and recovers the damages, such damages inure to the benefit of all the stockholders by an increase in the value of their respective shares or the payment of increased dividends; and in such case the shareholders would have no right of action against the directors, for the reason that, while they may have been damnified in the first instance, such damages have been paid to their benefit, and they have no right to be compensated twice for the same injury; and the directors cannot be compelled to pay twice for the same wrong. In case the bank fails to bring an action against the directors for damages by it sustained, then, by the law of civil procedure, one or more of the shareholders may bring an action against the delinquent directors in behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, making the bank a party defendant. The action must be in behalf of all the shareholders, and not, as in this petition, in behalf of such shareholders as wish to become parties to the action. In such action the shareholder who sues cannot recover a separate judgment for himself for the damages he has individually sustained, but the judgment must be in favor of the bank for the full amount of damages sustained by all the shareholders combined; and the judgment when collected, must go to the bank, and inure to the equal benefit of all the shareholders, the same as if the action had been brought by the bank. (Smith vs. Hurd, 12 Metc. 371, 46 Am. Dec. 690; Allen vs. Curtis, 26 Conn. 456; Wallace vs. Bank, 89 Tenn. 630, 15 S. W. 448, 24 Am. St. Rep. 625; Thomp. Corp. §§ 4479, 7441, *et seq.*; Beach, Corp. § 587 *et seq.*; Mor. Corp. § 227 *et seq.*; Ang. and A. Corp. § 312; Smith vs. Poor, 40 Me. 415, 63 Am. Dec. 672; Craig vs. Gregg, 83 Pa. 19; Hodgson vs. Railroad Co. 46 Minn. 454, 49 N. W. 197; Southwest Natural Gas Co. vs. Fayette Fuel Gas Co., 145 Pa. 13, 23 Atl. 224; Pom. Eq. Jur. § 1095; Brewer vs. Boston Theater, 104 Mass. 378; Hersey vs. Veazie, 24 Me. 9, 41 Am. Dec. 364; Robinson vs. Smith, 3 Paige, 222, 24 Am. Dec. 212; Peabody vs. Flint, 6 Allen, 52; Greaves vs. Gouge, 69 N. Y. 154; Hawes vs. City of Oakland, 104 U. S. 450, 26 L. Ed. 827; Miller vs. Murray, 17 Colo. 408, 30 Pac. 46; Byers vs. Rollins, 13 Colo. 22, 21 Pac. 894.)

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The above authorities are clearly to the effect that, while the bank is a going concern, and has not been dissolved, the action of a shareholder against the directors for damages for wrongful acts can be maintained only for the common benefit of himself and all the other shareholders, and that a single shareholder cannot maintain an action against such directors for his individual share of the common damages suffered by all the shareholders in consequence of the wrongful acts of the directors. And on principle the same rule must prevail when the action is brought, as this one was, under said section 5239. Whether a shareholder can maintain such action for his individual benefit after the dissolution of the association, need not now be decided, as the question is not involved in this case. As the action by a shareholder against the directors for damages before dissolution of the bank must be for the common benefit of all the shareholders, and as the judgment must be in favor of the bank for their common benefit, it follows that such action can be maintained only by a shareholder while he still owns his shares, because after he has parted with his shares he has no longer any interest in the proceeds to be derived from the litigation, as such proceeds must go to the bank for the common benefit of the then shareholders.

Counsel for plaintiff concede that, if the wrongful acts of the directors occurred before a particular shareholder obtained his shares, such shareholder cannot maintain an action against the directors for damages resulting from such acts; but they claim that a shareholder who has parted with his stock may maintain an action against the directors for damages arising from their wrongful acts while he was the owner and holder of his stock, and they cite a New York case to sustain their contention. The statute of New York under consideration in that case is different from said section 5239, in this: that it gives no right of action to the bank, but only "to the creditors and stockholders, respectively, of the corporation of which he shall be a director, to the full extent of any loss they may respectively sustain from such violation." This New York statute clearly gives a right of action against such directors to each creditor and to each stockholder for any loss that each one may sustain individually, and the judgment under that statute would not be in favor of the corporation, but in favor of the individual stockholder, and the proceeds would go, not to the bank, for the benefit of all the stockholders, but to the individual stockholder bringing the action, for his own benefit. The New York case—Mabey vs. Adams, 3 Bosw. 346—is therefore not in point. The same is true, and for the same reason, of Buell vs. Warner (33 Vt. 570).

But it is urged that at common law, and under the rules of equity, a shareholder may maintain an action against the directors for such damages as he has individually sustained by reason of the wrongful acts of the directors, even though the same acts damnified all the stockholders in the same degree as they did him, and even though the corporation is a going concern, and has not been dissolved. The error of this contention lies in supposing that the statute, the common law, and rules of equity may all be invoked in the same case, and that, where one may be found too narrow, the other may be called in to help out, and that the right of action is given partly by statute, partly by the common law, and partly by the rules of equity. The correct rule is that, as Congress has legislated upon the subject, and given and defined the right of action, the right thus given by Congress is the only right, and that the action must be maintained under the act of Congress or fail; and

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that the liability of the directors of a National bank is measured by that act alone, and cannot be enlarged or changed by the common law or rules of equity.

In the case of Briggs vs. Spaulding (141 U. S. 132, 11 Sup. Ct. 924, 35 L. Ed. 662), which was a bill by a Receiver of a National bank against the directors for damages, as in the present case, the bill charged that, independently of the acts of Congress, the directors were liable as trustees for the bank, its stockholders and creditors, and upon the hearing this view was ably urged by counsel; but the Supreme Court of the United States ignored the claim, and disposed of the case in favor of the directors upon the provisions of the National Banking Act alone. The duty of directors being declared by that act, as well as their liability for the violation of that duty, it is competent to resort to the common law and rules of equity to ascertain whether such duty has been properly performed; and that was done in the above-cited case, but the court went no further. It is therefore clear that the common law and rules of equity cannot be invoked in opposition to the acts of Congress to enable a shareholder in an action like the one at bar to maintain such action against the directors after he has parted with his stock, and before a dissolution of the bank.

But it is further urged by counsel for plaintiffs that under the National Banking Act the plaintiff, having parted with his stock, is no longer a shareholder, and that he may now maintain his action against the directors in his capacity of "any other person," because the act provides that the directors shall be liable "for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained," and that in an action by a person other than a shareholder the judgment must be in favor of such person, and not in favor of the bank, and the money, when collected, must be awarded to such person, and not to the bank. It is true that in an action by such person the judgment would be in his favor, and the money, when collected, would be awarded to him; and, if that was all, he might maintain the action.

But the words "any other person" in that section do not reach back and include shareholders, nor causes of action which have accrued to shareholders, but has reference to creditors and persons other than shareholders. And where a cause of action under that section has accrued to a shareholder in his capacity as such, and he has not availed himself of beginning an action against the directors before parting with his stock, he cannot thereafter change his cause of action from what it was when it accrued—a cause in favor of a shareholder—to a cause of action in favor of a creditor, or person other than a shareholder. The only cause of action against the directors which the plaintiff ever had was a cause as shareholder, and, having allowed that to go by without bringing his action, he now shows no cause of action in his favor in the capacity of "any other person." He slept on his rights until they were gone by reason of parting with his stock, and now his petition shows no cause of action in his favor.

It may well be doubted whether the demurrer, as to the first ground thereof, should have been sustained, because it is not a want of capacity in the plaintiff to sue, but the lack of a cause of action in him. We regard the principle stated in Buckingham vs. Buckingham (36 Ohio St. 68) as applicable. The principle is there stated as follows: "The objection that a cause of action for which the plaintiff sues was assigned before the commencement of the action does not relate to the capacity of the plaintiff to sue, but to the fact that the right of action sought to be enforced is not in the plaintiff. To warrant a recovery, the petition must show a cause of action in the plaintiff." It is clear, however, that the common pleas was right in sustaining the third ground of demurrer, as was also the circuit court in affirming the judgment.

Judgment affirmed.

TITLE TO DEPOSIT—REFUSAL TO PAY DEPOSITORS' CHECKS WHERE BANK HAS NOTICE THAT FUNDS BELONG TO ANOTHER.

Supreme Court of Illinois, December 18, 1901.

HANNA vs. DROVERS' NATIONAL BANK.

While, as a general rule, it is the duty of a bank to pay money on on deposit with it to the party in whose name it is deposited, yet where it has notice of the fact that the fund belongs to another, it may refuse to pay the same to the depositor.

WILKIN *C. J.* (omitting part of the opinion): This suit is in the nature of an action for slandering the credit of the plaintiffs as traders, and in order to maintain it they were required to prove that at the time the checks mentioned in the three first counts of the declaration were drawn and presented, they had on deposit funds belonging to them, unincumbered, out of which the checks should have been paid, and that the bank, by mistake or some other inexcusable conduct, refused to honor and pay the same; the theory upon which the right of action is based being that such conduct on the part of the bank would be calculated to bring into disrepute the credit and business reputation of the plaintiffs as trader.

No part of the fund in the bank upon which the checks were drawn belonged to plaintiffs. By their conduct in notifying the Iowa shippers to come on and claim the money which they admitted belonged to them, they refuted all right in themselves to draw checks upon that fund in favor of other creditors. Had the bank, with knowledge of the fact that the money belonged to Clemmer and others, paid it upon the checks drawn to Hess Bros. and others, it would have thereby aided and abetted the plaintiffs in perpetrating a fraud upon those parties; and whether it could have protected itself against liability for paying the money a second time or not is a matter of no consequence in this action.

It may be conceded that, as a general rule, it is the duty of a banker to pay money on deposit with it to the party in whose name it is deposited; but, where it has notice of the fact that the fund belongs to another, it may refuse to pay it to the depositor, and be compelled to pay it to the real owner. That is settled by our decision in the chancery suit *supra*. It was found in that decree (which finding was affirmed by this court) that all the material allegations of the bill and cross bills were proved; that the moneys there in question were trust funds, and the property of the complainants in that litigation; that the bank knew that fact; that the shippers were entitled to recover from the bank the total amount of said moneys deposited in the name of plaintiffs, with interest thereon.

The findings and decree in that suit are conclusive in this as to every material fact there found. "Whether the adjudication relied on as an estoppel goes to a single question or all the questions involved in a cause, the fundamental principle upon which it is allowed in either case is that justice and

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public policy alike demand that a matter, whether consisting of one or many questions, which has been solemnly adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be deemed finally and conclusively settled in any subsequent litigation between the same parties where the same question or questions arise, except where the litigation is a direct proceeding for the purpose of reversing or setting aside such adjudication." (Hanna vs. Read, 102 Ill. 596, 40 Am. Rep. 608, and authorities on page 603, 102 Ill., and on page 612, 40 Am. Rep.)

If, at the time the bank refused to honor the checks and refused to pay over the balance on deposit to the plaintiffs, it had placed its refusal upon the ground that the money belonged to Clemmer and others, and that it was its legal duty to pay it to them, there could have been no possible grounds for the present action, because the decree in the court of chancery not only found that the money did belong to those creditors, but compelled the defendant bank to pay it to them.

We are clearly of the opinion that the fourth count presents no valid cause of action, in any view of the case. In the first place, as we have seen, the plaintiffs had no right to the money. Secondly, how this action can be maintained for a refusal to pay over the money on deposit upon a mere parol demand by the depositor, we are unable to perceive. The plaintiffs, it is true, might by such refusal sustain loss and be greatly embarrassed, but there would be no slander of their credit,—no publication of their drawing checks to customers when they had no funds on deposit, which is the gist of the action for a refusal to pay checks.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

ACTION ON CHECK—LIABILITY OF BANK—ESTOPPEL.

In an action brought by the payee of a check against the bank on which it was drawn, and in which the maker had sufficient funds when payment was demanded, but which funds had been garnished in an action against the maker, it is held that on the admitted facts defendant bank is estopped to deny its liability for the amount of the check.

Rostad vs. Union Bank of St. Paul, 88 N. W. Rep. (Minn.) 848.

APPLICATION OF DEPOSIT.

A bank may appropriate money on deposit to the payment of a debt to itself by its depositor, where it holds from the depositor a special mandate to that effect.

Succession of Gragard, 30 So. Rep. (La.) 885.

CASHIER'S CHECK—COUNTERMAND—INDORSEMENT—CONSIDERATION—PAYMENT—GAMING DEBT—RECOVERY BY INDORSER.

A Cashier's check, being merely a bill of exchange drawn by a bank upon itself, and accepted in advance by the act of its issuance, is not subject to countermand, like an ordinary check, and the relations of the parties to such an instrument are analogous to those of the parties to a negotiable promissory note payable on demand.

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Both under elementary principles of the law of contracts and by the provisions of section 59 of chapter 100 of the Civil Code (Rev. Codes 1899), the title of an indorser of a negotiable note is defective when the consideration for the indorsement is unlawful, or where the indorsement is procured by unlawful means.

Payment of a negotiable instrument, to effect a discharge, must be made to the rightful holder or his authorized agent; but the mere possession of such an instrument indorsed by the payee in blank is *prima facie* evidence of the holder's right to demand and receive payment, and payment to such holder will discharge the instrument, when made in good faith, and in ignorance of the facts which impair the holder's title.

Under the statutes of this State gambling is expressly prohibited. It is accordingly held, that the indorsement and delivery of a Cashier's check by the payee to a gambler in payment for chips to be used in a gambling game does not make such gambler a holder in due course, and his title so acquired is defective.

The rule that courts of law and equity will leave the parties to prohibited transactions where their unlawful acts have placed them, so far as the same are executed, does not authorize an indorsee, who has procured the indorsement of a negotiable instrument in a gambling transaction, to rely upon the indorsement so procured, either against the indorser or the maker of the instrument. Neither will prevent the payee of the instrument which has been so indorsed from enforcing payment against the maker, for the obvious reason that the contract which the latter enforces is not tainted with the unlawful transaction.

The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover on a Cashier's check issued to him by the defendant, which check he indorsed and delivered to a gambler in payment for chips to be used in playing a roulette wheel. The check was thereafter paid to the gambler by the defendant. We find there is substantial evidence in the record to sustain the finding of the jury that the defendant had notice of the defect in the gambler's title prior to making such payment, and therefore hold that it was not error for the trial court to overrule defendant's motion for a new trial, based upon the insufficiency of the evidence as to notice.

Drinkall vs. Movius State Bank, 88 N. W. Rep. (N. D.) 724.

CHECKS—OPERATIONS—PAYMENT—LIABILITY OF BANK—REVOCATION OF CHECK—BURDEN OF PROOF—RIGHTS OF PAYEE.

Where a bank or depositary pays a valid check by which a depositor assigns a portion only of his deposits, it is not liable to the depositor or to his administrator therefor.

A check given for a valuable consideration, and operating as a *pro tanto* assignment of the funds of a depositor, may be paid by the bank or depositary without liability to the depositor, either before or after the depositor has attempted to revoke the check and has given notice thereof to the bank, as such check cannot be revoked.

The banker, in case of payment after notice of such attempted revocation, has the burden, as against the depositor, of showing that the check operated as a valid assignment, though the check itself, before such notice, would be ample protection to the bank.

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The payee of a check given for a valuable consideration, and operating as an assignment *pro tanto* of the defendant's funds, cannot impose on a non consenting depositary bank, by notice or otherwise, any duty to protect the payee's equitable rights, or prevent the bank or depositary from paying out the funds of the depositor, either in whole or in part, to others, as the depositary may refuse to consent to a partial transfer of the fund.

Raesser vs. National Exch. Bank of Milwaukee, 88 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 618.

BANK DEPOSITS—FRAUDULENT WITHDRAWAL BY THIRD PERSON.

In an action by a bank to recover money withdrawn from a third person's deposit by defendant's intestate, the depositor denied intestate's authority. The Cashier testified that he did not remember the representations made by intestate; that intestate had the pass book, and receipted for the money. He and another witness testified to different conversations in which the depositor said that intestate could use his money, but these conversations were denied by the depositor. The bank's answer in a suit against it by the depositor averred intestate's authority to draw the money. Depositor could not read English, but could read certain numerals. He deposited money after the withdrawals by intestate, but denied having seen the charges against him on the pass book. Held, sufficient to show want of authority and fraud on intestate's part in drawing the money.

A Cashier and Assistant Cashier of a bank are not parties to an action by the bank against an administrator, within Code Civ. Proc. § 1880, subd. 3, so as to be incompetent as witnesses.

City Sav. Bank vs. Enos, 67 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 52.

DEPOSITS—RIGHT TO CHECK.

Where F opened an account in the bank in the name of "F, attorney for B," he is the depositor; so that the bank may pay checks so signed by him without liability to B, having no notice of F's intended misappropriation.

Pennsylvania Title and Trust Co. vs. Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. 50 At. Rep. (Pa.) 998.

DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANK—VIOLATION OF NATIONAL BANKING ACT —ACTION BY SHAREHOLDER—PARTIES—JUDGMENT.

Where the directors of a National bank have violated the provisions of the National Banking Act, to the damage of the bank and its shareholders, and the bank fails upon request to bring an action against such directors for the recovery of such damages, an action may be maintained for that purpose by a shareholder; but such action must be brought by such shareholder on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, the bank must be made a party, the judgment must be in its favor, and the proceeds of such judgment will inure to the common benefit of all the shareholders alike. Such action may be brought in a State court.

In such case a shareholder cannot maintain such action for his benefit alone while the bank is a going concern and has not been dissolved by proper action by the Comptroller of the Currency in a Federal court.

One who has been a shareholder in a National bank, but has parted with his stock, cannot maintain such action against the directors before the disso-

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lution of the bank by proper proceedings in a Federal court. Whether he can do so after such dissolution is not involved in this case, and is not here decided.

Zinn vs. Baxter, *et al.* 62 N. E. Rep. (Ohio) 327.

DRAFT—FRAUD OF CASHIER—RECOVERY FROM PAYEE.

A Cashier of a bank under its by-laws had power to sign drafts in favor of the bank on its correspondent. There was no rule of the bank forbidding him to obtain drafts for his own use, and he had been allowed to overdraw his personal account. Held, that where he paid for personal property, when his account was overdrawn, with a draft on the correspondent of the bank, payable to the order of the vendor, and signed by him as Cashier, and fraudulently entered the draft at a sum much less than its face, the bank could not recover the difference from the payee of the draft.

Campbell vs. Upton, 73 N. Y. Supp. 1084.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSIT—PARTNERSHIP DEBT TO BANK—SET OFF.

A bank may apply a deposit to the payment of a debt which it holds against a firm of which the depositor is a member, or may, when sued for the depost, plead the firm debt as a set-off.

Owsley vs. Bank of Cumberland, 66 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 33.

LIABILITY OF BANK HOLDING DRAFTS FOR COLLECTION.

Where bills of lading for two cars of wheat were attached to drafts, and forwarded to a bank for collection, and paid, no liability attached to the bank where the quality of the wheat was found not to be as warranted.

Commerce Milling and Grain Co. vs. Morris, *et al.* 65 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 1118.

MISREPRESENTATION—KNOWLEDGE OF FALSITY—EVIDENCE—SUFFICIENCY—LIABILITY OF BANK.

An insolvent engaged in a business supported by Government contracts was largely indebted to a bank, and the Cashier thereof, having knowledge of such facts, stated in reply to a request by plaintiff, who was contemplating selling goods on time to the insolvent, to enable him to continue business, that the contract of the insolvent was all right, and advised plaintiff to accept the insolvent's note, and stated that it would be paid. The Cashier afterwards made similar statements to plaintiff, both before and after the maturity of the note. The continuance of the insolvent in the business was apparently the only manner in which the bank could make its debt. Held, sufficient to warrant the inference that the representations were made by the Cashier for the benefit of the bank, as the plaintiff's action in acting on the representations would increase the assets of the insolvent.

The misrepresentations by the Cashier being for the purpose of increasing the assets of the bank's debtor, and thus to aid the bank in collecting its debt, the bank is liable for damages resulting to the plaintiff by reason of such misrepresentations, as the collection or securing of indebtedness due the bank is within the scope of the authority of the Cashier.

The fact that the sale of goods to the insolvent did not eventually result

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in any profit to the bank did not relieve it from liability for damages resulting from the misrepresentations of the Cashier.

Taylor vs. Commercial Bank, 73 N. Y. Supp. 924.

PRESENTATION OF DRAFT—NEGLIGENCE—ACTION—AGENCY—EVIDENCE.

Where in a suit by partners against a bank to recover for bank's delay in presenting a draft, it appeared that the draft was drawn by the partners to the order of one of them, and indorsed by him individually for deposit in a bank which sent it to defendant for collection, and on its return unpaid the first bank charged it back to his account, and one witness stated that the bank to which the draft was first given was the agent for the partners, but his attention was not directed to the matter of ownership as between the firm and the individual partner, the evidence was insufficient to show plaintiffs the owners of the draft.

Where a draft payable to plaintiffs was indorsed for deposit and delivered to a bank, which then indorsed it to its own order "for collection," and it was sent to defendant bank, defendant bank could not be held for delay in presenting the draft, on the theory of an agency for plaintiffs, inasmuch as the first bank undertook the collection, and as between it and defendant the first bank was the owner, and the second its agent alone.

Morris, *et al.* vs. First Nat. Bank of Allegheny, 50 At. Rep. (Pa.) 1,000.

SURETY COMPANIES—CONSTRUCTION OF EMPLOYEE'S BOND—DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO NOTIFY COMPANY OF SPECULATION BY EMPLOYEE MISREPRESENTATIONS IN EMPLOYER'S DECLARATION.

The rule that two constructions of a bond executed by a guarantee company to secure a bank against defalcation by an employee, the one favorable to the bank, if consistent with the objects for which the bond was given, must be adopted, cannot be availed of to refine away terms of a contract expressed with sufficient clearness to convey the plain meaning of the parties, and embodying requirements, compliance with which is made the condition to liability thereon.

The failure of a bank, upon its officers being told that its teller was speculating, to notify at once the guarantee company which was on the teller's bond of such information as it had, will defeat recovery on such bond for defalcation after the information was received by such officers, where such bond provided that the bank should at once notify the company on its "becoming aware" that the teller was engaged in speculation or gambling.

Negative answers by the President of a bank to the questions in a statement or declaration, in reliance on which a guarantee company executed a bond insuring the bank against defalcation by its Cashier, "Have you known or heard anything unfavorable as to his habits or associations, past or present?" "Or of any matters concerning him about which you deem it advisable to make inquiry?"—when he had heard that such employee had been speculating, will defeat any recovery on such bond, which provided that any misstatement of any material fact in the declaration should invalidate it.

Guarantee Co. of North America vs. Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Co. 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U. S.) 124.

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NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

BILL OF EXCHANGE—SIGNATURE MADE UNDER MISTAKE—HOLDER IN GOOD FAITH.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER vs. LELANDE (20 Quebec S. C. R. page 43).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was a suit brought by the Banque Jacques Cartier against the defendant for the sum of $430.20 due on a bill of exchange at twelve months, accepted by the defendant, to the order of Mahan & Company and by them assigned to the plaintiff bank. The defendant pleaded in answer that he had never signed the bill sued upon, and if he had signed it he did so by mistake and intending to sign merely an order for agricultural implements.

JUDGMENT (Langelier, *J.*): The signature having been denied under oath by the defendant the onus is upon the plaintiffs to prove it affirmatively, and this they have not satisfactorily done. But the evidence leaves no doubt that the defendant if he signed this bill at all did so under mistake, and in the belief that he was signing an order to Mahan & Co. for the delivery of certain agricultural implements. In the conversation preceding the signing of whatever was signed there had been no mention of the defendant signing a bill, and he was not to assume any responsibility whatever; certain agricultural implements were to be sent to him on his order and he was to return those he did not wish to buy. This disposes completely of the plaintiff's case.

A bill of exchange is a contract and the consent of the parties is essential to it as to all other contracts. If by reason of mistake or otherwise a person who does not intend to sign a bill of exchange does in fact sign one, it is completely null and void—the contract is non-existent.

It was urged on the part of the bank that the defendant by negligently putting his signature to what was to all appearances a valid bill of exchange, made it possible to effect a fraud upon the plaintiff bank, and that he should be liable in an action in tort. It is unnecessary to decide upon this point, as the action is framed upon the contract and not in tort, and the moment the contract is shown to be void the action based upon it fails.

PARTNERSHIP—LIABILITY FOR CHECKS SIGNED INDIVIDUALLY.

RICHARDS vs. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Vol. 8, British Columbia Reports, page 209). (On Appeal to the full court.)

This is an appeal from the judgment reported in THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for January, page 46, where the facts are set out. On the appeal, however, the following further facts were submitted to the court. The account of Richards & Riley in the bank's ledger was headed as follows: "Richards & Riley, partners, Ernest Ward Richards and Molly Riley—both to sign," and the pass book for this account was headed "The Bank of British North America in account with Richards & Riley," and the deposit slips read, "Place to the credit of Richards & Riley."

JUDGMENT: From all these facts and those set out in the previous report of the case, the court concluded that there was no individual liability in the two partners who signed the checks individually, and that the whole course

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of dealing was with the partnership only. The counsel for the bank argued that as by taking the proper steps to secure judgment they might issue execution against both Richards & Riley individually, they should be at liberty to set off the partnership debt against the account standing to the credit of Richards' account. The law of lien, however, does not give a banker a lien on the funds or securities of a partnership nor a debt due by a member of the partnership, and *vice versa* the bank cannot claim a lien on the funds of an individual member for the debt of the partnership. The principle of set off can be applied only where there are mutual debts, that is to say, debts between the same parties and in the same right. Inasmuch as the bank's error in crediting the partnership with $200 too much resulted in Richards individually paying partnership debts to that amount, the order of the trial judge by which the plaintiff was deprived of costs was varied—the appeal was dismissed with costs in the appeal and below.

BANKS AND BANKING—BANK ACT, SEC. 46—INSPECTION OF CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT—EVIDENCE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDING—PRIVATE LIABILITIES —IMPEACHING—COMSIDERATION OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

RE CHATHAM BANNER CO., RE BANK OF MONTEAL'S CLAIM (Divisional Court, Ontario Law Reports, Vol. 2, page 672).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: One N. F. Ford was the manager of the Chatham Banner Co. and he and the company had accounts in the same agency as the Bank of Montreal. A large number of notes were from time to time discounted by the bank, the proceeds of some of them being placed to the credit of Ford and of others to the credit of the company.

The company went into liquidation, the bank filing a claim for $1,335.36, which included a number of notes made by Ford and endorsed by the company. The liquidator showed that number of notes made by Ford and indorsed by the company had been charged at maturity to the company's account by the direction of Ford and that renewals of these notes formed part of the bank's claim. In order to get at the facts of these transactions, the liquidator desired to refer to Ford's private account with the bank, but the Master in Ordinary declined to allow him to do so under section 46 of the Banking Act of 1900. This was an appeal to the Divisional Court from that ruling.

JUDGMENT: In the opinion of the court the learned Master in Ordinary was in error. The section of the Banking Act referred to comes under the heading, "Annual Statement and Inspection," and reads as follows: "Books, correspondence and funds of the bank shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors; but no person who is not a director shall be allowed to inspect the account of any person dealing with the bank."

The intention of the clause was probably to do away with the right which a shareholder in the bank, as a *quasi*-partner might possibly have asserted under the general law of companies of inspecting the accounts of the banking company. But whatever its intention may have been, it certainly cannot enable the bank to refuse to disclose its transactions with one of its customers, when the propriety of those transactions is in question in a court of law between the bank and another customer who attacks them, and shows good cause for requiring the iuformation he seeks. The court had no doubt that the liquidator was entitled to a production of Ford's account with the bank

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and to the documents and information necessary to explain the entries found in it so far as they bear on the claim of the bank against the liquidator.

With regard to the other questions, there is nothing to prevent the liquidator, who stands in the place of the company, from impeaching the consideration for the notes offered in proof by the bank, just as the company itself might have done, but no further.

Prima facie, the notes are evidence of a liability for their amount from the company to the bank, but this *prima facie* case may of course be impeached by showing defects to the knowledge of the bank, as by showing that the bank was aware that a note signed by the company and discounted by it was to be made by Ford to cover the amount charged to the company's account in respect of Ford's personal liability.

Periodical acknowledgments given by Ford as manager of the company of the correctness of the company's account, as set forth in the bank book, cannot be set up as a bar to an inquiry into the account, where specific errors are charged in it to the knowledge of the bank.

BILL OF EXCHANGE—CONDITIONAL DELIVERY—NOTICE—INNOCENT HOLDERS—BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, SEC. 21, SUB-SEC. 3.

ONTARIO BANK vs. YOUNG (Ontario Law Report, Vol. 2, page 761).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was a motion for judgment on a promissory note under the circumstances mentioned in the judgment.

JUDGMENT: The defendant in his examination admits the making of the note, and says that he made it and left it with the officers of the Consolidated Pulp and Paper Co. to be used by them in procuring an advance from the plaintiffs, the payees of the note, for the purposes of the company, and that the note was deposited with the plaintiffs by the officers of the company as security for past advances instead. It is not alleged that the defendant was induced by any fraud to make the note, or that the officers of the company acted fraudulently towards him. He alleges in his statement of defence only only that the plaintiffs took the note without consideration. He does not allege notice to the plaintiffs of the terms on which he delivered the note to the officers of the company.

In my opinion, no defence is shown to the note ; notice to the plaintiffs is not even alleged, and the onus of making out his defence is upon the defendant. Where a bill is no longer in the possession of a party who has signed it as drawer, acceptor or indorser, a valid and unconditional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

There will be judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of the note, with interest and costs, including the costs of this motion.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—ALTERATION—JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY—PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—JUDGMENT.

BANQUE PROVINCIALE VS. ARNOLDI (Ontario Law Report, Vol. 2, page 624.)
(In the Court of Appeal.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS : Appeal by the defendants other than King Arnoldi, from the judgment at the trial.

The defendants, E. C. Arnoldi, E. D. Arnoldi, and H. L. Bowie, who carried on business in partnership under the name of the Citizens' Exchange and

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Loan Agency, discounted paper under that name with the plaintiffs to the amount of nearly $5,000. As collateral security for the accommodation a note for $5,000 was given to the plaintiffs, made by these defendants in their individual names and by the defendants H. W. Bowie, King Arnoldi, Kirby and St. Jacques. This note fell due on May 10, 1899, the debt of the Loan Agency to the plaintiffs being then $4,800, and a new note for that sum made by all the defendants except King Arnoldi, was then given to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs contended that they had reserved all rights upon the $5,000 note, and claimed payment as against all the defendants. The defence was that the $5,000 had been made void by the insertion in it by the plaintiffs' manager without the knowledge and consent of the defendants, of the words "jointly and severally" before the words "promise to pay," though these words had afterwards been cancelled by him; that the $4,800 note was signed upon the condition known to the plaintiffs, that King Arnoldi should also sign; and, as to the defendants E. C. Arnoldi, E. D. Arnoldi, and H. L. Bowie, that the plaintiffs had taken jugdment against them for the same debt upon the note made by them in the partnership name.

The action was tried at Ottawa on October 31, 1900, before Street, J., who held that the $5,000 note had been made void by the alteration, but that the $4,800 note had been taken by the plaintiffs in good faith and without knowledge of the condition, and could be enforced against all the defendants except King Arnoldi. He also held that as to King Arnoldi the plaintiffs did not better their position by falling back on the original consideration, as that was a loan to the agency company only.

JUDGMENT: I am unable to agree with the finding of the learned trial judge that the manager of the bank at the time he took the $4,800 note made by all the defendants but the defendant King Arnoldi did not observe the absence of the defendant King Arnoldi's name from it, and that such absence was not called to his attention by the defendant E. C. Arnoldi from whom he received it, for I think that the weight of evidence is the other way, and I think the proper conclusion of fact to be that he was told by the defendant E. C. Arnoldi that the defendant King Arnoldi had not signed it, and that he was induced to take it by the assurance of the defendant E. C. Arnoldi that the defendant King Arnoldi would subsequently sign it.

Whatever may be thought of the evidence of the defendant E. C. Arnoldi in this regard standing alone, I cannot ignore the corroboration of it by the defendants H. W. Bowie and Kirby, more especially as the evidence of the defendant Kirby was not contradicted by the manager, and to this must be added the fact that the manager was taking this note as a renewal of the $5,000 note, which it would not have been without the signature of the defendant King Arnoldi.

This note, therefore, when given to the manager was, to his knowledge, an incomplete instrument, and being such no recovery could be had upon it by the bank, the defendant E. C. Arnoldi having no authority to deliver it to the bank until it was signed by the defendant King Arnoldi, it having been signed by the parties who signed it upon the distinct understanding that it was not to be used until all the defendants had signed it, and having been handed after it was so signed to the defendant E. C. Arnoldi upon that understanding. (Awde vs. Dixon, 6 Exch. 869.)

But even if this finding of fact by the learned judge is to stand, there-

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could be no recovery upon this note against the defendants who were sureties, for the manager of the bank, when he took this note, took it not as an original note but as a renewal of the $5,000 note made by the defendants, of whom the defendants E. C. Arnoldi, E. D. Arnoldi and H. L. Bowie were, under the name of the Citizens' Exchange and Loan Agency, the principal debtors and the other defendants were their sureties, as the manager of the bank well knew, and in taking this note as a renewal of the original note the manager of the bank was bound to see that it was in truth a renewal of it, and that it had the signature to it of the defendant King Arnoldi; and having taken and used it as he did without his signature, the bank must suffer for his neglect and not the co-sureties of the defendant King Arnoldi, and it must be held that such his act and neglect released such co-sureties from their liability upon this note, and the bank cannot fall back upon the $5,000 note and recover against the defendants upon it, because as to the defendants King Arnoldi, Kirby, H. W. Bowie and St. Jacques the note had been avoided by alteration made in it by the plaintiff's manager, whatever his intention may have been in making that alteration.

CHECK—CONVERSION—CROSSED CHECK PAID INTO CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT FORGED ENDORSEMENT—CREDIT GIVEN TO CUSTOMER BEFORE CHECK CLEARED—CHECK CROSSED BY COLLECTING BANKER—DRAFT BY ONE BRANCH OF A BANK ON ANOTHER

GORDON *vs.* LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK (1902 2 K. B. 243).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Plaintiff employed one Jones who had authority to open letters and put checks, etc., aside, but not to endorse them. Between August, 1895, and March, 1899, Jones stole from his employer's letters many checks and bank drafte which he endorsed with the plaintiff's name and his own, and paid into his own account at the Sparbrook agency of the defendants. Gordon kept his account at the Birmingham branch of the defendant bank. As soon as the checks were received by the defendants the amounts of them were placed to Jones' credit, and at the same time the defendants crossed the checks, "The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Sparbrook, Birmingham, to Head Office, London." The checks drawn on defendants' own bank were collected by the ordinary bookkeeping process of debit and credit at their head office.

The jury found against negligence on the defendants' part in taking the checks, and it was admitted that they acted in good faith.

JUDGMENT: The elaborate judgment of the court of appeal may be thus summarized:

Bankers are entitled to the protection of section 81 of the Canadian Bills of Exchange Act, 1890, reading as follows:

"Where a bank, in good faith and without negligence, receives for a customer payment of a check crossed generally or specially to itself, and the customer has no title, or a defective title thereto, the bank shall not incur any liability to the true owner of the check by reason only of having received such payment;" only in cases where they receive payment of a crossed check as agents for collection for a customer. They are not entitled to that protection where they receive the check under such circumstances as to constitute them holders of it on their own account. Therefore, where bankers

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credit a customer with the amount of the checks and allow him to draw against the amount so credited before the checks are cleared, they are not entitled to the protection given by this section.

The section applies only to checks which are crossed before they come into the banker's possession, and the bankers cannot by afterwards crossing the check themselves become entitled to its protection.

A banker's draft addressed by one branch of a bank to another branch of the same bank is not a check within the meaning of the Bills of Exchange Act.

Payment to one branch of a bank by another branch of the same bank is sufficient to bring the case within section 78 of the Canadian act (sec. 79 of English act) which enacts that when a bank on which a check crossed generally pays the same otherwise than to a bank, it shall be liable to the true owner for any loss he sustains thereby.

In the result the defendants were held liable for such of the checks paid to Jones as were:

(a) Drawn on banks other than themselves to the plaintiff's order and not crossed when received by the defendants.

(b) Drawn on banks other than themselves payable to bearer and not crossed when received by them; and were not otherwise liable.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., February 18, 1902.

SIR: In 1890 I purchased a mortgage for $1,100, which had been running one year. It provided for annual payments on the principal of $100 and seven per cent. interest, payable annually. Payments were made promptly until the debt was reduced to $900. Then interest was kept up for the next year, and since then no payments have been made. The mortgagor is about to sell out and will want to pay me, but raises a point about computation of interest. Please tell me how interest should be computed. The mortgage originally was for five years, and has just been allowed to run. INVESTOR.

Answer.—You can compute interest on all unpaid interest up to the maturity of the mortgage note ; then all back interest, together with the principal, constitutes the debt due and owing, and on this amount you compute simple interest to the date of payment.

CASHIER'S AUTHORITY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CINCINNATI, O., February 16, 1902.

SIR: The President and Cashier were the active managers of the C bank. A debtor of the bank proposed a compromise to the Cashier, the debtor's other creditors, two banks, agreeing to compromise if the C bank would. The President consenting, the Cashier wrote to one of the other banks, stating that the C bank accepted the compromise. Soon afterwards the President and Cashier changed their minds, and, when the debtor tendered the indorsed note and check agreed upon, the Cashier refused to accept them, and repudiated the agreement. In the meantime the debtor had settled with the other banks. The question I desire to ask is, can the C bank be held to its agreement by the debtor and the other banks?

G. W. NEILSON.

Answer.—If there is no contention that the Cashier exceeded his author-

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ity, his authority can be presumed, and the agreement is a valid composition agreement from which the C bank cannot retreat after the other banks have acted upon it.

FRAUD ON PART OF CASHIER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 12, 1902.

SIR: I left with a bank for collection a note payable by the Cashier of that bank. I afterwards wrote to the Cashier asking him to remit the amount by draft to my brother in New York, and to cancel the note. He remitted the draft, but instead of applying it in payment of the note he charged it to my account. I know that the President knew the contents of my letter, as well as that the Cashier sent the draft, and also that the Cashier had on deposit sufficient to cover same. I had no notice that the draft had been so charged until some time later when I left my bank book for posting. Now the Cashier is insolvent. Can I hold the bank liable for the amount charged to me? R. K.

Answer.—Yes, most certainly.

LIABILITY OF BANK FOR ACT OF TELLER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ELKHART, Ind., February 17, 1902.

SIR: I presented to the teller of E bank a check dated ahead. It was after banking hours. The teller who sometimes received deposits in the absence of the receiving teller promised to pay the check when due, and enter it as a deposit to my credit. The Cashier was in the bank at the time of the transaction and knew of the understanding. On the morning of the day the check was payable the drawer's deposit was sufficiently large to pay it, but was exhausted by the payment of other checks during the day, and the check I deposited was protested for non-payment. Am I obliged to take up this check and lose the deposit? PAYEE.

Answer.—No; the teller acted as agent for the bank, and the bank is liable.

BANK SECURITIES—ATTACHMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: IOLA, Kansas, February 17, 1902.

SIR: Mine owners indebted to a certain 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. Subsequently a creditor attached the property as belonging to the bank. Will the attachment hold? ADJUSTER.

Answer.—No, we think not. From what you say it is not conclusive that the bank adopted the contract of the Cashier, and, even if it attempted to do so, the agreement to operate the mines would have been *ultra vires.*

INDIVIDUAL INTEREST OF PRESIDENT IN LOAN.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BELOIT, Wis., February 26, 1902.

SIR: The directors of a railroad company made their personal promissory note, payable to the order of J, who was one of the makers, and the president of the company, and was the President of the bank to which the same was transferred. The note was given in renewal of others upon which money had been obtained for the company purposes. By an agreement between said directors and a third party the latter agreed to pay this note and release the makers from all responsibility. J, the President of the bank, was present, and consented to such agreement. Under these circumstances has the bank released the directors so that it must look to the third party named for the payment of the note, alone? J. C. W.

Answer.—No; the bank is not affected by the agreement, the President being liable on the note could not act for the bank so as to release himself.

PRIVITY OF CONTRACT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: EVANSTON, Ill., February 9, 1902.

SIR: A city bank, upon receiving a deposit for transmission to a country bank for the use of the depositor, transferred the same to the city correspondent of the country bank for ac-

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count of the latter, but without stating that the same was to be credited to that bank for the use of the depositor. On the day of the deposit the country bank failed, and notified its city correspondent thereof. Was there such a relation between the depositor and the city bank to which the deposit was transferred as would allow a recovery by the former against the latter? SHIPPER.

Answer.—We think not.

DILIGENCE IN DETECTING FRAUD.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: KNOXVILLE, Tenn., February 15, 1902.

SIR: A customer intrusted funds to a bank's bookkeeper to be carried to the bank and deposited. The bookkeeper entered the amounts on the ledger to the customer's credit, but did not pay the money to the receiving teller, nor was the amount entered in the teller's cash book. When the customer's bank book was balanced the amount of the supposed deposit was entered therein, and checks against it were paid. Subsequently the bookkeeper absconded, and the bank claimed that he had never deposited the money, but had embezzled it and made a false entry in the ledger; and it thereupon brought suit for the money paid on overdrafts. Was the bank not so negligent in discovering the fraud as to release the customer from all liability? A. C.

Answer.—It does not appear from anything in your question but that all the usual and customary methods of detecting fraud were used, and these must be accepted as sufficiently diligent. The customer adopted an irregular way of making his deposits over which the bank was not bound to establish a special system of inspection.

REPRESENTATION OF BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: AUGUSTA, Me., February 13, 1902.

SIR: M, the managing officer of a Savings bank, carried on a banking business in his own name in the same room with the bank, receiving deposits, etc. A deposited with M, receiving certificates of deposit in the name of M therefor. M failed and went into bankruptcy. A has proved his demand on the certificates against M's estate, and received a dividend thereon. He now desires to disaffirm his contract with M and recover the amount of the deposit from the bank. Can he accomplish this? DEPOSITOR.

Answer.—No, he has estopped himself from setting up any such claim.

TITLE VESTED IN BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SAVANNAH, Ga., February 27, 1902.

SIR: A regular customer of a bank deposits his draft payable to his own order, and indorsed, "For deposit to the credit of" the drawer, and the same is entered to his credit on the books of the bank, and forwarded by the bank to another bank for collection. By the course of dealing pursued between the bank and the customer, the latter had the right to check against such deposit, and did so, his checks being honored. In whom is the title to the draft? CLERK.

Answer.—In the bank. It has purchased the draft the same as it would other paper, and the title vests as soon as the deposit is entered.

PROPER PARTY PLAINTIFF.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 21, 1902.

SIR: B and T deposited with the U bank $1,182.30, with a deposit ticket which recited that such sum was "deposited with the M bank to the credit of the E Bank, by B and T for the use of D." On the same day the U bank delivered to the M bank a check, with a deposit ticket which showed that $1,182.30 of the amount of the check was for the account of the E bank, but did not show that such sum was for the use of D. Afterwards the E bank wrote the M bank that it could not receive the deposit of $1,182.30 for the use of D, as it (the E bank) had closed its doors before the deposit had reached the M bank, and directed the M bank to pay the sum to D. The M bank refuses to pay the money on D's order. In a suit therefor for money had and received who is the better party plaintiff, D or B and T? D.

Answer.—B and T, if such action is to be commenced.

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FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: AUSTIN, Texas, February 21, 1902.

SIR: This company recently procured a bond indemnifying us against loss through dishonest acts of an employee acting as vice-manager of our business at this point. Our statement to the obligor company, and which was made the basis of the bond, provided that the employee would be authorized to draw checks to which no counter signature would be required. After the bond was delivered the indemnity company again requested answers contained in the statement, and we filled it out again, this time providing that our vice-manager would be authorised to draw checks, to which the counter signature of the bookkeeper would be invariably required, and that such statement should be in substitute of any prior statements. Now, the requirement for countersigning by the bookkeeper was not adopted by us as a precaution against loss, but merely as a double check system for convenience. What we desire to know is, are we indemnified on the basis of the first statement or the last, the bond having been issued before the last statement was made? MANUFACTURER.

Answer.—The furnishing of the new statement was an alteration of the contract, so that a new contract began at that time, the basis of which was the new statement.

WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SCRANTON, Pa., February 24, 1902.

SIR: A made certain contracts for the delivery of oil at his own option within a stated time. He deposited in a bank the counterparts of these contracts, and, as security for said contracts, also deposited the checks of H, who was a depositor in the bank. These checks were made payable to the Cashier of the bank, "for margin for oil sold as per contracts in the hands" of said Cashier. The counterparts of the contracts were indorsed by A to the effect that the margin was a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contracts, and with the further stipulation that, if more margin was needed, demand should be made on A, and if not met, the contract was to be sold. The Cashier also endorsed on the counterparts the receipt for the margins on the conditions therein set forth. Before the contracts matured they were settled, and the margins were carried by the bank to the credit of A, who drew them out by check. H has sued the bank for the margins. Is he entitled to recover? P. H. K.

Answer.—The checks operated as a specific appropriation, to the extent named therein, of the drawer's funds, to be applied by the bank solely to the payment of such sum as A might become liable to pay, on the event of his failure to comply with the contracts, and the bank, as custodian of the money for that specific purpose, had no right to appropriate it in any other way.

NOTICE TO THE BANK OF TITLE IN DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEWBURG, N. Y., February 19, 1902.

SIR: A bank having on deposit funds of a corporation certified a check drawn by the treasurer of the corporation, for the amount thereof, payable to him as such treasurer. Before the check was paid, or had passed from his hands, an attachment was served on the bank for a debt of the corporation; and subsequently, but on the same day, said treasurer opened an account with the bank in his individual name, depositing this same check. The deposit was subsequently exhausted by such treasurer in paying debts of the corporation. If it can be shown that the bank knew of the pecuniary embarrassment of the corporation, will an action lie by the attaching creditor to recover the amount of the fund for which such check was drawn? Please cite authorities. BUILDER.

Answer.—Yes, if you have evidence sufficient to justify a finding that the bank had reason to and did believe that the fund when deposited by the treasurer was the property of the corporation, an action will lie and ought to be successful. (See Gibson vs. National Park Bank, 98 N. Y. 87.)

BAD FAITH OR NEGLIGENCE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HARTFORD, Conn., February 3, 1902.

SIR: The understanding between this bank and a co-operative association of which it was the depository, was that it could not withdraw funds unless a notice of ninety days was given. The trustees of the association signed a paper under seal, in the form of a check for $700, pay-

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able to themselves, and gave it to their president, to be presented as notice. W agreed to let the president have $640, providing the bank would allow the $700 to be credited to him on his books. The $700 was then charged to the association in its pass books and on our books and credited to W. The president of the association absconded with the $640. It had been customary for him to draw the funds of the association. A movement is growing in the association to commence proceedings to the end that the bank may be held liable for the amount. What will be the outcome if this be tried? SAVINGS BANK.

Answer.—As the bank violated none of its rules and is certainly liable to W, we think there can be no possible liability to the association.

STATE BANK STOCK—TRANSFER OF PROXY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BUFFALO, N. Y., January 7, 1902.

SIR: If a blank for proxy should be filled out to an officer of a State bank, could he properly make it over to some other person, and have such stock represented by such person, the law being that no officer or employee can act as proxy? CASHIER.

Answer.—It is clear that the officer could not make over the proxy to another person, unless it contained a provision expressly authorizing him to substitute some one else in his place; and even in such case we think the power would be very doubtful; for the evil which the law has sought to prevent would be quite as great whether the officer himself acts as proxy, or selects the person to act as such.

PROMISSORY NOTES DATED ON A HOLIDAY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: DENVER, Pa., February 10, 1902.

SIR: Are promissory notes dated on a holiday collectible?

ALVIN W. MENTZER, *Cashier.*

Answer.—Yes. At common law, contracts might be made on any day; but in some of the States there are statutes which declare that contracts made on Sunday shall be void. But no State has enacted that a contract made upon a holiday shall be invalid. A promissory note or other negotiable instrument may be made and delivered upon a holiday as well as upon any other day. The only mode in which holidays affect commercial paper is with respect to the time of payment. And even with regard to notes dated on Sunday, the rule is that the note is valid if the *delivery* is upon a secular day.

RATE OF INTEREST NOT STIPULATED.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., February 5, 1902.

SIR: Would you consider interest collectible on the following note:

$100. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., February 4, 1902.

One month after date I promise to pay to the order of John Doe, one hundred dollars, with interest at —— per cent. per annum, at first National Bank. Value received.

RICHARD ROE.

CASHIER.

Answer.—We think interest would be collectible at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The language is plain that the note shall bear interest, and the only omission is as to the rate. In such cases the legal rate prevails, and the effect is precisely the same as if the agreement were "with interest at six per cent. per annum."

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TWENTY YEARS OF BANK CURRENCY BASED ON GENERAL COMMERCIAL ASSETS.*

L. Carroll Root in "Sound Currency."

Provision for the issue of bank notes without the deposit of bonds as security has been the fundamental idea in most of the recent proposals for a reform of our banking laws. It is very generally recognized that such a currency would be more responsive to commercial needs than is our present National bank currency. Most of the criticisms which have been brought against it relate to its supposed insecurity; and advocates of the proposed change have been asked to cite instances of the successful operation of such a system under conditions analogous to those prevailing in the United States.

A study of banking history does not furnish many examples of bank note currency which would be generally regarded as instructive for comparison with the present situation in the United States. It is true that the Bank of France and the Reichsbank of Germany issue notes secured, like their other liabilities, only by their general assets, and that neither of these institutions deposits bonds or offers other special security to note holders. Both these banks, however, are large institutions and are more or less subject to State control, and can therefore scarcely be cited as precedents for the thousands of independent banks of the United States.

Again, the six banks of Ireland, the ten Scotch banks, and the thirty-five Canadian banks, issue notes without bond security. But it is objected by the more critical that even in the case of these banks a comparison could scarcely be fairly instituted with the United States. For, in each of the countries referred to, the banking system consists of a few large institutions, with numerous branches, instead of a large number of independent banks.

It appears, then, that the investigator is limited quite narrowly to our own country in the search for examples of banking systems operating under conditions so similar to those which now exist here as to be available as analogous comparisons.

Nowhere, probably, in the whole range of the banking history of the United States can be found a more fruitful subject of study than the currency issued by the State banks of New England in the last two decades before the Civil War. It is admitted by all that this currency was elastic and adaptable to commercial needs—consequences which followed from the fact that it was based upon the general commercial assets of the issuing banks.

The relative success attending the New England currency system is particularly instructive because of the similarity between the conditions under which it operated and those which obtain to-day throughout the greater part of the territory covered by the National banking system.

(1) The first important point to be noted in the banking history of these twenty years is the number of the banks engaged in business. At the opening of the period, in 1840, they numbered some 300 and, at its close, over 500. Compared with population or with volume of business, this number is large. The population of New England varied, between 1840 and 1860, from 2,200,000 to 3,150,000, from which it appears that there was in operation one bank for every 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants.

* I wish to express here my indebtedness to Prof. W. M. Burke and Mr. H. Parker Willis for their valuable co-operation in the preparation of this article.—L. C. R.

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Proportionately, this is a much larger number than exist at the present day, when the total number of National and State banks and trust companies in the New England States does not average more than one institution to each 7,000 of population.

(2) Secondly, it should be observed that the banks of New England from 1840–1860 were for the most part of low capitalization. Of the 300 banks in existence in 1840, 159 did not possess capitals in excess of $100,000. Taking New England as a whole, the average bank capital was not more than $160,000 outside of Boston, and including that city not more than $206,000.

(3) The territorial distribution of the banks is worthy of attention. They were widely scattered throughout the whole area of the six New England States and were subject to but slight supervision or control.

Distribution of New England Banks According to Size, About 1840.

New England States.	$50,000 or less.		Over $50,000; less than $100,000.		$100,000.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Maine (January, 1841)	22	$1,099,000	6	$445,000	11	$1,100,000
New Hampshire (June, 1840)	2	100,000	3	185,000	16	1,600,000
Vermont (October, 1839)	6	280,000	8	562,770	2	200,000
Massachusetts (October, 1840)	..	....	..	....	39	3,900,000
Rhode Island (December, 1840)	15	601,480	14	1,006,510	6	600,000
Connecticut (March, 1840)	1	40,000	7	479,580	1	100,000
Total	a46	$2,120,480	38	$2,678,860	75	$7,500,000

a Of these forty-six banks, seven are of less than $40,000 capital, three of them being $25,000 or less.

New England States.	Over $100,000; less than $300,000.		$300,000 or over.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Maine (January, 1841)	6	$1,027,500	2	$700,000	47	$4,871,500
New Hampshire (June, 1840)	5	652,506	1	300,000	27	2,837,506
Vermont (October, 1839)	2	255,000	..	....	18	1,297,770
Massachusetts (October, 1840)	42	7,740,000	34	22,110,000	115	33,750,000
Rhode Island (December, 1840)	14	2,218,950	13	5,548,275	62	9,975,215
Connecticut (March, 1840)	12	2,233,115	10	6,025,550	31	8,878,245
Total	81	$14,147,073	60	$34,683,825	300	$61,110,238

Statement Showing Condition of Banks in the Six New England States, by Two-Year Periods, 1840–1860, about January 1, in each year.

Year.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks. a	Specie.
1840	306	$62,212,311	$16,461,947	$7,943,127	$3,174,130	$3,270,838
1842	290	59,542,546	18,106,582	10,340,173	5,215,637	4,353,604
1844	270	56,113,451	19,406,979	15,143,982	9,414,703	8,597,775
1846	266	55,233,782	26,316,986	17,231,601	6,137,670	4,574,711
1848	274	57,909,527	31,574,918	16,220,799	8,478,578	5,520,670
1850	300	62,861,398	29,833,015	15,487,144	5,849,508	4,280,988
1852	349	60,495,829	38,572,122	21,915,416	8,734,031	4,524,784
1854	411	92,769,405	54,839,335	28,777,711	10,823,736	6,799,866
1856	495	112,151,077	50,088,971	32,255,089	8,139,334	6,992,746
1858	499	118,255,605	30,207,518	27,647,671	6,593,833	6,177,758
1860	504	123,563,066	44,653,095	41,208,190	9,247,631	10,058,995

a Exclusive of New Hampshire.

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From this survey of banking conditions in New England, it will be seen that the banks of that region during the period selected for study may very properly be compared with those of the National banking system as it exists to-day. There are present in both cases essentially the same characteristics—wide and uneven distribution of institutions, independence of banks, relatively small capitalization, comparative freedom from Government control. The main difference lies in the fact that in New England these conditions were much intensified and appeared in extremer forms. If anything, therefore, the conditions for successful banking without loss on notes were much less favorable under the New England than they would be under the National bank system. Consequently, if it can be shown that the so-called New England system was a success and that the losses incurred under it were inconsiderable, an example will be furnished of a relatively safe currency, secured by general assets, issued successfully under American conditions, and there will be good ground for a confident prediction that the history of New England bank currency might be repeated under some system of banking not dependent upon bond deposits for security.

This study of the banking experience of New England during the twenty years before the Civil War, therefore, will deal mainly with the character and security of the note currency. The failures which occurred during the period under investigation will be enumerated, the circumstances of each case presented, and an attempt made to ascertain the loss which fell upon the note holders.

Features of the New England Banking System.

At the outset it should be clearly understood that the New England banking system, although in principle and nature a single system, was not homogeneous or uniform. No general act under which charters might be granted to all those complying with specified conditions existed. It was necessary to obtain a special charter in each individual case, although this was usually accomplished without difficulty.

While, however, the charters, as will be seen at a later point, differed much in detail, they were similar and uniform in the important fact that they permitted the issue of note currency without special security of any sort.* In most of the States the note holder did not have even a prior lien upon assets. All claims against the property of broken banks stood upon a footing of equality, and note holders were not preferred to depositors and other creditors. †

Finally, it deserves to be pointed out that the note issue was large in 1840 and that it increased proportionately faster than the number and capitalization of the banks, growing from $16,461,947 in 1840 to $44,653,095 in 1860.

The systematic character of New England banking as a whole, however, extended no further than to the mere plan upon which the notes were issued. There was no uniformity in any of the actual laws governing banks, either in regard to the relation between circulation and capital, stockholders' liability, or other elements of the system.

Relation Between Circulation and Capital.

The maximum limit to circulation was, in the early days of the New England banks, established by the State Legislatures in the case of each individual bank and

* In Vermont certain banks were chartered under a safety fund act, passed in 1831. Each bank was required to pay into the State Treasury 4½ per cent. upon the amount of its capital stock. This fund was to be kept intact by assessments on the banks, but such assessments should not exceed three-quarters of one per cent. in one year. Not more than half the banks of Vermont, however, ever came within the scope of the safety fund act, and the act itself was early superseded by other measures.

† In Connecticut the note holder had a first lien on the assets for notes of a smaller denomination than $100. Rhode Island enacted a law, in 1837, giving note holders a prior claim on assets.

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varied widely not only from State to State, but also among the different charters in the same State. The differences between charters granted in the same State had, however, for the most part, been done away with before 1840, and between 1840 and 1860 the relation between circulation and capital was fixed in the New England States as represented in the annexed table:

	Per cent. of capital.
Massachusetts	125
Vermont, after 1840	200
New Hampshire	100 *a*
Maine, to 1846:	
Banks with a capital of $50,000 or less	100
Banks with a capital of from $50,000 to $150,000	75
Banks with a capital of more than $150,000	66⅔
Maine, after 1846	50 *b*
Connecticut, before 1855	150
Connecticut, 1855-1858	125
Connecticut, after 1858	75
Rhode Island:	
Banks with capital of $50,000 or less	75
Banks with capital of $50,000 to $120,000	65
Banks with capital of $400,000 to $500,000	20
Rhode Island, after 1859	65

a Less loans on pledge of the bank's stock.
b Plus specie held.

Redemption System.

It might seem that variations of this sort would result in great irregularity in the amount of issues in different States, and that in consequence the bank notes in some States might differ radically in the matter of security from those issued in other States. Nevertheless, this did not prove to be the case. As early as 1826 the banks of New England entered into arrangements with the Suffolk Bank of Boston, whereby the Suffolk virtually acted as a clearing-house for the notes of all New England banks. It was evidently directly to the interest of each bank to maintain as large an outstanding volume of notes as it could legitimately do. Hence, it was the effort of every bank so far as possible to pay out its own notes in preference to those of other institutions which might come into its possession. The notes of its rival were, of course, sent on to Boston for redemption, and this mode of competition for business resulted in an extremely active retirement and reissue of currency. Not less than one-eighth probably of the entire volume of note-currency in New England passed through the Suffolk Bank each week,* Every bank met its own weekly redemptions so far as possible by the use of the notes of other banks which had accumulated in the course of the week's business, and thus a regular outflow and inflow was maintained.

This feature of the system affords a most instructive lesson, inasmuch as it shows that it was the very freedom enjoyed in the issue of notes which rendered redemption active; while on the other hand the redemption system completely thwarted any efforts on the part of banks to increase their circulation unduly. By regular redemption, they were compelled, if they wished to continue in business, to limit their issues to the amount corresponding to their actual *bona fide* requirements. These,

* In some cases the redemption was even more rapid than this. Note, for example, the following from the report of the Connecticut Bank Commissioners for 1837:

"We have taken pains to inquire at each bank the average period of the circulation of bills, and find that so rapidly do their bills circulate and return for redemption, that, for the six months prior to the 1st of April last, about two-thirds of the bills of the Connecticut banks in circulation were redeemed once in thirty days, and the other third within about forty-five days from the time they were issued."

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on account of the numbers of the banks and the consequent competition for customers, were relatively low. The legislative restriction upon circulation, therefore, was ordinarily so much higher than the amount of notes which could be kept outstanding as in itself to have little effect in limiting circulation. The real limitation was that imposed by the necessity of meeting the constant demands for current redemption.

It is true that in some few instances a special effort was made to circulate notes in the Western States, where they would not readily be presented for redemption. These cases, however, were not numerous, and where banks exceeded the legal limit of circulation the legal penalty was enforced. How generally it held true that the circulation of banks was far below the permitted maximum may be seen from the accompanying table, in which the capital and circulation of all New England banks are compared with the permitted maximum. From this comparison it appears that in none of the representative years taken was the aggregate circulation more than fifty per cent. of what might have been issued had commercial conditions been such as to call for the maximum circulation. In 1840 the percentage of actual to permitted circulation was about twenty-three per cent.; in 1850, forty per cent., and in 1860, thirty-six per cent.

*Actual Circulation Compared with Circulation Permitted.**

YEAR.	*No. of banks.*	*Capital.*	*Actual circulation.*	*Circulation permitted.*
1840	301	$61,142,482	$16,570,898	$70,823,000
1850	307	65,443,878	31,709,051	75,538,000
1860	506	125,315,148	47,589,877	131,310,000

While this redemption system was not legally compulsory, it was practically so, for whenever country banks refused to enter into the Suffolk redemption system they soon found that their notes did not circulate outside of their immediate vicinity. It, therefore, became necessary, after the establishment of the Suffolk Bank with its central redemption system, that country banks which wished to enjoy their proportionate share of circulation should arrange for the redemption of their notes in Boston, though it was by no means an evidence of insolvency when banks refused to enter the Suffolk system, as they were legally bound to redeem only over their own counters.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

Useful as was the actual working of the current redemption system enforced by the Suffolk Bank and its associates, it, of course, afforded no remedy to creditors of broken banks. It was, in short, precautionary and not remedial. Later banking experience suggests the necessity for some special safeguards to creditors. These, however, are found in New England only in fragmentary and incomplete form during the period now under consideration.

As late as 1849 Massachusetts, whose bank currency was soundest, made the stockholders liable only in case of proven fraud or mismanagement or upon the expiration of a charter, although in the year mentioned the provision for stockholders' liability was extended to all cases of failure irrespective of fraud or mismanagement. Maine, too, had only a law similar to that prevailing in Massachusetts prior to 1849, with the additional provision that in case of the expiration of a charter liability should be limited to two years.

Until the passage of the late law in Massachusetts just referred to, it was only in Rhode Island and New Hampshire that an unlimited liability was imposed upon bank stockholders. This was effected in Rhode Island by the act of 1833, which, however, added the limitation "provided that the corporation be first sued and the

* Report of the Monetary Commission, p. 306.

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corporate property be first exhausted in payment of the debts of the corporation." Unlimited liability did not make its appearance in New Hampshire until 1846.

Vermont and Connecticut laid the responsibility for redemption upon the bank officers. In the former State, directors were made liable for the debts of their bank should excessive issues take place under their administration. Each director, too, was obliged to give a satisfactory bond, usually $8,000, as a guarantee of the faithful performance of his duties. In Connecticut the directors and Cashier were held liable as joint and several debtors should the debts of the institution exceed the amount specified in the charter. No other liability of stockholders seems to have existed.

The General Character of the Currency System.

The currency system of New England, as it developed along these lines, justly claimed the place of pre-eminence among the currency systems of the United States.

Because it was based on general commercial assets it was fully responsive to commercial needs. In the rural sections, where the habits of the people called for the employment of a note currency of larger proportional volume than in the cities, we find the local issue of bank notes proportionately greater. For example, in 1855 the banks of the distinctly rural States of New Hampshire and Vermont, with an aggregate capital of $8,150,000, were issuing $7,300,000 of bank notes; while the banks of Boston alone, with $32,700,000 capital, were issuing only $7,500,000 of notes, but were supplementing this by the use of some $15,000,000 of bank deposits a form of currency even then coming to occupy the first place as bank currency in the larger cities.

Lower Interest Rates.

The result of this extensive use of bank credit in the form of notes was practically to give to the citizens of those States the use of so much additional capital and thus, by making capital more abundant, to lower the rates of interest. This tendency of the system was so marked as to draw from the Connecticut Bank Commissioners in their report for 1844 the comment that—

"It has been impossible for the banks of discount to find use for all their means in discounting good paper; and some having the largest capitals have reduced the rate of discount, in a few instances, to five, four, and even three per cent."

That this must have been the effect will be apparent by making a simple comparison between the facilities for loaning which the system of note issue, based upon general commercial assets, afforded and the facilities which the same banks might have given if their notes had been based upon Government bonds, as at present required.

To use the illustration cited above, the condition of the banks of Vermont and New Hampshire, in 1855, was approximately as represented by the following balance sheet:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$14,750,000	Capital	$8,150,000
Bonds	250,000	Surplus	750,000
Specie	450,000	Circulation	7,300,000
Notes of other banks	300,000	Deposits	1,450,000
Balances due from banks	1,900,000		
Total	$17,650,000	Total	$17,650,000

To enable these banks to earn six per cent. upon their capital stock, net earnings of $489,000 would have been required. If the expenses were half as much more, the gross earnings would have had to be $734,000 to permit a six per cent. dividend on the capital. Assuming that the bonds paid no more than two per cent. (the present income from Government bonds), the bonds they owned would have furnished only $5,000 of this, leaving $729,000 to be supplied by the interest on the loans, thus necessitating an average interest rate of only 4.8 per cent.

If, on the other hand, the banks had been obliged to invest in an amount of United States bonds equal to their circulation, as the National banks must now do, their condition would have been as follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$7,700,000	Capital	$8,150,000
Bonds	7,800,000	Surplus	750,000
Specie	450,000	Circulation	7,800,000
Notes of other banks	300,000	Deposits	1,450,000
Balances due from banks	1,400,000		
Total	$17,650,000	Total	$17,650,000

Assuming that the expenses were the same, the amount required to earn a six per cent. dividend would have been $734,000, as in the other case. In this instance, however, since $7,800,000 is invested in United States bonds, where the net income is only two per cent., the amount to be earned by the loans is $588,000—or over 7½ per cent. upon the $7,700,000 of loans.

In other words, if our present system of bond-secured currency had been substituted for the system of currency based on general assets which they then had, the inhabitants of these States would have found that the amount of capital seeking investment in local loans was only about half as great as before, while the rate of interest was greatly increased.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION WITH THE SYSTEM.

From this comparison it will be easy to see why the borrowing element of the population (and this includes the agricultural interests as well as the mercantile, commercial and manufacturing interests) were so well satisfied with the New England experience with a system of bank currency based upon general commercial assets. But this feeling of satisfaction with the currency was not confined to borrowers alone, or to any one class; it was almost universal.

Perhaps the general sentiment in this regard cannot be better indicated than by citing the following from official reports—the most competent contemporary authorities:

The currency of this State is of the first order, and cannot be improved, being equal to gold and silver. This is strong language, we admit, yet perfectly true; for every bill holder can, on demand, convert his bills into coin.

The banking system in New England (though fraudulent practices, with their evil consequences, in a few instances, have been witnessed, and cannot, perhaps, be effectually guarded against) stands undeniably above any other in the United States; and the world can scarcely show a better system. Stockholders and the public find in the New England banks a safe guaranty for their future interests by referring to the past. Were the system perfect, it would be needless to discuss the subject; but general opinion is sustained by facts that abuses have been suffered; and the question is, how shall their evils be corrected? In the opinion of your commissioners, one important step is that of sustaining and giving greater efficacy to the arrangement for redemption, now known as the "Suffolk Bank System." This method has been salutary in its influence, and has tended greatly to produce a healthy state in all our Connecticut and New England banks. By some banks, however, this mode is considered oppressive, and, no doubt, contributions for its support are unduly apportioned. Although imperfect, the system should not be abandoned till a better is provided. The extent of failures that would have occurred, with their disastrous results, but for this conservative and regulating power, may be judged of, somewhat, by contemplating the present state of monetary affairs throughout the South and West. * * *

Any estate in the southwest part of Connecticut is now given for the bank issues of the opposite point with as much safety and readiness as though it was located at the door of the Receiver, the whole being at par at the Suffolk Bank: consequently with every bank redeeming there.—*Connecticut Bank Commissioners' Report, 1841.*

The commissioners, from the evidence they have, can say with entire confidence that all the banks in this State are in a sound and healthy condition, and the currency is of the first

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order. And when we take into consideration the almost unexampled embarrassed condition of the monetary concerns of this country, growing out of the great revulsion of 1836–37, the immense amount of worthless paper put afloat by chimerical speculation, we may well say that our banks have done well to escape that general insolvency that has visited many of these institutions in several of our sister States.—*Connecticut Bank Commissioners' Report, 1845.*

It may be claimed that by increasing the banking capital greater inducements will be held out for the people to engage in improvident speculations and investments, and greatly endanger the sound and safe operations of business. If there was no check upon circulation there might be some danger. But the frequent redemptions at the Suffolk Bank, and the rapid communications between different parts of the country, will prevent any greater circulation than the natural business wants of the country will sustain. The moment any banks in New England are unable to meet their redemptions at that institution, their bills are thrown out, their credit is doubted, and they can do but very little business until they make their credit good again. Indeed, this system of par redemption seems to be a most perfect regulator upon all the New England banks. It would seem somewhat surprising that something has not been adopted in other parts of the country that should produce the same beneficial results. If there was, there would be but little necessity for brokers. The bank note of Ohio might be as good in New York, Boston or Philadelphia as at the counter from where it issued.—*Connecticut Bank Commissioners' Report, 1848.*

We believe there is not a more sound and safe currency in existence than that furnished by the banks in this State. We know of no better system of banking than ours. *Connecticut Bank Commissioners' Report, 1849.*

And first, we remark, that the currency of the Commonwealth, so far as it depends upon its banking institutions, is in a sound and healthy condition. The banks are, in the main carrying out the objects for which they were created, with fidelity to the public and to stockholders.—*Massachusetts' Bank Commissioners' Report, 1851.*

The failure of a bank is always to be regretted, but in this case (the Cochituate Bank) the public will be losers, if at all, to but a small amount. The fact is not a little gratifying that a failure of this kind has not before occurred in Massachusetts for many years.—*Massachusetts Bank Commissioners' Report, 1854.*

Your commissioners cannot refrain from remarking upon the very satisfactory condition presented by the banks of the Commonwealth, after the severe commercial crisis through which the community has just passed. Although driven into the suspension of specie payments through the action of foreign institutions, still they never for a moment lost the confidence of the community as to their soundness, nor did they fail, during the period of alarm, to furnish every accommodation to their customers which could justly be expected. In fact, some of our banks did not suspend at all, not even in form; and, with a large part of them, the suspensions were merely nominal; they occurred, as a matter of precaution, in the action of other institutions; but in very few instances was specie positively refused, when called for; on the contrary, the supply appears to have been sufficient for the demand, and, as a general thing, all reasonable requirements were satisfied.

That this confidence in the strength of our banking institutions was well founded, and also that their efforts in extending every possible aid to their customers were not ill-judged, is fully evinced by their prompt resumption of specie payments, and by the comparatively small amount of overdue or suspended paper with which they were burdened. There was reason to apprehend large losses on such paper, but we have been gratified to find it, with few exceptions, so protected that very little is set down, in the directors' estimate, as even doubtful. We speak of those banks which have been visited by us, situated, for the most part, in the country.

In this connection we would also remark that the amount of paper in the banks, issued by large manufacturing corporations which have suspended business, is far less than there was reason to fear. This paper is confined to a few institutions, and is not of an amount seriously to affect their soundness or to cripple their business.

These results cannot fail to inspire increased confidence in the banking system of the Commonwealth, as well as in the general ability, prudence and sagacity which characterize its administration.—*Massachusetts Bank Commissioners' Report, 1858.*

The banking institutions of the Commonwealth give satisfactory evidence of soundness and ability to meet the constantly increasing demands of the community for a safe and reliable currency.—*Massachusetts Bank Commissioners' Report, 1859.*

From a careful examination of the reports of other States, I have no hesitation in saying that the banks of Vermont will bear a favorable comparison with other institutions of the kind throughout the country; and, on review of the whole subject, we may justly flatter ourselves that our banks are as prudently conducted as sound in their condition, and afford as great facilities to our citizens, as those of any other State, and that no portion of the Union enjoys so good a currency as the New England States. * * *

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The bills of any country bank, redeemed at par in any commercial city, will always be current throughout the extent of region whose business channels flow to that city. Hence New England money is worth more in the cities of New York and Philadelphia than the bills of their own country banks. Vermont bills have uniformly borne a premium in eastern cities without loss, while bills of their own States are at a heavy discount.—*Vermont Bank Commission's Report, 1852.*

Our banks have accomplished their great object, of furnishing a sound currency—sound, equal and uniform, in consequence of its redemption at par, in the great central market of the country (Boston). The bills furnish a most convenient instrument for exchanging the various commodities of commerce and agriculture, and go into wide circulation. * * * The system is admirable, and is, perhaps, without a parallel in the world; it leaves us nothing to desire, so far as an instrument of commerce is needed, within the circle of the Eastern States.—*Maine Bank Commissioners' Report, 1842.*

For the last eight or ten years, the value of our paper currency has been more uniform than during any similar period since the foundation of our Government, and there has consequently been greater security in all business operations. This fact goes far to show that our banking system has improved, and that our banks are well managed.—*Maine, Annual Report of Governor, May, 1850.*

The "Suffolk System," though not recognized in our banking law, has proved to be the great safeguard to the public. Whatever objections may exist to this "system" in theory, its practical operation is to keep the circulation of our banks within the bounds of safety. No sound bank can have any well-founded reason for refusing to redeem its bills in Boston, and a bank that is not sound cannot long do business under that system, and ceases to be in good credit when it is "thrown out at the Suffolk."—*Maine Bank Commissioners' Report, December 31, 1857.*

The Suffolk system (if we may so call that system which has obtained throughout New England), the distinctive characteristic of which was a central point of redemption, has given to New England as sound a currency as was to be found in any part of our country. Bank failures at the North have been rare, and the losses to stockholders or bill holders, when compared with the amount of capital invested, have been very trifling. It is by no means wonderful that a system which has stood the test of time, and struck its roots so deep as to have become incorporated with and formed a part of our banking system, should be abandoned with hesitation for one which is new and untried.—*Maine Bank Commissioners' Report, 1865.*

If, during the last twenty years, the period during which the charters now about to expire have existed, a sound currency has been secured, is it the part of wisdom to change the laws, and overturn the arrangements, by which this result has been produced? The charters of the banks have been renewed. If the laws by which they are constituted the agents of the people to provide a currency, and by which their faithfulness in the discharge of the duties of such agency is secured, remain unchanged, there is every reason to believe that the currency of Massachusetts will be for the next twenty years what it has been for the twenty years past, as perfect as any in existence—as perfect as in the nature of things it can be. No reasonable man, no practical man, no man who is not bound hand and foot in the fetters of mere theory, can desire for the people a currency better adapted to meet all the circumstances of a business community, than that which has been furnished by the banks of Massachusetts for the last quarter of a century.—*James B. Congdon, Cashier Merchants' Bank, New Bedford, in Memorial to Governor of Massachusetts, 1851.**

The anomalous feature of the case is, that the well secured and bond-protected bank issues of New York are at a greater discount at this point than the apparently unsecured circulation of New England, including places hundreds of miles off, and inaccessible, in a measure for compulsory redemption. * * *

We said that the Massachusetts currency was apparently unsecured. In reality, their bank paper is well secured. The experience of the last fifteen years has demonstrated that the losses from bank issues in the State of New York are four or five times greater than in Massachusetts. The system of the latter is better than our own.—*New York Courier and Enquirer, 1854.*†

In conclusion, the following quotation from a Massachusetts report of 1865 may be permissible, voicing, as it does, sentiments then common to all New England:

"The State parts with these objects of her care and solicitude with many regrets, but with a just pride in their career inspired by the belief that their capital has been highly instrumental in promoting the prosperity of the State, and that they have furnished as good a paper currency, based on individual credit, as any part of the country has ever enjoyed."

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* BANKERS' MAGAZINE, Vol. 5, p. 997.

† Quoted in BANKERS' MAGAZINE, Vol. 8, p. 747.

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Bank Failures and Losses to Note Holders.

Although the system of bank currency employed in New England in the period under investigation proved eminently successful, as shown above, it is nevertheless true that there were failures and that in the case of a number of them the note holders were obliged to suffer more or less serious losses. It remains for us to consider bank failures in New England from 1840 to 1860.

Failed Banks in New England from 1840 to 1860 Inclusive.

Capital	$6,295,301	Value of assets (nominal)	$11,157,973
Circulation	3,536,350	Estimated loss to note holders	877,827
Deposits	1,691,554		
Liabilities to public	5,312,816	Number of failures	47

[The author then proceeds to analyze in detail the results of the liquidation of each of these forty-seven institutions.]

Some Defects and Their Remedies.

Among the defects in the banking system contributory to the losses sustained during this twenty years' experience may be mentioned the following, the most of which are such as have been more or less effectually remedied by subsequent developments in banking legislation and practice.

(1) Fictitious or unpaid capital.

The danger from this source has been practically eliminated in the case of our National banks by the strict requirements as to the subscription and actual payment of capital stock and as to the subsequent maintenance of the capital unimpaired, as well as by the prohibition against a bank's making loans on the pledge of its own stock.

(2) Overissue of circulation.

The benefits to be derived from a central agency for the printing and registry of bank notes have been fully impressed on all careful students of the question. As early as 1843 the State of New York had fully developed a system of registry similar to that now in use in the National banking system, though not including the feature of uniformity in design of notes. But in New England each bank was left to control its own note printing, and was permitted to have on hand as many of its notes as it chose to have printed. This left a wide loop-hole for fraudulent overissue of circulation. In the case of a considerable number of the failures noted above, where a loss to note holders actually occurred, there would have been no such loss except for the over-issue of bills, which could not have occurred under any adequate system of printing and registry of notes. The largest item of loss in the entire experience covered by this investigation—$200,000 in the case of the Shipbuilders' Bank, at Rockland, Me.—was made possible solely by this lack of Governmental registry.

Then, too, the danger of loss from counterfeiting, of which no account has been taken here, is minimized by the uniform printing of notes, especially if this be accompanied, as in the case of our National bank currency, by the use of more elaborately engraved designs than any single bank would probably feel able to afford.

(3) Lack of adequate stockholders' liability.

In the case of most of the New England States, as noted above, there was not the same double liability of stockholders that characterizes all our best systems of to-day; and even where some provision existed, the measures for enforcing it were too imperfect to permit satisfactory results to be obtained. It is quite probable that some of the losses enumerated in the table may have been made good by suits against individual stockholders in those States where such suits could be brought; but official record of such actions not being at hand, it is impossible to say how far the losses

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noted may thus have been made good to the note holders. But there can be no question but that our present system of stockholders' liability would have accomplished much more than was done.

(4) Temporary depreciation of notes.

Even where the assets of an insolvent bank were sufficient to provide for the ultimate payment of all notes in full, there was naturally, in many cases, a temporary depreciation of the notes upon the announcement of the failure. This accounts for the quotation of notes from time to time in the "Bank Note Reporter" of that period at a discount of ten or twenty per cent., even when the records show that the Receivers ultimately paid them in full.

One of the strong points in favor of the "guaranty fund" which is made a prominent part of nearly every proposition for the issue of notes against general commercial assets, is that such a fund is not merely a source from which the notes may be ultimately met in case the assets should be insufficient to provide for their full payment; it is a reservoir from which they can be immediately redeemed, thus effectually guarding against even a temporary depreciation.

(5) Requirement of prompt presentation of claims.

A portion of the amounts included as losses to note holders in the table above were such simply because the notes were not presented for payment within the time limit fixed by law. It is now generally recognized that as the notes enter into circulation at a long distance from the place of issue, their holders should not be compelled to be on the lookout for the failure of the bank of issue; but that adequate provision should be made for the payment of all the notes, even if they should not be presented for years. As a matter of interest in this connection it is worth noting that between October 31, 1896, and October 31, 1900, there were presented for payment at Washington no less than $8,309 of notes of National banks which failed prior to October 31, 1876, or more than twenty years before the notes were presented.

If the other four States in New England had followed the example of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and given note holders a paramount lien on the assets of the banks, the losses to this class of creditors would have been much less than they actually were.

From the memoranda which have been given above as to the circumstances in the case of each failure, it will be apparent that the difficulties in the main were not those properly chargeable to the fact that the notes were secured only by general commercial assets. They were incidental to an early stage of banking experience when practice had not fully developed the details of financial administration and control. They would not exist to-day under any plan for "asset currency" to any greater extent than they do under our present system; while every advance in the means of communication and transportation puts the possibility of their recurrence further from us. Little attention, therefore, need be paid to them in this connection, except to bear in mind that they are doubtless responsible for many of the failures included above—all of which might not improperly be omitted from the account in comparing the relative advantages of a bond-secured currency with one based on general assets, as illustrated by actual experience.

THE LOSSES SUMMARIZED.

It appears from the table which has been given above, that the total losses to note holders in the twenty-year period under discussion were about $880,000—an average loss of $42,000 a year. The average circulation during the same period was $38,148,000. It appears, therefore, that a tax of about one eighth of one per cent. per annum upon the outstanding circulation would have met all the deficiencies, even as the system stood. Thus the burden of the guaranty fund which would have

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amply protected the note holders from every loss they actually suffered would have been barely felt, being, in fact, only one-eighth the Federal tax our National banks have paid for years past on their circulation.

This investigation also throws light upon the amount of the guaranty fund which would have been required to properly care for the possible failures. In the panic of 1857 (one of the worst in the history of New England, and a year in which occurred over one-third of all the failures of the period) there were sixteen bank failures. The aggregate circulation of these banks, according to the latest prior returns, was $1,567,230. A guaranty fund of five per cent. of the outstanding circulation at this time would have been $2,747,000. So that even if all this circulation had been promptly presented, and if none of the assets of the banks had been readily available, the total sum to fall on the fund in this panic year would have been less than two-thirds of a five per cent. fund. Therefore, considering that it is not possible to secure the immediate presentation of all the notes, and that it is equally impossible to conceive of any considerable number of failures so absolute that something would not be realized from the assets within a few months, it is apparent that a guaranty fund equal to five per cent. of the outstanding circulation would be ample for any possible, or at least probable, contingencies. And, as shown above, the actual experience of New England banks with a currency based upon general commercial assets, running through a period of two decades embracing a severe financial panic, makes it clear that this guaranty fund would in the end require for its maintenance only the most moderate contributions from the banks in the system.

RETIRING CIRCULATION.

As many National banks are now retiring circulation, the following will be found of interest:

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MUNCIE, Ind., February 21, 1902.

SIR: I have taken THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for about one year, and have never seen the following question discussed: "B is a National bank in a certain city with one hundred thousand dollars circulation. The directors wish to sell the bonds and retire the circulation. An officer of the bank writes the Comptroller of the Currency to this effect. When does the Comptroller surrender the bonds, and how does he proceed to call in the outstanding notes of the bank?" Yours truly, JOHN ALLEN.

Under section 4, act of June 20, 1874, any National banking association can deposit lawful money and retire in whole or in part its circulation and withdraw the United States bonds, except it must keep on deposit with the United States Treasurer one-fourth of its capital stock in bonds (the maximum requirement as to bond deposits being, however, $50,000).

The practice of the Department to carry this object into effect is as follows: A National bank desiring to retire say $50,000 circulation and take from deposit with the United States Treasurer a corresponding amount of United States bonds, must make application to the Comptroller of the Currency by forwarding a resolution of the board of directors authorizing the withdrawal, together with a certificate of deposit of lawful money and the Treasurer's duplicate receipt for the bonds to be withdrawn. The resolution of the board of directors must state the kind of bonds to be withdrawn and some authority for some one to assign the same.

The bonds are then withdrawn from deposit with the United States Treasury and forwarded to whom the bank may direct in the resolution above referred to.

The circulating notes of this bank are redeemed in the usual manner and charged against the lawful money deposit until the same is exhausted. A sum equal to the average cost of National bank-note redemption for the preceding year is assessed against the bank to meet the cost of transporting and redeeming the notes.

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AUDITING THE INDIVIDUAL LEDGER.

The conscientious bank auditor must always dread an examination of the individual ledger, and even after the most rigid scrutiny he can not give a certificate entirely free from "ifs" and "buts"

I once had the task of examining a set of books that had been more or less skillfully "manipulated," and upon concluding it, I was more strongly convinced than ever before that we need a much more perfect system of auditing in that department. Periodical examinations are good only in one way; the bookkeeper knows his work will be examined and he does not know when. The examiner may possibly happen to discover some small irregularity which may lead him in the right direction. For these reasons if a *dishonest* bookkeeper is timid he *may* not try to steal; if he is not timid he will be more careful when and how he steals, and if he is reckless he will take chances and be caught after he has gone on for a month, a year, or a generation, as the case may be.

Let us see what are some of the requirements of a perfect system.

First, it must be practical; that is, it must not interfere with the bookkeeper in his daily work, and must not involve too much extra work or expense.

Second, it must be thorough, and include the smallest as well as the largest accounts.

Third, it must be as applicable to one system of ledgers as to another, for many banks are now changing from the old style or mercantile to the Boston system or one of its variations.

Fourth, it should be one that would, as far as possible, spare the feelings of the bookkeeper. No honest man should ever object to having his books examined by one who has the right to do so, but it is hard that a hundred honest men should be treated as possible thieves because one of them may not be all that he should be.

With these and many other considerations in view, I have worked out the following system. I have not hesitated to appropriate ideas I have found already in use. Some I have kept as they were, some I have changed more or less to suit circumstances, and in some instances I have introduced ideas that (as far as I know) are entirely new.

According to this system the ledger should be kept by one man and the pass-book or statement of account should be made up and balanced by another. The work of each should be entirely independent of the other, except that the balance as shown by the pass-book or statement should in all cases be compared with the balance in the ledger, and the ledger balance, so proven, should be checked or brought down, as the case may be.

Let us see how this can be done. The debits on an individual account come from three sources: First, checks drawn by the depositor; second, notes or acceptances made payable at the bank by him; third, checks drawn against his accounts by the Cashier or some authorized officer of the bank. In all cases the charges are made by vouchers. These vouchers should be turned over to the clerk who writes up the pass-books and statements (whom we will call the balance clerk). These he files in regular check-files, which remain under his charge. Just here let me say one word. Do not buy cheap files. They are used every day and all day, and the best you can get are the cheapest in the end, to say nothing of the extra work and unnecessary worry involved in makeshifts and imitations.

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The sources of credit are as follows: First, deposit tickets, which are in most cases made out by the depositor himself or his clerk, and country tickets, which are made by the receiving teller or his assistant.

In no case should a bookkeeper be allowed to make out a ticket, except to correct an error; and even in that case it would be far better to let him take the matter to the balance clerk and have him make out the ticket and state all the circumstances; second, the discount books or the proceeds of notes, etc., discounted by the bank for the depositor; third, the blotter, or notes, etc., held by the banks for collection and paid through the note teller for the credit of the depositor; fourth, the journal or notes, etc., payable out of town, which have been reported paid by some correspondent of the bank, have been charged to him and placed to the credit of the depositor.

Let the balance clerk take the journal blotter and discount books every day and make off tickets like the deposit tickets for each depositor. (I would use paper of a different shade), making each ticket show the name, amount, source of credit and date. Some banks have tickets of this character made out by the clerk who makes the original entry. In such cases of course those tickets would be used by the balance clerk.

These tickets may be called back with the cash books of the individual bookkeepers, or with the ledgers, and they may be proven by addition of totals, and with the deposit tickets should be placed in a suitable file (similar to the check-file) by the balance clerk. The bookkeeper should never be allowed to make out a credit ticket. If the bank has an adding machine the balance clerk can satisfy himself each day that all credit tickets have been made out and that the bookkeeper has given him all of the deposit tickets. It would also be well for him, once in a while, and at irregular times, to list all of a day's checks and see that all are turned over to him. At the proper time for writing up the pass-book of an account, he should get out checks and tickets from the files, and starting with the first credit, he can make up a statement of an account without reference to the ledger.

After the pass-book or statement has been found to agree with the ledger and has been balanced, he should make out a balance ticket. I should make them of a third tint and heavier paper than the deposit tickets or credit tickets, and let them show the following facts: Name of account, date and amount of balance (Dr. or Cr.), whether the statement is in pass-book or on sheet paper. The ticket should have below the following, on separate lines:

Statement delivered........ mailed........ filed........ in vaults........

This ticket should be held on the desk of the balance clerk as long as he holds the corresponding statement. When he disposes of the statement or pass-book he should get out the balance ticket and by one print of a date stamp on the proper line he can have a record of when and how the statement was disposed of. If it is thought desirable the person to whom the pass-book is delivered may be required to sign the balance ticket. The balance ticket should then be placed in the ticket-file and become the first credit (or debit) for the next statement. This ticket serves two additional purposes: first, it is a separate record, and serves as a check on the bookkeeper if he should attempt to alter the balance after a pass-book has been proven and delivered; second, it saves the trouble of looking through the account in the ledger to find when the account was last balanced, and the amount of the balance. With daily balance ledgers, this is sometimes quite difficult. The old checks should be carefully mutilated and delivered with the statement while the old credit and deposit tickets should be filed.

A good way to do this is as follows: Provide a number of stout envelopes (one for each account) slightly larger than the credit tickets (the kind used for cabinet photos is very good), write on the back of each the name and say credit tickets

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from...... to....... The envelopes can be filed in drawers made for the purpose, two or three rows to the drawer, and a case of moderate size will hold a great many of them. The first space should bear the date of the first deposit or balance, and each envelope can be left open and more tickets added from time to time until it is full. It should then be sealed and the last date supplied, and another envelope with the name on it placed in front of it in the file to receive the next batch of tickets. When the case is full, some of the oldest envelopes may be taken out and filed in boxes, or a new case may be started. In this way we have all of a depositor's tickets in one place. In one envelope if he has only a few, or in several arranged one behind the other in case he has more. While the balance tickets, which are of course filed with the others, show on what dates statements were made out, the balances, and what was done with each one.

Statements should be made off at regular intervals for every account, and when the bookkeeper opens a new ledger the old one should be turned over to the balance clerk, who should write up any accounts that have not been balanced and take off a balance sheet. He will have only proved balances to deal with, and if it agrees with the balance on the general ledger he can be pretty well satisfied that everything is correct. The bank may also have balance sheets taken off by an examiner from time to time and may also make a practice of changing bookkeepers as is done in some places.

Advantages of this System.

Now, let us see how far this system will fill the requirements which were stated to begin with.

First, it is practicable, does not interfere with the bookkeeper, and does not involve much extra work. If the bank is so small that one man can do all the work of the bookkeeper's desk, it does seem absurd to employ two; but it must be remembered that each of these cán do other things in the bank if his whole time is not taken up with this work. The only time the balance clerk can possibly interfere with the bookkeeper is when they compare balances, and if both are accurate in their work the interference would not be worth talking about. In larger banks I am satisfied that the arrangement would be found economical in the long run. The history of manufacturing or indeed of civilization shows us that as employments become specialized results improve; that is, as men have fewer different duties to perform they accomplish more. I am sure that three bookkeepers and one balance clerk (if that should be found to be the proper proportion) will do far more work than four bookkeepers.

Second, thoroughness. Each statement is made up from debit vouchers and credit vouchers. The credit vouchers are in most cases original documents and more certain than any book in the bank, and in the case of tickets made out by the balance clerk, almost as certain as the book of original entry. It is true that the clerk may make out a ticket wrong or may misplace one, and the bookkeeper may post an entry wrong, but the chances are very small that the two men will make the same error in the same entry. (One man making the entry in both places would be far more liable to have both wrong than two men working independently would be.)

Third, it is manifestly as well adapted to one system of bookkeeping as to another, because it is operated without reference to the bookkeeper, except to compare balances. In fact, with the daily balance system something like this is almost a necessity. A small account running through two or three ledgers is as much trouble to write up as a large one, because each day must be examined to pick up the credits, and after they are found they must be checked back with the books of original entry to be sure that they belong to the accounts to which they are posted.

Fourth, the bookkeeper can understand that it is not his business to make up statements and write up pass-books, and he will hardly be placed in a position to

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have his feelings hurt unless he walks into such a position with his eyes open, and then he would have only himself to blame.

Some of the additional advantages of this system are obvious. Suppose we wish (as is often the case) to look over the tickets of a certain depositor. Under the old system of filing tickets we should have to make out a list of dates and pick out his tickets one by one from bundles.

One has to do this to appreciate the time and trouble it takes. When we are through, it is almost as much trouble to replace the tickets as it was to get them out. Under the new system we would have to get the tickets from the ticket-file and if they did not cover enough ground, get one or two envelopes from the case, and we have all we want. To replace is a matter of a few moments.

Again, it often happens that we wish to be perfectly certain that a particular balance as shown by the ledger is correct beyond question. We can prove the checks and possibly all additions, etc., in the account, but can we be sure that no credit, that should have been posted to the account, is posted on some other instead? With the new system the checks and tickets can be gotten out in a moment, and, no matter how large the account, they can be added and a balance be determined. If this balance agrees with the ledger we can be practically certain that it is correct.

As was said before, both men can make mistakes, but that both (working independently) should make the same mistake is a possibility that can safely be disregarded in practice.

Again, it often happens that the depositor has failed to have one or more credits entered on his pass-book. In this case all the credits must be checked with the ledger until the missing ones are located. (This is a serious job with the daily balance ledgers.) They must then be entered on the pass-book and the book of original entry hunted up that the items may be compared.

Under the new system the credits can be checked back in a few moments. If the omitted credits are deposits, we have the original document (the highest possible authority) in hand. If it be a discount journal or blotter entry, we have the entry taken off by the bookkeeper and the ticket made off (independently) by the balance clerk, and this is practically as good a proof as a reference to the original book would be.

These are some of the most important and obvious advantages, but many others will appear from time to time as the system becomes more familiar by use.

Now, a few words in regard to the system as a whole. No matter how good a system may be it can never be automatic, and to get the best results it must be applied with energy and regularity. It should be remembered that the balance clerk is more than a mere machine for writing up pass-books. He is also to some extent an auditor and as such is responsible for the correctness of the bookkeeper's work. He should be a man of energy and capacity and one who thoroughly understands the whole system of bank bookkeeping, and who takes a lively interest in the perfect working of his department. His position should not be inferior to that of the bookkeeper; and he should be given cheerfully and promptly whatever assistance he may need in his work. It will not pay to so crowd him with the filing and listing of checks and tickets that he has no time for the higher duties of his office.

I am thoroughly satisfied, in addition to this, that the system will have a strong tendency to promote accurate work. If a bookkeeper knows that his work is to be proven by some other person and all of his errors found, natural pride will make him take care to make as few as possible.

It will be noticed that the system makes no provision against collusion between the bookkeeper and the balance clerk; but I frankly confess that I have never seen a system in this or any other department that would prevent loss when the examiner and the clerk are both dishonest. But the fact that we can not secure absolute perfection should not deter us from making every possible effort in that direction.

The history of many defalcations in the bookkeeper's department would show that the trouble started with some error of the bookkeeper's which remained undetected long enough for a depositor to overdraw his account. Upon finding the mistake the bookkeeper—ashamed to confess—carries it on in the hope of being able to have the amount replaced, until it gets beyond his reach, and he yields to the temptation of getting something for himself out of his disgrace. Suppose these errors are in every case detected by the balance clerk, and the state of affairs is thus known to two men in the bank instead of one, are the chances then as great that fraud will be used to cover up error? CHAS. A. PEPLE.

RICHMOND, Va.

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AN OBSTACLE TO BANKING REFORM.

THE RELATION OF COUNTRY BANKS TO CONGRESS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: While visiting Washington recently, I had a long conversation with an old friend of mine who is now a member of the House. We discussed the proposition to establish a central bank, also the branch-banking system, asset currency and other matters. Thinking that what he had to say might interest your readers, I have set down the substance of our conversation as well as I could remember it. Picking out some letters from a large pile lying upon his desk, the Congressman said:

"Here are a lot of letters from constituents I wish to show you. They will probably bore you some; they do me in a way. Still, from one point of view at least, they are exceedingly interesting. Representatives are laughed at and berated because they do not at once make an end of important questions, of which the solution seems easy when common sense and reason are applied. This correspondence is about this question of banking reform. I don't know that a mere consumer of the fruits of the earth like you, whose father has left him enough so that he need not work or even think except for amusement, is aware that this banking business has been as thoroughly studied and is as well understood as the multiplication table or the rule of three. Since the United States commenced its career, the general principles of the art of banking have been applied and misapplied with various results to our glorious country, until it would seem that the wayfaring man, though a fool, would perceive what ought to be done. In the last few years Congress has investigated and investigated and piled up libraries of interviews with experts, and reports; sound money clubs and monetary commissions have resolved, formulated and reported, and have collected and spent money in promulgating their literary expositions of results by the ton, showing what should be done or avoided. The measure which is now on the anvil in the House is, in my poor judgment, an excellent measure. It is simple and would seem to accomplish what all experts have agreed upon as desirable. In fact, it seems to be the very quintessence of all the projects the intelligent agitation of banking reform has evolved during the last decade. You know, or perhaps you do not, that almost every banking expert and financial writer, every ambitious banker, very many editors, Senators and Representatives, and even literary men who generally treat only of love and glory, as well as others not easily classified, have been attracted by this subject of banking reform, and have each and all devised infallible plans for its accomplishment. The banking methods of all nations have been investigated, even those of the Chinese and Siamese. If you don't know all this, where have you been? This measure is as near as may be the best conclusion that has yet been reached from all this study and experience, and as I imagine fairly boils it down and applies it to the present requirements of the people of the United States. I would like to vote for it and there are many others of my mind, but—"

"Well, why don't you vote for it then," I enquired.

"Why don't I vote for it? Read these letters from constituents of mine, mostly bankers and capitalists, and perhaps you will understand."

The Representative with whom I was conversing came from a district in Ohio, containing no great cities, but several large and thriving towns, full of intelligent

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and well-to-do citizens. These citizens were engaged in farming, manufacturing, banking and commerce. The district abounded in schools and contained an important higher institution of learning. Born on a farm he was a studious boy; had graduated with honor at the high school, and then studied law in the chief town of his native county. He had won friends and clients, not however so many of the latter that they prevented him from helping to run the political machinery of the party to which he belonged like many others, by inheritance. He did not find it difficult to express his ideas in public, and by practice in the courts on public occasions, in political conventions, at farmers' institutes and in Sunday schools, he acquired a facility that gave him a reputation as an orator. Being much in the eyes of his fellow citizens, his fine personality and oratorical skill caused him to be elected first district attorney, then State representative, and in due course to Congress, where he was now serving a second term. He was a very honest man, though he did not carry his heart on his sleeve, having learned the value of silence as well as of speech. He had grown in the knowledge of men, especially of those men who exercised the greatest control of the ideas and votes of the constituency be represented.

Continuing his remarks, he said: "All the bankers in my district are good men; there has never been a failure. You see while our section is not startlingly rich, all the people are comparatively well to do, property values are well settled, and everything is carried on in moderation. I really don't think it makes much difference how banking is carried on there, I mean on what system. We have National, State and private banks, and they seem to thrive alike and benefit the various lines of business. Even in such a land of Beulah there is competition, and ambition to surpass others and take the lead. There are consequent jealousies, which show themselves when any measure like this, possibly affecting their business, is being discussed. All sections are not like ours. There are places where bankers have to struggle for patronage and build up business with a good deal of heart burning. In the big cities, to which capital gravitates, competition becomes even fiercer from the low rates that money brings. Moreover, banking is a very honorable and easy business, and tempts all who can to undertake it.

From my standpoint it is this way. I am not destitute of ambition, and I want to be re-elected. I can conscientiously say I have endeavored to work for the best interests of my constituents. I have looked after the welfare of every postmaster and pensioner in my district. I take an interest in the affairs of every school district and voting precinct and distribute seeds and documents with due energy. I have obtained places for many, both in and out of the classified service. Generally I have helped where I could do so. I think my experience renders me of more value in getting a fair share of appropriations than a new man would be for some time. But this makes no difference. I could not help making some enemies. There are men who want to succeed me, and I do not say they are unfit. Nevertheless, I am as yet much in the lead, but if I give umbrage to influential citizens, of whom the bankers are easily the chief, my opponents, not to say enemies, will at once turn any coolness to account. This is what is troubling me about this measure. Not one of these men appear to want it. Now, here is a letter from the President of one of our National banks:

"LAKEVILLE, February 24, 1902.

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor asking my opinion in regard to the proposed bank bill, I am opposed to it. I think it has many good features, but I fear it will make such a radical change in banking methods as to put us all at sea. I believe it will especially injure the National banking system.

I know there are grave theoretical objections to the greenbacks and other Government notes, and I appreciate the advantages of what is called an elastic currency. I have no doubt the institution provided for in the bill might furnish an elastic currency. But we bankers have to look at new banking projects from our individual standpoint. In this town as else-

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where we have had good and bad times, but under the law as it now stands we have always managed to meet our engagements.

It would be perfectly safe for the Government in the case of our bank to let us issue promissory notes on our credit, but there are many National banks, and many more that would be organized were this permission granted that are not and would not be strong enough, in my estimation, to be trusted with such a power. Moreover, with this privilege granted, a lot of State and private banks would enlist under the National law and what little advantage a National bank now has would be taken away, and competition, now severely felt, would be much increased. Our dividends would, I think, be lessened by such a measure and our stock depressed in value.

As to the proposal to create a great bank to which shall be relegated the creation of bank notes, there may be some advantages, but we are strongly advised to oppose it by our city correspondent, and if we neglect this advice our long and highly-prized relations with this correspondent might be shaken. I therefore advise strongly against passing this measure or in substituting for it the bill creating an asset currency to be issued by the National banks. Nor do I want branch banks, although our city correspondent favors these.

It seems to me that we had better let well enough alone. If bad times come, we can, I think, take care of ourselves. We have gone through many panics, and always with safety, and usually came out with increased strength and resources. Our charter expires soon. Please look out for the bill extending the corporate existence of National banks. Very truly yours, etc."

"Intensely conservative, you see," said the Representative. "It is hard for him to look outside of the narrow pale that surrounds his own business. The only ray of light he admits shines from his city correspondent. He even differs from this correspondent on branch banks, in regard to which their interests are opposed."

"There is," I replied, "justice in the standpoint of both. Every man hates to have the comfortable surroundings he has built up and become accustomed to disturbed. He dreads the exertion necessary to readapt them. His present experience enables him to provide very fairly for anything that may happen under existing conditions. If these conditions are changed he will have to acquire new experience; otherwise to learn more when he thought his education complete, and this is painful. Let me hear what the President of the State bank has to say. I recognize the letter-head."

The Representative then read the following letter:

"MY DEAR SIR: I am somewhat puzzled how to reply to you, as to the proposition likely to come before Congress for a regulating bank, which is the embodiment of the suggestion made by Mr. Gage when Secretary of the Treasury. I think, however, my interest as a banker warns me against it. This bank, working under the liberal banking laws of the State of Ohio, enjoys many advantages, and is subject to hardly any restriction, other than those a good banker imposes always on himself. It has been long established, and with our large line of deposits and our excellent customers, we have so far been able to meet all competition. The money now furnished by the Government, in our case at least, meets all requirements. It passes equally well in all parts of the country. I cannot understand this desire to substitute a bank-note currency. I know formerly the State banks issued such a currency, and it was the cause of many disasters. That was before my time. Since I have been in the banking business we have got along very well with greenbacks, National bank notes, secured by bonds, silver certificates and coin, when we could get it. The National bank notes were never of much service. Some people complain of silver dollars. We like them because the Government sends them to us free of all transportation. You ought to introduce a bill to have the Government pay transportation on all currency sent out. If it would do so I do not think there would be so many complaints of the accumulation of surplus money in the Treasury. Such a bill, would, I think, be a more practical measure than any now under discussion. Would the great bank pay transportation on the notes it put in circulation? Perhaps this might make bankers more favorable to it. I am afraid it would become a monopoly, or, being created by the Government, would show more favors to National banks. As to the National banks being permitted to issue notes on the credit of their general assets, I am opposed to any such plan. They already have advantage enough. By the way, you must vote against the extension of charters of National banks. If their charters are not renewed, they would gradually disappear. State banks meet local wants better than National banks, and with greenbacks, silver certificates and coin we could get along. If there were no National banks, and all the business was in the hands of State banks, I might see the use of a great bank just

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to issue currency. As to allowing National banks to establish branches, no! no! this would be the worst thing that could happen; true it would abolish all the little National banks, but the little State banks would have to go also. A few big National banks would monopolize all the business in the United States by means of their branches, just as a few big banks have already in Canada. Let things stay as they are, dear sir; don't vote for any of these bills. If our throats must be cut, don't have it said that we committed suicide. Please keep me advised as to the state of these bills from time to time. If they are likely to pass, I can stir up opposition to them in other parts of the State. Cordially yours, etc."

"Here is another letter from a man who runs a private bank in an agricultural district. His father founded the bank and the son has now a very fine business. All the farmers down there, and they are mostly well off, leave their money with him. I do not believe that section would have been as prosperous as it is if it had not been for that bank. He, like his father before him, has always advanced money in agricultural enterprises, and that country has been developed as a consequence. I do not believe he now has much capital of his own in the bank, although he has a great deal of property of various kinds which, of course, is regarded as security. A private bank being subject to no special banking laws can loan to those who could not get loans from other banks, and can do a great deal of good. Are they safe? Well, when managed by the right kind of man they are as safe as any bank. You may say also that any bank, under whatever restrictions of law, is not safe unless run by the right kind of man. My correspondent, however, is the right kind of man. If he were dishonest he could probably tie up his property so that it could not be reached, before he failed. With the private banker everything depends upon the character of the man. It is to so tie up a certain amount of property that in case of failure it can be reached by creditors, regardless of the dishonesty or incapacity of bank managers, that these special banking laws are devised. This is the object of bond deposits, of the liability of stockholders and of other restrictions. As I said, I have great confidence in my correspondent's honesty and experience as shown by his record. Here is what he writes:"

"DEAR SIR: Your letter as to banking measures in Congress and particularly in regard to a great central bank to furnish a bank-note currency, was duly received. You must excuse this delayed reply. As a private banker I am less hampered perhaps by certain views in regard to banking, apt to be taken by men who work under restrictions imposed by special banking laws. These restrictions are frequently mistaken for the real essence of the business, and they often obscure principles which I shall not bore you by attempting to specify. I have no objections *per se* to an asset currency, knowing it to be a legitimate use of bank credit. It is, however, rather a ticklish experiment in a country of small isolated banks like the United States to grant the privilege of using bank credit indiscriminately in this way. In truth, there is great difficulty in knowing just what credit these small banks are entitled to. A general law equalizes the credit of them all, when in fact their credit is by no means equal. It is like fixing the value of silver by statute to say that the credit of all these banks with the same capital is equal. The safety fund provision, of course, reduces this objection, but it really only pushes back the difficulty, as it supports the fictitious credit of some at the expense of the real credit of others.

The statistics of failed National banks from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency seem to me a little beside the point, as they are based on the operations of a system so restricted that there were not the same temptations to fraud as there would be, in my opinion, under a system having so much freer circulation privilege.

Therefore, if we need a bank currency, and I believe it would be an advantage to substitute bank notes for the present Government notes, it should only be issued by large city banks closely affiliated in clearing-house associations, or by a bank like the one proposed, specially chartered for the purpose. I myself would under no circumstances wish to take this risk with my small bank, but should prefer to use the notes of the well protected large banks. I can get along very well under present conditions, and there is much in letting well enough alone, for those situated as I am. If I was sure that the powers of a great bank could be so confined that it would not be possible for it in any way to compete or interfere with the ordinary business of existing banks, I would be inclined to believe it a solution of the question of banking reform in this country. But I must confess I am not certain on this point.

As to branch banks, I do not much care. My bank is a sort of close corporation in which the interests of myself and depositors are mutually and peculiarly interwoven. I know every

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one of them personally, and each one of them knows me. This is the acquaintance of a lifetime grafted on the previous experience of my father. I do not think any other bank could seriously interfere with my business, as it has been built up and is now conducted. Still, unless you can settle the point I have made about the powers of the great bank, I would advise going slow. Very truly your friend, etc."

"There, you see," said the Representative, "are three bankers each representing a different line of banking. I do not think any one of them properly appreciates the national importance of this banking question. There are other letters, but these are sufficient to show what I mean. The private banker seems to have a wider view than the others; at least he is less opposed to new measures. Even his appearance of greater fairness arises chiefly from indifference. He thinks his peculiar position impregnable.

Now, I apprehended as little about the situation as any of them seem to before I came here; but, lifted above the provincial standpoint by the accident of my position, I can see how for the whole nation some banding together of the banking power is necessary and how it would benefit all the banks in the end. Their objections to branch banking are not unreasonable; those to an asset currency have some real basis, but least reasonable of all are their objections to this measure for a great regulating bank. While it may not be possible so to restrict its powers that it will not interfere with the ordinary business of all existing banks, it can certainly be so restricted that it will not interfere with that of banks like those in which our three friends are interested. It will probably interfere to some extent with the correspondent business of the larger city banks, but not so much as they perhaps fear.

But what can I do? My constituents who should be most interested are either opposed or indifferent. If I vote for the measure it may cause me to lose my nomination. If the law be enacted the realization of its benefits will come too late to save me. If the bill is defeated I would be looked upon as unsafe in bank matters. My condition is no different from that of many other Representatives. We are in the same boat. In most districts the bankers and capitalists can and do exercise great influence on the financial machinery. If they were united they could secure the enactment of this measure, but it seems impossible to secure their agreement. The difficulty is greater in prosperous and wealthy districts than in those less so, as the inertia of indifference is greater."

To this I replied that the Congressman perhaps exaggerated the effect the opposition of these men will have in any future canvass he might make. "If the measure prove beneficial," I said, "as you seem to believe, to general business prosperity, the end would so justify you in the eyes of the mass of voters that it would influence even the bankers and capitalists in your favor. You Representatives are indeed timid folks when the preservation of your fences is concerned, but probably not more so than those you most seem to fear. However, I have often wondered why it is so difficult to obtain banking legislation of the first importance, and this talk with you partially enlightens me." WESTERN BANKER.

A DENUNCIATION OF GAMBLING.—Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, in a recent sermon said:

"The spirit of gambling is unsocial, it is anti-human; it makes a man live with his hand against every other man. There is hardly any other vice so utterly and hopelessly inhuman as gambling; most vices you share with somebody, even if you injure them by so doing, you at least share a momentary satisfaction with them; but in gambling everybody is your enemy, and you are seeking to get out of them what they possess without doing them any good. It is opposed to the world's business, to the world's prosperity in every direction, and it dries up in a man the fountains of love and tenderness that bind him to his fellows and makes him the enemy of mankind."

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CLEARING-HOUSES AS ISSUERS OF BANK NOTES.

Editors Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: The bill for improvement of the bank currency introduced by Mr. Pugsley, of New York, has two objects in view, both of them very desirable—first, to enable the banks to furnish an elastic currency, and, second, to prevent periods of stringency in the money market caused by the accumulation of revenues in the Treasury. To accomplish the first object the bill undertakes to utilize the clearing-house system by organizing the banks throughout the country into clearing-houses at prominent points. These associations of banks for mutual support are to guarantee the notes issued by each of the banks on asset security.

If the clearing-house associations proposed in the bill could be organized, the result desired of security for a note currency that would possess the desirable property of elasticity, would no doubt be successfully attained. The second object in view of affording at all times an outlet for surplus moneys temporarily collected would also be attained by this use of clearing-house associations. The bill proposes that on the security afforded by the mutual support of the banks forming the association, the Government may deposit public moneys with any or all of them without as now requiring a bond deposit. The banks thus receiving these deposits would pay interest upon them. Under present law when public moneys are received by a National bank depository no interest is paid, the Government sacrificing the possible gain from interest in return for the security afforded by the special bond deposit.

The general principle of obtaining security for banking operations, either in whole or in part, by the association of banks for mutual support, is an old one. It was the basis of the old safety-fund system of New York State, and was there applied simply to the support of the bank notes issued by the banks contributing to the safety fund. The affiliation of the banks was the slightest possible and amounted only to a mutual contribution to a safety fund. This contribution was enforced by the power of the State and not by the power of the banks. Owing to circumstances unconnected with the principle involved, this system did not work very well in practice. The complaints against it came from the banks themselves. Being more or less competitors the strong banks could not see why they should contribute of their strength to build up weak competitors to their own business disadvantage. With a system of independent and isolated banks such as has grown up in the United States, and which possesses many advantages under the business conditions prevailing here, this objection will always arise to any plan of so-called association for imparting to each bank the strength of the whole. The power of Congress can no doubt enforce association of any kind, but as the bankers are a strong part of the Congressional constituency, their opposition to association would probably defeat legislative action. The opposition to forced association in any form would be greater the object of association being to make the strong banks guarantee not only the bank notes but also a portion of the deposits of those regarded as weaker competitors.

The proposition to employ the clearing-house machinery as a method of association for effecting objects outside of those for which the clearing-house was originally designed, was some years ago suggested by Edward Atkinson. His idea was to issue clearing-house loan certificates, a device used in emergencies, in ordinary times in the form and denominations of bank notes. The objection made to this at

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the time was that it might be unwise to exhaust such a strong emergency resource, in ordinary business operations, and leave the banks unprotected when an emergency did arise. The clearing-house was devised first as a mutual convenience and left each bank participating in its benefits perfectly independent. The principle of association crept in later as a mutual safeguard against outside competitors, but did not at first call for any mutual support. Such mutual support as did arise under association was forced by the danger threatening all in times of panic. In ordinary times and business the banks in existing clearing-house associations are still virtually as independent of each other as they ever were.

If clearing-house associations were forced by Federal law, they would become something very different from what they now are. Probably they would be incorporated and thus become amenable to processes of law to which they are not now subject. Every bank in such legalized associations would assume new responsibilities to each other and to the public. If the resources of the banks were made the common security for the notes and a portion of the deposits of all, if an emergency arose, the usefulness of clearing-house associations as they now are would be very much impaired. The principle of association is one thing, but there is much difference to the banks whether this principle is acted upon voluntarily by them, or whether it is forced upon them by legislative power.

The clearing-house associations already formed indicate the extent to which the banks have adopted the principle of mutual support by their own free will. Possibly favorable legislation by Congress might induce the banks to adopt it to a still greater extent for the very purposes Mr. Pugsley's bill attempts to accomplish. Perhaps the fault with the bill in the minds of bankers is the probability that it would force mutual support along the wrong lines. Why should locality enter into the formation of association for mutual support, and why should these combinations be called clearing-house associations? Let the present clearing-house associations alone, and pass a law permitting such banks as desire to associate or affiliate to do so regardless of locality. When a sufficient number of banks, with specified resources, have bound themselves voluntarily to support each other in the issue of circulation to specified amounts, and to mutually redeem at any bank counter the circulation issued by any one, then grant the banks concerned the privilege of issuing notes. These associations, like clubs, would only admit banks that were satisfactory to all. The banks in any such association might be located all over the country and would probably consist of such as do not now regard each other as competitors, but as correspondents and feeders. Such an association would be on the natural lines of the banking business, but to force the association of all banks within certain territorial lines which might be enemies and competitors, could only produce a dislocation of natural business lines. There are indications that these free associations of banks for mutual support are already progressing. The law should take cognizance of this new evolution and not work contrary to its spirit.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 8. EX-BANKER.

DEMONETIZATION OF PERUVIAN SILVER SOLES.—Mr. Neill, secretary of the legation at Lima, under date of January 18, 1902, transmits copies and translations of a decree of January 17, authorizing 500,000 soles to be smelted into silver bars at the Lima mint and directing that said bars be exported to Europe and sold for the purpose of buying gold, according to the decree of December 14, 1901, which says:

"The President shall exercise his judgment in smelting to the amount of 1,000,000 silver soles, the value of which shall be replaced by Peruvian gold pounds."

Southern Pacific's Reduced Rates.—The Southern Pacific Company, by agreement with their connections, will put in effect daily during March and April colonists' one-way second-class rates to California, as follows: From Chicago, $33; from St. Louis and New Orleans, $30; and from the Missouri River, $25, thus reducing the regular rates from eastern points nearly fifty per cent.

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BANK BOOKKEEPING.

[An address delivered before Alexander Hamilton Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, New York city, by John Bambey, President Washington Bank.]

Bank bookkeeping is a hard field to cover in a single hour; but perhaps we can arrive at some adequate comprehension of what it means by considering the matter under two headings, into which the subject seems naturally to divide itself:

First, how does bank bookkeeping differ, if it differs at all, from mercantile bookkeeping?

Second, what books are ordinarily used in bank bookkeeping?

Essential Features of Bank Bookkeeping.

The essential features of bookkeeping are the same everywhere, and the maxim "debit what we receive, and credit what we give," is of universal application. The only difference between the bookkeeping of a bank and that of any mercantile concern is that incident to the different character of the business. If the business involves the handling of a large number of different articles, and the conducting of many joint ventures, or trades, it is correspondingly more complex in its features than if only one article is dealt in. Banking deals with only one article—cash (unless we consider that credit is a separate and distinct species of commodity.)

A bank has been aptly defined by Horace White in his "Money and Banking" as "a manufactory of credit and a machine of exchange." Both of these features involve considerable bookkeeping, but generally bank bookkeeping is considered the simplest of any known kind; and probably this is true so far as the individual ledger bookkeeper is concerned. He has to do only with crediting the deposits, and charging the drafts on the customers' accounts. He gets but a one-sided view, however, if he knows and thinks only about his own ledger.

Let us see how the principle we begin with, "debit what we receive and credit what we give," will apply to the individual or dealers' ledger. When we receive a deposit it is credited, and when we pay a check it is charged on that book. That seems to be rather a reversing of the principle stated. It will, perhaps, be made clearer if we say debit the custodian of the particular article when we receive some of it, and credit the custodian when we give some of it out. So when we receive a deposit we receive cash or its equivalent, and must charge the custodian of the same (say the Cashier) with the amount received, at the same time crediting the person who deposited the cash with the amount, because we are his debtor to the amount so deposited. Conversely, when we pay a check we part with cash, and must credit the custodian of cash with the amount, while at the same time we must see that our debt to the depositor, as evidenced on the dealers' ledger, is correspondingly reduced.

Now, this is all fundamental, and to one who has kept the general ledger, and has a broad conception of bookkeeping, may appear too elementary to speak about at such length. But were I to submit the general trial balance sheet to the bookkeeper who has kept only an individual ledger, or note book, or some one or more of the other numerous books of a bank, I think he would have quite a problem ciphering out its meaning, and he could not do it at all without some knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping beyond what is required for the keeping of a dealers' ledger. This daily trial balance with the omission of those accounts which represent earn-

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ings or loans, or rather with their consolidation into the profit and loss account, becomes the balance sheet of the institution of whose books it is an abstract.

It may be well made the basis of the answer to our our second question, what books are ordinarily used in bank bookkeeping?

In the first place it is evident that we must have what is called a general ledger. This contains accounts with all the items of business done by the bank, debiting what the bank receives to the account with that particular thing (or with its custodian if you prefer), so that we may require an accurate account of all that we have received; as, cash, cash in banks, loans, discounts, etc., and on the same principle also debiting expense, interest and kindred accounts with what we pay for services represented in that way, received by us, and entering finally into profit and loss.

We credit what the bank gives to the account which we keep with the thing given out (or with its custodian). When we receive a deposit of money or checks we charge cash, or the Cashier, for what we receive, and credit the individual depositor on the dealers' ledger, because we give him an evidence of the indebtedness in the shape of a pass book or a certificate of deposit which he can call upon us to redeem on demand. If the deposit is in the shape of the proceeds of a loan or discounted note, we give him a credit, and charge loans or discounts. For the money received as interest or discount we charge cash and credit an account called interest or discount, to the imaginary custodian of which we have given a claim on our cash account for the amount received.

Of course the bank is the real custodian and owner of that claim, and when we come to a point when we wish to ascertain the result of business for a certain period, we set the amount paid for salaries and other intangible things received, and which stands on the debit side of the ledger, over against the amount which our earning accounts have a right to claim from our assets, as to which they stand as creditors, and the result is a net profit (it might be a loss if the balance were on the wrong side, but of course no banker ever shows a loss as the result of the quarter's business).

In getting the many transactions of a day into such shape that each one can properly be debited and credited to the general ledger, a cash book, on one side of which are entered all receipts of cash or credits representing cash either in detail or in total. On the other side are entered all payments, including credit given customers as of cash, and deposits made in other banks either in detail or total.

At the close of the day the total receipts are posted to the debit of cash in general ledger, and the total payments posted to the credit of cash; the difference between the debit and credit sides of this account should be the amount of money in the bank (and by money of course I mean both currency and checks representing currency).

Many other subsidiary books or journals are necessary, and in order to keep each one of them in proper articulation with the ledger, a bank clerk should have a thorough knowledge of the principles I have hurriedly outlined, otherwise he will be likely to make many blunders.

First in importance of the subsidiary books comes the individual or dealers' ledger, because in this are kept the accounts with the public; and every bookkeeper knows how easy it is for a careless man to involve the bank in serious loss by overdraft, by crediting a deposit to the wrong account, or else in taking his balance off wrong, to say nothing of the bank losing accounts of dissatisfied customers, whose checks may have returned marked "N. G." owing to a bookkeeper's error.

The next step below the dealers' ledger, in some banks, is a balance book or duplicate ledger kept to show only the actual daily change in the balances. The accounts which do not change are brought forward daily and the total footings should represent the amount credited to individual ledger, as it appears on the daily trial balance. The checks paid and deposited received are first sorted alphabetically and

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then listed and recorded in some manner, separating the accounts into groups, and if more than one division of the ledger is used, so as to get a correct total for posting to the general ledger.

Some other books which are used in banking, and their purposes, are:

THE DISCOUNT REGISTER.

This is a book of original entry, and becomes the basis of all transactions involving bills discounted. It contains a complete record of all paper discounted by the bank, which record is made at the time the paper is discounted. This book is ruled with columns as follows: For whom discounted, maker, endorser, date, time, when due, amount, discount, exchange, proceeds and general remarks. All entries are numbered consecutively, and the paper is then classified with reference to its maturity.

THE DISCOUNT TICKLER.

In this book all the notes discounted are entered according to their maturity, so as to be always under the watchful eye of the discount clerk, to insure the presentation of the paper at the proper time.

DEALERS' BILL BOOK.

The dealers' bill-book is designed to show in convenient form the amount of discounted paper carried by the bank for each customer. A title-page is given to each dealer, and the record is compiled either from the paper itself or the discount register.

COLLECTION REGISTER.

This contains a record of all paper left at the bank for collection. It is a book of original entry. The paper is recorded by consecutive numbers, and the facts of maker, time, amount, payment or dishonor, etc., are carefully noted for future reference.

COLLECTION TICKLER.

Like the discount tickler, all entries are arranged according to the date of maturity, and from a record of all paper left with the bank for collection.

CERTIFIED CHECK BOOK.

This contains a record of all checks certified by the bank. When a check is certified it is charged at once to the depositors' account, and then credited to certified check account, the check thereby becoming a liability of the bank, and the money being held in reserve to pay it on presentation. When the certified check is presented for payment it is charged to the certified check account. This book is balanced daily, the balance shown being the amount of certified checks outstanding, and agreeing with the ledger.

LOAN BOOK.

Herein is kept a record of all loans upon collateral made by the bank. The collateral which secures the loan is carefully examined to make sure that the proper forms of assignment have been complied with, and is then recorded at its present market value. From time to time it is "put to market," or in other words the value is changed to agree with the market rates. This is done to insure a sufficient margin of safety, the margin required in ordinary times being from twenty to twenty-five per cent. above the amount of the loan.

In a large institution many other subsidiary books are used, but the ones enumerated are, in my estimation, the most essential, and by the use of these any ordinary bank can conduct its business conveniently.

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A COLLEGE EDUCATION AND COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.

The benefits of a college education to young men who have to earn their living in commercial pursuits are considered in a pamphlet recently issued by R. T. Crane, a Chicago manufacturer. Mr. Crane sent out a large number of letters to universities, college graduates and business men making inquiry, among other things, as to the success achieved by college graduates in business, also as to whether business men regarded a college education beneficial, and if they gave preference to young men so educated in selecting their employees. From the graduates themselves the replies received were hardly sufficient to afford a basis for forming a conclusion, the replies generally, however, seeming to favor the college course.

The business men consulted, with few exceptions, replied that they believed that a college education was highly desirable; but Mr. Crane shows that the practices of these business men in selecting employees belied their words—that they did not give preference to college-trained men. For instance, the first vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company writes strongly commending a college education for railroad men. Upon further inquiry he admitted that none of the 900 station agents of the company were college graduates. Many other similar cases were developed by the inquiry.

It may be of some interest, perhaps, to summarize that part of the inquiry relating to banking. Regarding this branch of the subject Mr. Crane says:

"As an example of the conflicting opinions held by men in the same line of business, with regard to the benefits of a college education in a commercial life, I quote from letters received from two students who are now engaged in banking.

The first upon leaving college became connected with a bank which his father (who received only a common school education) had already built up into a successful concern. This young man says:

'Whatever success I may have received, I attribute entirely to my course at college, where I learned to judge human nature in a way I could never have acquired elsewhere; also the methods used to learn the college lessons, I have been able to apply to other things and arrive at a rapid and accurate conclusion. I was also taught self-reliance, and to stick to a thing until it was accomplished.'

His opinion of what his position would be to-day, had he started in business at the time he entered college, is expressed as follows:

'I would have been an undeveloped narrow-minded bank clerk, and would never have achieved any of the success I may have done. College taught me to judge human nature, the most important thing in banking.'

It would seem that this gentleman has rather over-estimated the benefits that he has derived from his college education, for inquiry does not show that he has made any remarkable success in his business.

The other banker says: 'I unfortunately work in my father's bank, holding a position my education did not especially fit me for. Had I foreseen a business career, I am certain the college education I received could have been combined with other work that would have been of immense advantage to me. A literary and scientific education does not compensate me for the lack of practical knowledge.'

In regard to the question whether a college education has been a benefit to him in the performance of his duties, etc., he says: 'No and yes—my general information has helped me, but my lack of special and local knowledge has hurt.'

With regard to his probable position had he not gone to college, he says:

'In a country bank thorough knowledge of local conditions and acquaintance with people, with proper clerical experience, is everything. I would be better off in this respect if I had staid at home.'

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Mr. James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, Chicago, takes the ground that: 'More depends on the man than his early education. A man's schooling is after all the smallest part of his education,' and it seems to be his rule to look to the man rather than to his education.

He has taken considerable pains to ascertain the proportion of college men in his bank, and finds that it is from three and one-half to five and one-half per cent.

He says that they do not give preference to nor do they avoid college men; that they do not find that such men show greater mental ability or advance more rapidly than persons of about the same caliber who have not received a college education.

While his answer to the question 'will not the work and experience a young man obtains in any line of business develop the mental qualities required in that business fully as much as would a course in college,' is in the affirmative, and while he also says that he would not advise a young man who had only $5,000 to spend it for a college education, if he intended to enter upon a business career, he still thinks that there is need of more than a grammar school education in a general business life.

Edward Townsend, Cashier Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, says: 'Of our entire force of over one hundred clerks, we think we have but two college graduates, and they passed through one of the smaller colleges many years ago, and finished the course at a very early age.

Our method, when we need to increase our force, has been for many years to take in boys just from school, of about sixteen years of age, without any previous business experience and train them in our own methods, promoting them from time to time as the opportunity presents itself. This plan has worked very satisfactorily with us. We have found that the best material for our purpose has come from the middle class, young men who have to work to make a living. Other things being equal, we, of course, in selecting young men, take into consideration the education they have received, but at the age they enter our employ, they are usually too young to have completed a college course.'

Mr. A. H. Wiggin, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, New York, says they have no college men in their employ.

Mr. F. H. Peabody, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, writes: 'The chance of getting himself successfully established in business seems to me better for a young man who goes into a business establishment on graduating from school, say at the age of seventeen or eighteen, than that of a man who spends the four years from seventeen to twenty-one in college, and the chances of being efficient, up to a certain point, seem to me better than those of the college student. Coming to a higher grade of work, the chances seem to me about equal.

Probably the management of our railroads illustrate as high a grade as any of business and executive ability, and the greatest managers of railroads in this country are men who, I believe, never had any college education. Edgar Thomson, President Roberts, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James F. Joy, C. P. Huntington, Mr. Plant and James J. Hill are instances, and Mr. Schwab, of the Steel Trust, I believe to be another in a different line.

But, if a man has the qualities which carry him up to the top in business, the college education seems to me likely to give him a line of valuable acquaintances, more tact in dealing with his fellow men, and more capacity for enjoying the intellectual part of life, than if he had grown up without it.'"

Mr. Crane comments as follows on the letter of Mr. Edward Townsend, Cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York:

"I regard the letter from Mr. Townsend as being the most business-like of all the replies received, and believe it will be found that the method which he says is followed in his bank is the custom of practically all business men—that is, that they take boys about sixteen years of age who have attended the lower schools and then train such help in their own methods, advancing them as they prove worthy and the business requires."

Mr. Crane thinks that a course in college has a tendency to make a young man conceited and impractical. Perhaps it might be retorted that those who have gained their education in the school of experience are disposed to look with condescension on the man trained in the colleges. True education, wherever obtained, ought to render a man humble instead of conceited. As "Touchstone" says: "The fool thinks himself a wise man, and the wise man knows himself a fool."

Mr. Crane seems rather too anxious to prove his case against the colleges, and some more extensive data are desirable on which to base a conclusion.

The disposition of the colleges to change their curricula to meet the great commercial demands of the present times shows that they realize the tendency of the times.

George Eliot tells in "The Mill on the Floss" how poorly Tom Tulliver's study of Latin verbs equipped him for keeping the books and managing the affairs of the mill, when these responsibilities were thrust upon him by his father's death.

Mr. Crane states what is a striking fact when he says:

"The great majority of our strongest and most successful men in the country to-day came from farms and villages and obtained very little education."

While this is doubtless true, it does not follow as a corollary that the young man who would succeed in a commercial life should be content with a very little education. The requirements of a successful career are not unvarying, and perhaps the man of college training may be more in evidence before the close of the twentieth century than he is at its beginning.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The "Financial Annual of Japan" for 1901 contains a large amount of statistical information in regard to the finances and commerce of that Empire.

A striking illustration of Japan's growth in recent years is to be found in the very large increase in the revenues, the ordinary receipts rising from 85,888,080 yen in the financial year 1893–94 to 207,540,670 yen in 1901–02. The national debt increased from 261,187,822 yen in 1893 to 518,764,195 yen in 1901.

The total ordinary and extraordinary revenues and expenditures together with the surplus or deficit for a series of years are shown in the table following. It may be noted that the extraordinary revenues include proceeds derived from loans, from the Chinese indemnity, etc.:

FINANCIAL YEARS.	*Revenue.* Yen.	*Expenditure.* Yen.	*Surplus.* Yen.
1892–93	101,461,911	76,734,740	24,727,171
1893–94	113,769,380	84,581,872	29,187,508
1894-95	98,170,028	78,128,643	20,041,385
1895-96	118,432,721	85,317,180	33,115,541
1896–97	187,019,423	168,856,508	18,162,915
1897–98	226,390,123	223,678,844	2,711,279
1898–99	220,054,128	219,757,568	296,560
1899–00	254,254,582	254,165,588	88,994
1900–01	254,549,818	257,930,417	*3,380,599
1901–02	277,497,003	275,928,645	1,568,358

* Deficit.

Following the war with China there was a considerable expansion in all lines of trade and industry, as shown by the following table, showing the number of companies engaged in agriculture, industry, commerce, railway enterprises and banking, together with their paid-up capital, for a series of years:

YEAR.	*No. of companies.*	*Paid-up capital.* Yen.
1895	2,107	268,635,810
1896	3,821	506,500,031
1897	4,634	655,619,090
1898	5,122	770,986,351
1899	5,543	878,154,396

The number of railway companies reported in 1894 was twenty-nine, with paid-up capital amounting to 63,928,649 yen; in 1900 the number of companies had increased to fifty-five and the paid-in capital to 185,207,296 yen. For the same period the number of companies engaged in banking rose from 869 to 2,356 and the paid-in capital from 101,408,881 yen to 327,742,296 yen. There were 501 industrial companies reported in 1895 and 873 in 1899. In the same time the paid-up capital of these companies rose from 44,755,567 yen to 123,715,719 yen. The number of companies engaged in commerce in 1895 was 440 and their paid-up capital 16,092,657 yen. Sixty-nine companies were reported engaged in agriculture in 1895 with paid-up capital amounting to 1,207,807 yen. In 1899 sixty-three companies were reported with paid-up capital amounting to 1,568,460 yen.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The capital of the Bank of Japan increased from 10,000,000 yen in 1894 to 30,000,000 yen in 1899. There was also an increase in the capital of the Yokohama

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Specie Bank from 4,500,000 yen to 12,000,000 yen. In 1895 the capital of the National banks reached its highest point, amounting to 48,951,100 yen. By 1899 these institutions were superseded by ordinary banking firms. In 1894 the number of ordinary banks reported was 700, with paid-up capital amounting to 37,410,781 yen. The number had increased to 1,561 in 1899 and the capital to 209,973,431. From 1895 to 1899 the Savings banks increased in number from 92 to 531, and their paid-up capital from 1,889,355 yen to 19,979,151 yen.

Circulation of Specie and Paper.

The circulation of Government paper money in Japan reached its maximum in 1878, when the amount outstanding was 139,418,592 yen. After January 1, 1886, the Government paper was gradually converted into metallic currency, until its circulation came to an end on December 31, 1899. In 1893 there were 52,124,353 one-yen coins in circulation. After 1897 these coins also disappeared from the circulation. In 1879 the National bank notes in circulation amounted to 34,426,351 yen. By a law put in force in 1896 these notes were withdrawn from circulation on December 9, 1899.

Stock of Money in the Country.

The amount of specie in the country and the amount of paper money issued are given below:

Years.	*Specie.* Yen.	*Paper.* Yen.	*Total.* Yen.
1894	91,926,819	185,000,043	276,926,862
1895	95,689,066	212,262,825	307,951,891
1896	102,538,771	224,187,957	326,726,728
1897	156,438,787	238,704,885	395,143,672
1898	146,454,979	204,678,190	351,133,169
1899	165,475,085	255,669,431	421,144,516
1900	127,494,866	230,821,779	358,316,645

In the period covered by the foregoing table the stock of gold coin increased from 11,957,378 yen to 52,930,394 yen, while the one-yen silver coins decreased from 46,292,212 in 1894 to 31,048,987 in 1897, disappearing entirely after the latter date. There was an increase of about 2,000,000 yen in the stock of subsidiary coins from 1894 to 1900, the total on the latter date being 17,446,096 yen. Government paper decreased from 13,404,547 yen to 1,767,814 yen in 1900, and National bank notes decreased in the same time from 21,781,796 yen to 483,933 yen. Convertible bank notes increased from 149,813,700 yen in 1894 to 228,570,032 yen in 1900. The total stock of specie and paper in 1900 was 358,316,645 yen; deducting the reserve against convertible bank notes, amounting to 35,367,842 yen gold, and 2,666,668 yen silver, the amount of money in actual circulation was 320,282,135 yen.

The Increase in Bank Clearings.

There was an enormous gain in the volume of checks and bills cleared at the various clearing-houses from 1894 to 1900. Below will be found returns from several of the most important cities, by two year periods, 1894 to 1900:

	1894.	*1896.*	*1898.*	*1900.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tokio	185,597,497	417,425,507	790,247,456	1,405,449,664
Kyoto	....	....	69,084,038	167,566,438
Osaka	67,543,807	188,409,838	226,980,828	528,552,745
Yokahama	....	....	....	348,806,775
Kobe	....	....	100,848,120	168,238,769

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Interest rates are rather high in Japan, but appear to be gradually tending lower. For 1900 the highest rate on loans was 14.10 per cent., and the lowest 11.50 per cent.; on fixed deposits, highest 7.50 per cent., lowest 6.80 per cent. The highest rate on discounts was 14.60 and the lowest 12.23.

Foreign Trade of the Empire.

The imports and exports of commodities, specie and bullion for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and for the eleven months ended November, 1901, were as follows :

Year.	Commodities.		Specie and Bullion.	
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Imports.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1898	165,753,758	277,502,157	86,987,481	42,563,781
1899	214,929,894	220,401,926	11,178,247	20,163,501
1900	204,429,998	287,261,846	56,707,063	11,517,835
*1901	228,091,113	238,961,184	13,765,780	10,446,158

* Eleven months.

For 1898 the exports of specie and bullion exceeded the imports by 44,423,700 yen, and the excess of exports for 1900 was 45,189,228. The excess of imports of the precious metals was 27,543,324 yen in 1896 and 62,247,550 yen in 1897. It should be stated in this connection that from 1888 to 1897 the value of gold coin was calculated on the basis of the silver yen, and after 1898 on that of the gold yen.

For the eleven months of 1901 the gold coin and bullion amounted to 11,317,852 yen and the silver coin and bullion to 2,447,928 yen, while the imports for the same time were: gold, 10,177,400 yen ; silver, 268,758.

In 1895 the exports of commodities were 6,851,600 yen in excess of the imports, but for the subsequent years up to and including 1900 there was a large excess of imports, the total excess in this period being 310,049,696. For the eleven months months ended with November, 1901, the excess of imports was only 10,870,071 yen, compared with an excess of 58,831,713 yen for the year 1896, 56,165,695 yen for 1897, 111,748,404 yen for 1898, 5,472,032 yen for 1899 and 82,831,852 yen for 1900.

Perhaps the wonderful growth can not be more graphically illustrated than by giving the imports and exports of commodities for periods ten years apart. They were as follows :

Exports and Imports of Commodities, 1880, 1890 and 1900.

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*
	Yen.	Yen.
1880	28,395,387	36,626,601
1890	56,603,506	81,728,581
1900	204,429,994	287,261,846

The successful conclusion of the war with China, and the receipt of a large indemnity from the latter power, was followed by a period of considerable extravagance in public and private expenditure. However, as a large part of this expenditure has gone into productive enterprises, the results in future will undoubtedly be more favorable. The financial reforms introduced within the last few years are such as will promote public and private credit. The trade returns show a marked tendency toward retrenchment, the effect of which will also shortly appear in the amount of home capital available.

The Late Crisis and the Outlook for the Future.

In an address delivered before the Osaka Bankers' Club on November 18, Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto, Governor of the Bank of Japan, gave the following account of the late financial crisis, and expressed a hopeful view of the future. He said :

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"The financial crisis which prevailed from last year to April or May of this year is still very fresh in our memories. Happily, the difficulties have been overcome without very disastrous results, on which fact we are to be much congratulated. It is well known that the crisis originated in the boom which came after the war with China. The capital of various business companies (banks excepted) invested in machinery and other immovables stood at the enormous sum of from 60,000,000 yen ($29,880,000) to 90,000,000 yen ($44,820,000) in the years 1896-97. The Government drew up a financial scheme for the next ten years, which suddenly expanded the annual national expenditure by a large amount. The money required was to be drawn chiefly from the increase of taxation, the issue of bonds, and the indemnity received from China; while the fund for the extension of telephone and telegraph systems, the railway and the establishment of the iron foundry was to be raised chiefly by issuing domestic bonds. For this purpose, it was proposed to raise the sum of 270,000,000 yen ($134,460,000). This proposal in itself seriously affected business. Such a radical expansion of the country's finances soon brought about a reaction, and the aim of the Government—which was practically to distribute the indemnity money received from China among the people, thus giving them wider scope in their business and at the same time enabling them to subscribe to the bonds—was defeated. The money spent by the Government on public works chiefly found its way into the pockets of the laboring classes, not to return easily to the Government. The prices of articles rose, the imports exceeded the exports, and business circles were placed in a most trying position. The people began to complain of the Government scheme, all hope of the proposed domestic loan being raised was abandoned, and the Government was finally compelled to modify its financial proposals. Taxation had to be increased again and again, and arrangements made to raise a foreign loan instead of the domestic loan before proposed.

Laws were amended to meet the change in the scheme, and bonds to the amount of 42,000,000 yen ($20,916,000) were placed on the foreign markets, and some 100,000,000 yen ($49,800,000) was also raised from abroad, by means of which the Government managed to carry out its scheme to the present year. Yet scarcity of money in business circles increased day after day, with the result that there was a contraction in business enterprise. The total amount of the paid-up capital of commercial companies, which stood at some 90,000,000 yen ($44,820,000) some years ago, fell to about 21,000,000 yen ($10,458,000) last year and to 19,000,000 yen ($9,462,000) this year. This, however, meant that the demand for money had returned to its normal level.

Order having now been restored in the finances of the country, in my opinion it has become necessary to cut down the public works within the limits of the country's financial ability. Last year I urged the Government authorities to follow this policy. The last Cabinet fell on account of financial troubles, and the present Cabinet, finding a deficit of 50,000,000 yen ($24,900,000) in the revenue, entered into negotiations for a foreign loan. Happily or unhappily, the negotiations failed, and I do not think we need be disappointed that they did fail. Indeed, the failure of the negotiations will be productive of good in Japan. It has led the Government to make up its mind to postpone or suspend a part of the projected Government works and to readjust or economize expenditure. The only course now left for the Government to take for raising the necessary funds is to count on the Bank of Japan, no loan being otherwise possible at home or abroad. It is impossible for the Bank of Japan to make limitless advances even to the Government. When the negotiations for the foreign loan failed, the bank made inquiries of the Government as to the repayment of the advances now standing, and was assured that of the amount of the loans made by the bank, which will equal some 40,000,000 yen ($19,920,000) at the end of the present year, 20,000,000 yen ($9,960,000) would be repaid about February next, by disposing of the bonds now kept in London by the Government and of the silver seized in China. The whole amount it is proposed shall be repaid in July next, when the half-yearly balance is made. With this assurance the bank has agreed to make further advances, and the issue of the notes of the bank beyond the legal limit will probably amount to some 30,000,000 yen ($14,940,000). There being good prospects of the money so advanced being easily recovered, the financial position will not be much affected.

The financial prospects are very promising. In particular, the rice crop has proved to be exceptionally successful, and the export trade has much improved, the raw-silk market being particularly active. There is, therefore, every hope of improvement of trade in the future."

The wonderful increase in the foreign trade must be taken as an indication of a great gain in the producing and consuming power of the inhabitants of the Empire, rather than greater requirements following an addition to the number of inhabitants. In the past quarter of a century the population has gained only a little more than 10,000,000. The total population in 1872 was 33,110,798; in 1889 it was 40,453,461, and 43,761,723 in 1898. This comparatively small increase in the population makes the wonderful achievements accomplished by the Japanese people in the fields of trade and industry all the more remarkable.

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DEATH OF FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

Frederick D. Tappen, who was the oldest bank President, in point of service, in the city, and one of the country's ablest and best-known financiers, died February 28. At the time of his death he was President of the Gallatin National Bank, and had occupied that position since 1868. He was four times elected President of the Clearing-House Association, and was several times chairman of the clearing-house committee, holding that position at the time of his death. He was a member of some important committee almost continuously from 1869. His services as chairman of the clearing-house committee won him special distinction in the several financial crises through which the country has passed. For many years his name has been more prominently associated with clearing-house affairs than that of any other bank officer in the city. His work in the 1893 panic was attended with particular success, and in token thereof his banking associates presented him with a silver tankard, which had been presented to Sir John Houblon, 200 years before, to commemorate his services as first Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. Tappen was born in New York, January 29, 1829. He graduated from the New York University in 1849, and entered the service of the National Bank (now the Gallatin National) as specie clerk. He was rapidly promoted, becoming Assistant Cashier, October 20, 1857, and Cashier the following day. On July 1, 1868, he was elected President and director.

On November 12, 1900, Mr. Tappen completed fifty years of continuous service with the bank, the occasion being commemorated by the presentation of a gold loving-cup and an address from the directors, officers and employees.

A portrait of Mr. Tappen, accompanied by a biographical sketch, appeared in the MAGAZINE for December, 1900.

Retiring the Greenbacks.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: The majority of the students of finance believe that the legal-tender notes were a mistake in the beginning, and the history of these notes seems to warrant that conviction. It is believed the notes are now inimical to the stability of business, though the extremely strong condition of the Treasury at present arouses no immediate concern.

The champions of these notes are many, but perhaps they might be induced to make a compromise. Could not the threatening influence of the legal-tender notes be lessened by retiring them at the rate of, say, \$2,000,000 a month until they are reduced to \$150,000,000, the amount of the gold reserve fund, without injuring the money market? An increased National bank circulation could supply the place in the circulating medium of the country left vacant by their withdrawal.

When the amount of outstanding legals is reduced to \$150,000,000 the retirement should cease as long as the gold fund remained intact, but if the fund were impaired, then the legals should be reduced to a like amount.

Would not that endless chain effect be destroyed, and the burden that the fund must carry be lessened by such a scheme? If the Government were forced to issue bonds to strengthen the gold reserve it could restore the legals after the danger was over.

This scheme may be impracticable, and I should deem it a favor if you would point out to me wherein is the weakness. ALBERT S. COX.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Answer.—The "impracticability" of the scheme lies in the fact that Congress shows no disposition whatever to retire the greenbacks. If the legal-tenders when redeemed were reissued only in exchange for gold, the "endless chain" would not give anybody further concern. This proposal was made by John Sherman some twenty or thirty years ago. Its adoption would make the greenbacks gold certificates. But the greenbacks cannot well be retired until the silver dollars or certificates are taken care of, and provision made for gold redemption by the banks of the notes issued by them.

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A BANKERS' MONEY ORDER.

Below will be found a facsimile of a bankers' money order in use by the Fargo (North Dakota) National Bank. It is somewhat reduced in size, the original measuring 8⅜ by 3½ inches (outside border). The following is in regard to the order kindly furnished by Wm. C. Macfadden, Cashier of the bank:

"We find these money orders very convenient in issuing in small amounts, and already have quite a demand for them, although we have used them but a short

time. They are especially convenient to be carried for use when traveling, the payee being required to insert his signature in the body of the order when they are issued, furnishes a means of identification which is very convenient. They are more easily drawn than a draft, for the reason that we do not insert the name of the payee.

As we draw these orders, we credit them on our books to 'money order account,' and, as the statements from our correspondents come in on the first of each month, we credit each correspondent with the orders paid by them, and charge the total amount back to 'money order account,' which keeps our books straight.

We make the same charges for these orders which are made by express companies for money orders issued by them, thus meeting the competition in that line which has always been so annoying to bankers."

SOUTHERN MONEY IN BANKING.—Mr. James H. Eckels of Chicago, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, finds gratification in the fact that the South is acquiring greater and greater bankable wealth. "The increase of bank facilities in the South," he writes in the Twentieth Anniversary Number of the "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore, "has another feature about it which is not alone a source of congratulation to the people of that section, but to the whole country. That feature is that it is Southern wealth developed in the South and largely owned by Southern men which is doing this thing. The noticeable defect in not a few banks in suddenly-developed and over-boomed Southern cities prior to 1892 was that they were promoters' banks, organized with borrowed money, with local interests not too deeply interested in their lasting and success. The result of all this was easy borrowing, unwise speculation, accumulated debt and ultimate widespread disaster. The lesson then learned has not been forgotten, and no section of the country to-day presents better illustration of progressive banking methods, coupled with conservative soundness, than the South."

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THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.

MR. GAGE TO SUCCEED MR. STEWART AS PRESIDENT.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the United States Trust Company, of New York, held February 18, the following communication was read from President John A. Stewart:

Lyman J. Gage.

John A. Stewart.

"Owing to my advanced years, I have for some time been seriously contemplating the importance of installing a suitable successor to myself in the Presidency of the company; but until very recently I have been unable to suggest any one for the position. Within the past few weeks, however, it occurred to me that possibly the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, the late Secretary of the Treasury, might be available for the position, and it affords me great pleasure to state that after correspondence and personal conference with him, he has been prevailed upon to signify his willingness to accept the Presidency should it meet with the entire concurrence of the board. I am convinced that Mr. Gage is admirably fitted for the place, and believe that under his guidance the prosperity of the company will continue in increasing measure.

The steps which I had assumed the liberty of taking in this matter have met with the approval of every member of the executive committee, and will, I trust, have your unanimous approbation."

Mr. Gage has signified his acceptance of the position, and will probably assume the duties of his office about May 1.

John A. Stewart, who retires from the Presidency of the United States Trust Company, was one of those who organized that corporation in 1853. He became Secretary, and continued to hold that position until 1864, when he became Assistant

JAMES S. CLARK.

United States Treasurer at New York. In 1865, on the death of Joseph Lawrence, President of the company, Mr. Stewart was chosen as his successor, and has held the office since that time.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and formerly for many years President of the First National Bank, of Chicago, comes to the duties of his new office with a reputation and a record second to that of no other financier in the country.

The United States Trust Company is the largest corporation of its character in the United States, having total resources exceeding $89,000,000.

Another officer of the United States Trust Company who has served the corporation for many years with fidelity and rare ability is James S. Clark, the Vice-President, whose portrait is presented herewith. He became connected with the company as a clerk in 1864, and was promoted to be Assistant Secretary and later Secretary. For the last twenty years he has been Vice-President. Mr. Clark will continue as heretofore to take an active part in the management of the great interests committed to the company's care.

Return of Papers with Imprinted Stamps.—The following resolution was passed by the House of Representatives January 15:

House joint resolution 88, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money, having imprinted stamps thereon, to the owners thereof, and for other purposes.

"*Whereas*, By the act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes,' approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder," the internal revenue tax imposed upon bank checks, drafts, or certificates of deposit not drawing interest, or orders for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, was repealed on and after July 1, 1901; and

Whereas, Many thousands of bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and orders for the payment of money have been imprinted with necessary stamp and were unused on July 1, 1901; and

Whereas, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to redeem stamps imprinted on said instruments, and which instruments are required by existing laws to be filed with the claims for said redemption of said stamps; and

Whereas, The owners of same are extremely desirous that said checks, drafts and other papers above mentioned, should be returned to them after the cancellation of the stamps imprinted thereon: Now, therefore,

Resolved, *etc.*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and is hereby, authorized to return said imprinted instruments to the owner or owners thereof, where said return is demanded, within one year after the passage of this act, after the redemption and cancellation of stamps imprinted thereon; and said cancellation and return to the owner or owners shall be made in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All such checks, drafts, etc., remaining unclaimed by the owner at the expiration of one year after the passage of this act shall be destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

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TO TEST THE TAX ON UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank and chairman of the clearing-house committee on taxation, has issued the following statement relative to the tax on the undivided profits of banks:

The present Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently reversed the ruling of his predecessor and held that undivided profits, as well as capital and surplus, were liable to a tax of $2 per thousand under the Internal Revenue Act. A committee representing the clearing-house associations of St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, of which J. B. Forgan, of Chicago, was chairman, Stephen Baker, representing New York, called upon the commissioner representing the interests of the banks. An agreement was reached with him not to enforce the tax pending a judicial construction of the statute, the commissioner in the meantime requiring the banks to make a return of the amount of their undivided profits under the statute, under protest, leaving the payment of the tax in abeyance pending the decision of the courts.

None of the suits already pending involved either a National or State bank. It was desirable, therefore, to have some bank pay this tax under protest and bring suit to recover the same, in order to obtain a judicial construction which would apply to the banks of the country as a whole. Myron T. Herrick, President of the American Bankers' Association; F. G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee and chairman of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on taxation, were called in consultation. It was determined that insomuch as the question at issue involved all the banks of the country, it was proper and right for the American Bankers' Association to assume the responsibility and expense of this litigation. The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, being one of the oldest, strongest and most conservatively managed institutions, was deemed a desirable bank to bring this action. The officers of this association, being called upon, very kindly and patriotically consented to do so in the interests of the banks of the country as a whole. Mr. Yerkes, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was consulted and conferred with, as well as Collector Treat of New York city. Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs were retained as attorneys, and under their counsel and direction return of the undivided profits of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank has been made, the tax thereon paid under protest, proper demand for its repayment made and suit will immediately be commenced. This suit will involve all questions at issue and it is expected that the Government authorities will facilitate its trial and determination.

The blank form of return furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, literally complied with, would necessitate the banks swearing to the amount of their undivided profits and in addition thereto that such undivided profits were liable to taxation under the terms of the Internal Revenue Act. The form of return which follows was prepared by Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, to be posted on to the blank form furnished by the commissioner. This form of return is unobjectionable from the standpoint of the banks and is understood to be acceptable to the Department at Washington.

Form 457. Bankers 12 months $.................
United States Internal Revenue.

ADDITIONAL BANKER'S RETURN OF SPECIAL TAX.

To be made in duplicate to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the banker is located, and the tax (and penalty, if any) paid to such collector.

State of..............................County of..
The undersigned...being duly sworn according to law, declares that the undivided profits of..............................designated as "Profit and Loss" on the books of said bank, held, used or employed in the business of banking during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to the sum of $................. and that the sum total of these undivided profits claimed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be liable to special tax under Paragraph 1, Section 2, of the Act of June 13, 1898, as amended by Act of March 2, 1901, is $......................; and no other funds belonging to this bank (excluding capital and surplus) have been set apart either by law or by the action of the bank authorities and used in carrying on the general business of the bank, and that the tax claimed by said Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be due on said profit and loss or undivided profits for twelve months ending June 30, 1902, amounts to the sum of $....

The foregoing return is made in obedience to demand made on the part of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the......................District of......................and threat to enforce payment of said sum by distraint and sale of the property of plaintiff or by other legal proceedings, against which demand and the obligation on the part of said bank to make this return, the said bank hereby protests, claiming that said bank is not liable on the said sum of $......................representing profit and loss or undivided profits, or on any sum representing undivided profits, and said bank makes said return under protest, in obedience to said demand and for the purpose of preventing said distraint, sale, or other legal proceedings as aforesaid.

(Name)...
(Officer),...
Sworn to before me this...........day of...........1902.

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STATE BANKS—REPORTS OF SUPERVISING OFFICERS.

NEW YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS, RELATIVE TO SAVINGS BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

To the Legislature:

The reports of the Savings banks and trust companies to the Banking Department as of January 1, 1902, disclose a continuation of the marvelous growth which has distinguished these institutions during the past few years. The increase in the resources of the Savings banks for the year 1901 is shown to have been $65,545,408, and of the trust companies $171,410,131. In the six years covering my incumbency of the office of Superintendent of Banks, constituting a natural period for comparison, the Savings banks have gained $348,486,043 in resources, or a larger amount than in the previous fourteen years, and the trust companies $576,763,598, which is nearly one and a half times their entire combined accumulations for all the years prior to 1896! That these stupendous increases have not been made at the expense of other banking corporations is evidenced by the fact that the National and State discount banks in the State have increased their resources in the same time by about eight hundred million dollars! The present total assets of these three classes of institutions approximate four thousand millions of dollars, over forty per cent. of which has been accumulated in six years. Of course rediscounts, funds carried with reserve agents and deposits with other banks and trust companies, contribute to some duplication of values in this astounding statement, but it is none the less undoubtedly the truth that never before in the world's history have such statistics unfolded a story of equal development and prosperity in so brief a time. It is testimony to the energy, enterprise and sagacity of the "great captains" of trade and industry in the Empire State and to the thrift of the mass of the people; but without the laws enacted at Washington and Albany, the one establishing a stable money standard and a fostering revenue system, and the other safeguarding the operations of our domestic moneyed corporations—thus creating and justifying confidence—no such results would have been possible. It should be the care of our legislators and of the people themselves to permit no step to be taken which could threaten a reversal of the present policies or any lessening of the sense of security that now obtains.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The number of active Savings banks on the morning of January 1, 1902, was 128, the same as a year before. The total amount deposited in these institutions during the year was $286,155,826, and the amount withdrawn $252,549,176. The former item is nearly eighteen million dollars, and the latter twelve and a half million dollars, larger than in the previous year, making the net gain over the record for 1900 approximately five and one-half millions. The increase for the year in the amount reported due depositors, including interest credited, was $67,176,219, which is, I think, with one exception, the largest ever made in one year. It exceeds that for the year 1900 by seven and a half millions, but is four millions under that for 1899. The increase belongs in the proportion of three-fifths to the first half of the year, and two-fifths to the last half, a rate which has prevailed as between the two periods of the year with but slight variation for some time past.

The total resources of these institutions January 1, 1ist, were $1,131,564,624, which are itemized as $1,014,305,857 due depositors, $503,773 other liabilities, and $116,754,992 surplus on market values. The last mentioned item represents a decrease during the year of $1,584,681, of which $1,134,452 was occasioned by a reduction by the banks in their estimated market value of their banking houses, and the balance results from several causes, including the market depreciation of stocks and bonds, a reduction in the estimated value of other real estate, and, to a slight extent, to losses on loans and to the payment of dividends to depositors beyond current earnings. The surplus computed by considering stocks and bonds as an asset only at their par value appears to have decreased $7,549,384, but this shrinkage is in the main nominal only, and is explicable by a change in the form of reporting which was instituted January 1. That change consists in considering the interest which would pass with a sale of the stocks and bonds, and also the interest on such securities which is due but uncol-

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ected, as a part of their market value instead of carrying it, as formerly, in a separate item. This interest approximates five million dollars, making the reported market value of these securities larger by that sum than it would have appeared under the old form of report, in which case such interest entered into the calculation by which the par value surplus was ascertained, and so made such surplus larger by that sum than by the present method. The diminished value of real estate and the payment of premiums on the unusually large purchases of bonds made during the year cover the decrease not thus accounted for.

For the benefit of those who examine these figures with reference to the question of taxation, it needs to be stated that the tax to be paid by any bank is in no way determined by the report submitted by it to this Department, but by its report to the Comptroller, together with the decision of that official and the court upon any controverted point. Consequently any showing made by this report as to this matter is not to be taken as in any way affecting the amount of the revenue likely to be derived by the State from the tax on Savings banks.

The number of open accounts in the Savings banks is 2,174,511, or 102,821 more than at the corresponding date in 1901, and a larger increase by 11,502 than appeared in 1900.

The condition of the Savings banks in the aggregate, as of the morning of January 1, 1902 is shown by a compilation of their reports (cents omitted):

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$461,563,821
Stock and bond investments:		
	Par value.	
United States	$37,609,299	
District of Columbia	5,076,350	
New York State	1,618,000	
Bonds of other States	59,448,547	
Bonds of cities in other States	91,888,672	
Bonds of cities in this State	151,601,678	
Bonds of counties in this State	24,428,344	
Bonds of towns in this State	7,899,215	
Bonds of villages in this State	11,448,589	
Bonds of school districts in this State	3,417,733	
Railroad mortgage bonds	124,789,419	
Total par value of stocks and bonds	$518,725,800	
Amount of stocks and bonds at cost	560,837,006	
Estimated market value of stocks and bonds		572,935,016
Loans upon pledge of securities		3,483,298
Banking houses and lots, estimated market value		10,963,058
Other real estate at estimated market value		4,234,717
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies		62,909,867
Cash on hand		9,389,268
Collectible interest		5,583,215
Other assets		602,865
Total resources		$1,131,564,624

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$1,014,305,857
Other liabilities	503,773
Surplus on market value of stocks and bonds	116,754,992
Total liabilities	$1,131,564,624
Surplus on par value of stocks and bonds	62,468,983

STATISTICS.

Number of open accounts	2,174,511
Number of accounts opened or reopened during the year	488,657
Number of accounts closed during the year	381,675
Total number of deposits received during the year	3,260,027
Total number of payments to depositors during the year	2,463,428
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited	$286,155,826
Amount withdrawn during the year	252,549,176
Amount of interest credited and paid during the year	33,620,964
Salaries paid for the year	1,916,754
Expenses other than salaries for the year	1,419,564

The items of expense for salaries, rent, repairs on bank buildings, taxes on real estate State franchise tax, etc., etc.—in a word, the entire administrative cost of the institutions—

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reach a total of $3,336,318, or $607,921 more than for the year 1900. But the franchise tax, which the banks paid last year for the first time, $705,333, or nearly one hundred thousand dollars more than the increase in expenses. Making allowance for this new item, the cost of administration is seen actually to have fallen, though the gain in resources and in the number of deposits was so large.

By reason of the imposition of the tax in question the percentage of cost of administration to the total resources of the banks has increased from $2.56 per thousand dollars in 1900 to $2.94 in 1901, but, excluding that item from the sum of expenses, the rate would be but $2.32 per thousand dollars, a very creditable decrease of thirty-two cents as compared with the same items for 1900, which would be the largest decrease made in any one year for a considerable period.

Institutions Subject to the Supervision of the Banking Department.

The total amount of resources of each of the classes of institutions below mentioned, subject to the supervision of this department on January 1 in each of the last eleven years, is shown by the following tabulation (cents omitted):

Total Resources.

January 1.	*Savings banks.*	*Banks of deposit and disconnt.*	*Trust companies.*	*Safe deposit companies.*†
1892	$675,987,634	$271,830,699	$300,765,575	$4,870,117
1893	718,454,662	295,459,929	335,707,779	5,045,787
1894	704,535,118	*271,496,822	341,466,011	5,025,769
1895	735,863,598	284,911,681	365,419,729	5,102,689
1896	783,078,580	285,407,997	392,6[illegible]0,045	4,517,699
1897	812,173,632	280,691,855	396,742,947	4,677,825
1898	869,751,344	324,766,619	483,739,925	5,116,362
1899	923,420,861	355,485,972	579,205,442	5,197,996
1900	1,000,209,099	366,304,182	672,190,671	5,269,271
1901	1,066,019,216	380,711,930	797,983,512	5,255,452
1902	1,131,564,624	421,616,408	969,393,644	5,663,016

* November 28, 1893; the other reports called in December.

† The Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company and Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company are not included, as they are given under the head of trust companies.

The total gain in resources of these four classes of institutions during the year 1901 was $278,267,581.45, or, $72,270,698.91 larger than that made in 1900. The increase in the past six years, or since I became Superintendent, has been $1,062,608,370.76.

The Trust Companies.

Six trust companies were authorized by me during the calendar year 1901, three already engaged in business increased their capital in December, 1901, or January, 1902, and eight companies are at present in the course of organization. The companies authorized are the Mutual of Westchester County, at Port Chester; the Genesee Valley, at Rochester; the Poughkeepsie; the Adirondack, at Saratoga Springs, which, however, did not begin business until after January first; the New Rochelle, and the Troy. The combined capital of these companies amounts to $1,075,000, and they have also subscribed and paid in surplus aggregating $365,000. In addition, the Troy Trust Co. is now increasing its capital from $150,000 to $200,000. The Salamanca Trust Co., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and a paid-in surplus of ten thousand dollars, was authorized by me February 14 of the current year. This institution displaces a National bank at Salamanca, at which place, though containing a smaller population than any other village in the State having such an institution, there seem to be exceptional reasons for the establishment of a trust company. The older companies which have recently increased their capital are the American Deposit and Loan Company, the Continental Trust Co. and the Fifth Avenue Trust Co., all of New York city, and in each case the increase is from half a million to one million dollars. The companies which are at present in process of organization, and which will probably add eight or nine million dollars in the way of capital and surplus to the investment already existing in companies of this class, are:

Guardian Trust Co., Borough of Manhattan, New York city; McVickar Realty Trust Co., Borough of Manhattan, New York city; Mutual Alliance Trust Co., Borough of Manhattan, New York city; Schenectady Trust Co., Schenectady; Security Trust Company of Troy, Troy; Trust Company of the Republic, Borough of Manhattan, New York city; Union Trust Company of Albany, N. Y., Albany; Van Norden Trust Co., Borough of Manhattan, New York city.

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The only company which discontinued business during the year was the Trust Company of New York, which had an active existence of only about a year. It reported as of the first of January, but it had not been active since the previous May.

Resources and Liabilities of Trust Companies.

Sixty-two trust companies, comprising all except the Adirondack that are included in the foregoing list, filed reports in this department in January, and a summary of such reports herewith appears in comparison with their statement of the year before (cents omitted):

Resources.	*1901.*	*1902.*
Bonds and mortgages	$40,730,575	$45,483,009
Stock investments	196,852,582	190,822,965
Loaned on collaterals	387,911,414	540,208,706
Loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased.	39,840,066	41,907,300
Overdrafts	39,106	52,290
Due from banks and brokers	2,829,876	5,978,925
Real estate	9,456,991	10,747,440
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	96,337,244	111,187,084
Cash on hand	9,365,171	9,858,702
Other assets	14,620,981	18,147,207
Total resources	$797,983,512	$969,393,644
Liabilities.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash	$47,150,000	$49,125,000
Surplus fund	76,123,783	64,796,907
Undivided profits	17,479,821	39,882,284
Deposits in trust	245,367,995	352,213,121
General deposits	392,753,774	440,718,602
Other liabilities	19,108,687	22,657,728
Total liabilities	$797,983,512	$969,393,644
Supplementary.		
Debts guaranteed and liability thereon	$500	$1,000
Interest, commissions and profits received during the year	33,992,377	44,973,187
Interest paid and credited to depositors during the year.	14,244,490	18,878,383
Expenses for the year	5,044.794	5,917,141
Dividends on capital declared for the year	5,555,338	6,806,000
Taxes paid during the year	695,460	1,934,100
Deposits made by order of court	2,861,199	8,723,740
Total of deposits upon which interest is allowed at this date	589,722,276	721,614,435
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages during the year	34,478,760	56,480,417
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	31,805,509	51,726,242

The more striking changes shown in this table are the increase of $1,975,000 in capital, of $11,076,087 in surplus and undivided profits, of nearly eleven millions in gross earnings, of four and a half millions in interest paid to depositors, of a million and a quarter paid for taxes, and of $152,297,291 in loans on collaterals. The considerable decrease in surplus and the yet larger increase in undivided profits represent a curious shifting, which it has been intimated is due to a contention that under the United States Internal Revenue Laws the latter is not taxable, while the former is. In view of the more than doubling of taxes paid by these companies during the year it is not remarkable if they press this point to the uttermost. The vast sums on which interest is paid, constituting over nine-tenths of the entire deposits, may doubtless be taken as explaining to a considerable degree the wonderful growth which these companies have had, and their net earnings, equivalent to thirty-seven per cent. upon their actual capitalization, or to nearly twelve per cent. on capital, surplus and undivided profits combined, is suggestive of the reason for the widespread eagerness just now so manifest to organize trust companies rather than banks. It may be wise, however, to reflect that profits from reorganization enterprises may not always be as handsome as they have been latterly, and that large earnings from all sources may not be as sure in villages and small cities as at the financial center of the continent.

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SECURITIES DEPOSITED.

The securities held in trust by the Superintendent of Banks under the law for the protection of depositors with and creditors of the several trust companies on the first of January, 1902, are shown in the following table:

	Jan. 1, 1902.
United States 2 per cent. bonds......	$402,000
United States 4 per cent. bonds......	45,000
New York county 3.3 per cent. bonds.	50,000
New York city 2½ per cent. bonds...	500,000
New York city 3 per cent. bonds ...	612,400
New York city 3½ per cent. bonds..	3,510,000
Brooklyn city 3 per cent. bonds......	220,000
Brooklyn city 3½ per cent. bonds....	350,000
Brooklyn city 4 per cent. bonds......	100,000
Rochester city 3½ per cent. bonds...	50,000
Rochester city 6 per cent. bonds.....	30,000
Niagara Falls city 4 per cent. bonds..	20,000
Middletown city 3½ per cent. bonds..	20,000
Bonds and mortgages.................	50,000
Total............................	$5,959,400

RECOMMENDATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 159 of the Banking Law, relating to trust companies, reads as follows:

"*Investments of Capital and Deposits.*—The capital of every such corporation shall be invested in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real property in this State worth at least double the amount loaned thereon or in the stocks or bonds of this State, or of the United States, or of any county or incorporated city of this State duly authorized by law to be issued.

The moneys received by any such corporation in trust may be invested in its discretion in the securities of the same kind in which its capital is required to be invested, or in the stocks or bonds of any State of the United States, or in such real or personal securities as it may deem proper. No such corporation shall hold stock in any private corporation to an amount in excess of ten per cent. of the capital of the corporation holding such stock."

I have ascertained that several trust companies in the State are holding or have held stocks in private corporations in excess of ten per cent. of their capital, and in each case have directed the companies to reduce their holdings to an amount not to exceed ten per cent. of their capital. Some companies, however, contend that the section above quoted, as indicated by its caption, treats only of the investment of capital and deposits, and that, therefore, a company's surplus may be wholly invested in stocks of a private corporation. In several instances they have fortified this contention by opinions of eminent authorities. I suggest that this section be amended so as to make its meaning plain. I am of the opinion that no element of unsafety would be added to the transactions of the trust companies if the limitation were made to permit such holding to the amount of ten per cent. of a company's combined capital and surplus.

Section six of the General Corporation Law prohibits the use of certain words, including the word "loan," as part of the title of any corporation not formed under the banking law or the insurance law. The exception should be broadened by adding, "or under chapter 326 of the Laws of 1895, as amended." The suggested change would enable companies for loaning money on the pledge of personal security to employ the word "loan" in their corporate title, which is properly descriptive of the character of their business, and in such connection it would not be misleading or mischievous.

FOREIGN TRUST COMPANIES.

Further reflection but strengthens my conviction that the character of the business which a foreign trust company may transact within this State should be defined by statute, and that some reasonable provision should be enacted for ascertaining whether such corporations transgress our laws. Our own trust companies are subjected to official examination at least once in every year. The Superintendent of Banks possesses and exercises the power also to examine the agency of every foreign bank in this State "for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has violated any law of the State, and as to such other matters as the Superintendent may prescribe." It is difficult to conceive any good reason why outside trust companies should be exempted from requirements imposed upon our own and upon all other like classes of institutions. Moreover, it is desirable that there be somewhere an authoritative list of foreign trust companies maintaining offices and doing business within the State, and that the obligation be devolved upon some official to see to it that our laws are not violated by such companies. To that end there should be a statutory requirement that no foreign trust company shall transact any business in New York without having first obtained from the Superintendent of Banks a license therefor, and that the Superintendent examine such companies

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at least annually, the cost of such examinations to be a charge against the company or companies so examined.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

In my judgment the two exigent problems in the Savings bank situation are how to regulate investments by the banks so that, without surrender of a single existing element of safety, there may not be a continuing decrease in the rate of income which the banks derive from that source, and how to confine these institutions yet more distinctively than is now the case to the service and benefit of the wage earner, the widow and orphan, and those who are untrained in business, or the sum of whose savings is too small for independent investment. The one requisite which must always be supreme is that there be preserved certainty that every dollar deposited in a Savings bank be recoverable in full, and, in ordinary conditions, at the pleasure of the depositor. Restrictions as to the securities which these institutions may purchase must never be relaxed to the degree that there could arise the remotest likelihood of losses by depreciation, default or repudiation which would jeopardize the principal of a deposit. New York's system of Savings banks is the best in the world, and it should be our pride and care to so maintain it. But with deposits increasing at the rate of sixty or seventy million dollars a year, if the field for investment were held unchanged, there would follow of necessity an appreciation in the price of such securities until in time it became prohibitive. At present, however, it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that relief is required only to the extent of legalizing for investment a slightly larger percentage on the value of premises to be mortgaged and also the bonds of a few additional railroads of a standard character, and I commend for passage the bill so providing which is now pending in the Legislature. It is conservative, has had the careful consideration of the Savings Banks Association and its counsel, and is approved as safe by that body. Beyond this step, however, I do not deem it wise at present to extend the scope of investments which Savings banks may make.

An abuse of the Savings bank system is the advantage taken of it by investors whereby they put upon these institutions not alone the burden of caring for their large deposits, but the embarrassment and injustice of causing them to be more or less regarded as depostaries for these classes and as agents to aid them to escape taxation. The Savings banks were not designed to serve people of means, and when they so act they prejudice the interests of those who have the right to claim and to enjoy their beneficent care. The mere popular conviction that they are thus perverted from their legitimate functions tends also to discredit and so injure the system. I have directed special effort for several years past to remove occasion for this criticism wherever a state of facts has been disclosed which could justify it, and in many instances I have found not only ready but zealous co-operation on the part of the officers of the Savings banks. There is, however, reason to apprehend that in some quarters the ambition to take rank as large banks, or the disposition to oblige, leads some managers to accept and continue accounts which ought to be refused. The trust companies afford a natural, safe and proper field for such depositors, with the opportunity to realize nearly or quite as large returns as are to be had from the Savings banks, and I am convinced that it is time to adopt stringent measures for excluding large funds of an investment character from the latter class of institutions, or at least for limiting the conditions under which they can be deposited, in order that it may not be the fact that many men carry for themselves, or in the names of various members of their families, a number of accounts, all of them to the legal limit, in each of many banks. A regulation which it would seem would be effectual to this end was suggested in my report of two years ago, and is herewith renewed: "Fix the limit which any one person may have on deposit in a single bank, or the aggregate he may carry in two or twenty or all of them, and then require that any one offering at any bank a deposit exceeding some sum to be specified in the law shall subscribe an oath that the deposit so offered will not make his aggregate of deposits in all banks more than this limit. Prescribe that false swearing in such cases shall constitue perjury."

The enactment of some such restriction seems to me important, if not imperative, if the Savings banks are to be preserved to their full possible usefulness and to the enjoyment of popular support and approval. The average amount to the credit of each account in these institutions increased $9.39 during the year, and a similar increase has occurred annually since 1894. The entire increase since that date has been $75.95. I am disposed to believe that a considerable part thereof is due to the larger accumulations which full employment and prosperity have enabled artisans and clerks to lodge with the Savings banks, and examination of the books and conferences with the officers of a number of banks confirm that view. It does not, however, explain all of the increase in the average, and the part not so covered deserves no consideration or exemption from exclusion by the Legislature or by the management of the banks themselves. I trust, therefore, that a bill embodying the suggestion here submitted may be presented and become law.

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FOREIGN BANKING FACILITIES.

European capital and organization have hitherto practically monopolized control of international banking facilities in the Orient and also in South America, to the prejudice of all effort to extend and develop American commerce and industrial enterprises in those quarters. There has long been an importunate desire on the part of American manufacturers, export and import houses engaged in the Asiatic and South American trade, and companies and individuals holding valuable concessions in other American countries and in China, for the establishment there of American banks of exchange, and if this country is to realize its hopes for a great expansion of its commerce in these directions this want must now be supplied. One of the trust companies in New York city has already amended its charter in order to acquire the right to establish and maintain branches at Manila, Hongkong and Shanghai, and recently a corporation amply capitalized, and vested with a wide scope of powers, was organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut to conduct banking operations, and perhaps also to exploit quite other interests, in any part of the world. It will not be gainsaid that if there is here an inviting field for such undertakings every proper facility for its occupation by New York capital should be afforded by New York laws. So far as I am informed all competent testimony is to the effect that banking operations in China particularly have been remarkably profitable, and unquestionably our business and national interests alike require that American banking institutions be situate there to afford convenient channels for exchange, to act as fiscal agents in a multiplicity of matters, and to finance many enterprises.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK D. KILBURN, *Superintendent of Banks.*

FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE A B C OF BANKS AND BANKING. By GEORGE M. COFFIN. New York: S. A. Nelson. Price $1.25.

Mr. Coffin was for some years Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and is now Vice-President of the Phenix National Bank of New York city. In this volume he has condensed very much interesting information about banks and their management and operations. The matter relating to the practical details of banking will be found especially helpful to the younger bankers, and the book may be read with profit by anyone connected with or interested in banking.

POOR'S MANUAL OF THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1901. New York: H. V. & H. W. Poor.

To make any reference to this work as a compendium of railway information—statistical and otherwise—would superfluous; but it ought to be commended to bankers especially for its value in fixing the worth of railway bonds and stocks. The banker who loans money on this class of collaterals, or who buys them as investments, needs to know more than their current quotations on the exchanges. He should know the actual condition of the properties the securities represent. This knowledge may be obtained from Poor's Manual.

CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. By ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This work is in two parts, Part I dealing with Currency, and Part II with Banking, and treats exhaustively of the various New England currency issues and banking schemes prior to the Revolution. From it many instructive lessons may be derived, and much valuable information obtained in relation to currency and banking matters during this epoch. The author has expended a large amount of careful labor in bringing together the material comprised in the two volumes, and has conferred a substantial benefit on all who wish to investigate the early financial history of the country.

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MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS.

Under date of January 18 the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks of Massachusetts presented the twenty-sixth annual report of the commission, to the Senate and House of Representatives.

On October 31 last there were 186 Savings banks in operation with assets of $596,094,818; thirty-six trust companies with assets of $189,769,619. There were also three Savings banks in the hands of the courts, and one trust company in the hands of a Receiver.

In the past year the total amount of dividends declared was $19,318,792, an increase of $646,-465 over the amount declared in the previous fiscal year; the average rate for the year was 3.75 per cent., compared with 3.81 the previous year.

The following shows the decrease in the rate of dividend in the last five years:

	1896.	*1901.*
Banks paying less than four per cent. per annum	10	98
Banks paying four per cent. per annum	157	88
Banks paying over four per cent. per annum	19	0

The number of open accounts on October 31 was 1,593,640, an increase of 58,631 over the previous year; the average amount to the credit of each account was $351.84, a decrease of twenty-one cents compared with the average on October 31, 1900. The amount deposited during the past year was $96,531,498 and the withdrawals $95,535,702. Compared with the previous year the figures show an increase of $3,431,874 in the amount deposited and an increase of $6,-011,102 in the amount withdrawn. Although there was a slight increase in expenses, the ratio remains at less than one-fourth of one per cent. of the deposits.

Aggregate Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Showing Increase or Decrease, as compared with the Year ending October 31, 1900 (cents omitted).

Assets.

	Amount Oct. 31, 1901.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*	*Percentage of investments to total assets.*
Public funds	$69,457,699	$1,469,158	....	11.65
Loans on public funds	1,433,184	230,394	....	.24
Bank stock	20,149,249	....	$1,318,456	3.38
Loans on bank stock	1,195,503	....	190,998	.20
Railroad bonds	85,865,657	12,045,064	....	14.40
Loans on railroad bonds	622,350	....	464,850	.10
Loans on railroad stocks	723,220	....	379,790	.12
Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes	75,000	75,000	....	.01
Boston Terminal Company bonds	11,248,709	....	232,990	1.89
Real estate (for banking purposes)	4,481,810	85,378	....	.75
Real estate by foreclosure	3,681,181	384.486	....	.62
Loans on real estate	245,655,167	7,318,982	....	41.21
Loans on personal security	118,443,091	4,122,755	....	19.87
Loans to counties, cities and towns (notes)	13,294,383	....	872,998	2.23
Loans on depositors' books	47,186	....	3,633	.01
Sundry stocks, bonds and notes taken to secure indebtedness	221,453	1,996	....	.04
Expense account	195,419			
Premium account	468,839	111,508	....	.17
Furniture and fixtures	76,152			
Sundry assets *	275,252			
Cash on hand:				
In banks, on interest ... $16,426,564				
In banks, not on interest ... 565,553				
In office ... 1,492,188	18,484,306	....	410,928	3.12
Total	$596,094,818	....	....	......

* Consisting of interest and suspense accounts, taxes and insurance paid, real estate expenses, etc.

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LIABILITIES.

	Amount Oct. 31, 1901.	Increase.
Deposits	$560,705,752	$20,802,066
Guaranty fund	24,764,818	1,188,362
Undivided earnings	10,818,633	296,137
Due on incomplete mortgage loans	213,949	59,200
Sundry liabilities	92,165	11,812
Total	$596,094,818	....

As the charters of many National banks are soon to expire, the commissioners suggest the inquiry whether the present would not be an opportune time to consider if it is desirable to have a system of State banks in the Commonwealth. It is pointed out that many of the trust companies recently incorporated are misnamed as they are in fact simply State banks.

The thirty-six trust companies of the State transacting business on October 31 held deposits in their banking departments of $142,629,778, with other liabilities amounting to $31,575,546, and total assets of $174,205,325. Of the thirty-six trust companies fifteen have established trust departments, the liabilities in which were $15,564,294.

Comptrollers and Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency, Dates of Appointment and Resignation, and States from Whence Appointed.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of resignation.	State.
	COMPTROLLERS OF THE CURRENCY.			
1	Hugh McCulloch	May 9, 1863	Mar. 8, 1865	Indiana.
2	Freeman Clarke	Mar. 21, 1865	July 24, 1866	New York.
3	Hiland R. Hulburd	Feb. 1, 1867	Apr. 3, 1871	Ohio.
4	John J. Knox	Apr. 24, 1872	Apr. 30, 1884	Minnesota.
5	Henry W. Cannon	May 12, 1884	Mar. 1, 1886	"
6	William L. Trenholm	Apr. 20, 1886	Apr. 30, 1889	South Carolina.
7	Edward S. Lacey	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1892	Michigan.
8	A. Barton Hepburn	Aug. 2, 1892	Apr. 25, 1893	New York.
9	James H. Eckels	Apr. 26, 1893	Dec. 31, 1897	Illinois.
10	Charles G. Dawes	Jan. 1, 1898	Sept. 30, 1901	"
11	William Barret Ridgely	Oct. 1, 1901	....	"
	DEPUTY COMPTROLLERS OF THE CURRENCY.			
1	Samuel T. Howard	May 9, 1863	Aug. 1, 1865	New York.
2	Hiland R. Hulburd	Aug. 1, 1865	Jan. 31, 1867	Ohio.
3	John J. Knox	Mar. 12, 1867	Apr. 24, 1872	Minnesota.
4	John S. Langworthy	Aug. 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1886	New York.
5	V. P. Snyder	May 5, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	"
6	J. D. Abrahams	Jan. 27, 1887	May 25, 1890	Virginia.
7	R. M. Nixon	Aug. 11, 1890	Mar. 16, 1893	Indiana.
8	Oliver P. Tucker	Apr. 7, 1893	Mar. 11, 1896	Kentucky.
9	George M. Coffin	Mar. 12, 1896	Aug. 31, 1898	South Carolina.
10	Lawrence O. Murray	Sept. 1, 1898	June 27, 1899	New York.
11	Thomas P. Kane	June 29, 1899	....	District of Columbia.

NOTE.—The compensation of the Comptroller of the Currency is $5,000 per annum, and of the Deputy Comptroller $2,800.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Georgia.—The Bank of Warrenton made an assignment February 15 to James A. Anderson.

Illinois.—J. A. Hamann, a private banker doing business at Warren, is reported as having disappeared. The Citizens' Bank, which he owned, is closed.

—The Bank of Elkhart closed March 3, and the Cashier, Frank W. Cottle, is reported to be short $32,000. Deposit liabilities are placed at about $80,000.

Ohio—CLEVELAND.—Appraisers of the assets of the Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Co. filed a report on February 17 placing the total value at $1,505,894. Liabilities (mostly deposits) are $1,414,368.

—On February 25 the Comtproller of the Currency placed James W. De Lay in charge of the First National Bank of Belmont, Ohio. Liabilities are $363,596, of which $251,596 are individual deposits.

Michigan—DETROIT.—On February 10 the City Savings Bank passed into the hands of the State Bank Commissioner. Frank C. Andrews, the Vice-President, is charged with having fraudulently secured from the bank a sum in excess of $1,000,000. His overdrafts are placed at over $900,000, and in addition he is said to have procured the certification of his checks for $662,000. Liabilities of the bank to depositors are $3,369,317. There is an additional contingent liability of $662,000 on the Andrews certified checks. Total resources are $3,597,816, including overdrafts of Andrews amounting to $911,000. The capital is $150,000, and the surplus and profits $74,668.

Texas.—W. H. Westfall's private bank at Burnet was reported closed on February 25, with deposit liabilities amounting to about $100,000.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The International Banking Company of New York city, capital $100,000, was incorporated at Albany February 28, and authorized to do a banking and discount business in this State. Its directors are Thos. H. Hubbard, Valentine P. Snyder, James H. Hyde, Edward F. Cragin and Jno. J. McCook, all of whom are directors of the International Banking Corporation, recently incorporated in Connecticut. The New York company was formed so that the business carried on in this State may be in accordance with New York laws.

—On February 24 a prospectus of the New York and London Trust Company was issued. This company is organized under a special charter of the New York Legislature, with an authorized capital of $500,000. It is the intention to sell the stock at $120 a share, which will provide a surplus of $100,000. Ultimately it is the intention to increase the capital and surplus to $5,000,000. Under the terms of its charter and the general trust company laws the company is empowered to perform many important functions, and is also authorized to establish branch offices and agencies at such places as the directors may deem necessary. The company's temporary office is at 64 Cedar street.

—At the meeting of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, to be held at 72 Fifth avenue on the evening of March 27, the following subject will be debated:

"*Resolved*, That the modern economic conditions require a central bank."

The affirmative of this proposition will be taken by the New York Chapter and the negative by Alexander Hamilton Chapter. Three prominent bank presidents are to act as judges.

At the following meeting on April 10, Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will speak on "The New Financial Bill."

—Robert M. Pettit and Wm. Heydt are new members of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

—On February 18 Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington that all certificates of stock deposited or hypothecated with banks or trust companies as securitity for loans or for the future payment of money must be stamped at the rate of two cents per hundred dollars of par value of the stock. Any stocks substituted for those first given as security must also be stamped.

—Wm. B. Potts has been admitted as a member of the firm of J. W. Davis & Co.

—More than $600,000 has now been subscribed to the capitalization of the Consolidated National Bank being organized by President Mortimer H. Wagar of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. A lease has been arranged of portions of two floors at 57 Broadway. It is expected to have the bank in operation within three months.

—The new Trust Company of the Republic will have $1,000,000 capital and $500,000 surplus. D. Leroy Dresser will be President, and Alex. Greig, Vice-President. Among the directors are Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, James McMahon, Daniel G. Wing, Ex-Comptroller Eckels, and many other well-known bankers and capitalists.

—It is estimated that the new ten-story building now being erected for the Irving National Bank, at West Broadway and Chambers street, will cost $500,000. It will be one of the fine buildings of that district of the city.

—For the use of its City Hall branch the Williamsburgh Trust Co. has acquired the property at 391 and 393 Fulton street, Brooklyn, comprising two large buildings, which will be completely remodelled for banking purposes.

—The National City Bank, of Manhattan, and the Brooklyn Trust Co., of Brooklyn Borough, have been designated as the principal clearing depositories of the city.

—A. M. Townsend, agent for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at New York, has been appointed joint Manager in London for that bank, and has been succeeded here by J. P. Wade-Gardner, Manager of the bank's Shanghai branch.

—A new two-story building, to be erected by the Washington Life Insurance Co., at 139 Broadway, will be occupied entirely by the Liberty National Bank under a lease for forty years.

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—After fifty years' service in the National Citizens' Bank, during which time he was promoted through the various positions to the office of President, David C. Tiebout has been retired by the board of directors, at the age of seventy-seven years.

—The International Banking Corporation now occupies temporary offices at 71 Broadway. The company will remove to the building 1, 3 and 5 Wall street as soon as the banking room is fitted up.

The officers of the company are: Valentine P. Snyder, Acting President; Edward F. Cragin, Vice-President; John Hubbard, Treasurer; James H. Rogers, Secretary, *pro tem.*; J. B. Lee, General Manager; W. H. Macintyre, Assistant Manager. The capital is $3,000,000 and the surplus $3,000,000.

—Mutual Life Insurance Company interests are reported to be organizing the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, to be located near Broadway and Canal street.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Portland, Me.—About forty bank officials and employees were present at the annual meeting and banquet of the Portland Bankers' Association, at Riverton Park Casino February 8. After the banquet the business meeting was held and these officers chosen: President, Thomas H. Eaton, Cashier Chapman National Bank; vice-president, Geo. W. Leighton, of the National Traders' Bank; secretary, Carl D. Moody; treasurer, F. A. Weber.

A pleasant musical entertainment followed the business meeting.

Boston.—A bill providing for the physical separation of Savings banks and National banks recently passed the lower House of the Legislature by a practically unanimous vote.

—Hearings were recently given before the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Legislature upon the recommendation of the Savings Bank Commissioners for the enactment of a general banking law, one of the effects of which would be "to prevent the continued application for the incorporation of trust companies in the smaller cities and towns," and for legislation affecting foreign banking corporations doing a general banking business in this State. This suggestion is based upon an opinion addressed by Attorney-General Knowlton to the Commissioner of Corporations, in the course of which he said: "Whether a law should be permitted to continue upon our statute books which is inoperative so far as it relates to domestic corporations, but which may be taken advantage of by foreign corporations, is a question for the determination of the Legislature."

—A pamphlet has been issued by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company containing suggestions relating to transfers of stock. These rules are designed to make such transfers conform to legal requirements, and to facilitate the orderly transaction of business.

MIDDLE STATES.

Paterson, N. J.—On February 8 this city was visited by a fire which destroyed a large part of the business district of the city, including several bank buildings. The large manufacturing establishments, which are the city's main reliance, were unharmed. Rebuilding of the burned section is proceeding rapidly, and though outside help was freely tendered it was declined. Whatever loss the banks may have sustained on their buildings beyond the amount of insurance carried, will be readily met, as their condition is especially strong, and in a short time it is expected that they will all be better housed than ever.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The seventh annual meeting of Group VIII Pennsylvania Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburg, Pa., February 20, 1902. Ninety-four members were present, thirty-eight city and fifty-six country banks being represented.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Chairman, W. W. Ramsey, Cashier German National Bank, Pittsburg; vice-chairman, C. C. Johnston, Citizens Trust Co., Cannonsburg; secretary, R. J. Stoney, Jr., banker, Pittsburg; treasurer, C. M. Hughes, Beaver National Bank, Beaver. Executive committee, A. C. Robinson, Pittsburg; P. J. Pierce, Wilkinsburg; C. C. Law, Pittsburg; S. F. Jones, Belle Vernon, and W. J. Cassidy, Oakdale.

Following the meeting an informal reception was held after which the members sat down to a banquet in the ball-room of the hotel; many ladies were present as guests of the association. The toastmaster of the occasion, Mr. W. R. Thompson, was introduced by C. L. Snowdon, the retiring chairman. The first speaker was Willis F. McCook, Esq., who spoke on "No Usury." This was followed by an able address by Hon. Josiah Cohen, judge of the Orphan's Court, Allegheny county. The last speaker on the programme was John Jarrett, who made an address on "Labor and the Pay-Roll."

The meeting was the largest and most successful in every way of any yet held.

—The City Trust Co. has added to its realty holdings in Sixth avenue by the purchase from William E. and F. G. Stieren of the lot adjoining its property at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. The lot has a frontage of twenty feet on Sixth avenue and a depth of sixty feet. The lot is improved with a four-story brick building, which will

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be torn down by the trust company, to begin the erection of a new bank and office building. The new building will front on Smithfield street and will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the city.

—It is reported that the Colonial Trust Co. has absorbed the Freehold Bank, and that it will also organize a number of institutions throughout the State to be affiliated with the company's office in this city.

Baltimore.—Work is progressing favorably on the addition to the Citizens' National Bank building, and the bank will occupy the new room early in the coming fall. The room is to be finished in marble and bronze, and when completed will be one of the handsomest banking rooms in the city.

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank will be held on March 31, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $555,000 to $1,000,000.

A Branch Banking Enterprise.—It is said that the Interstate Trust Company, recently incorporated at Trenton, N. J., will acquire a number of banks throughout the country with the view to inaugurating a system of branch banking. The capital is only $100,000, but there is to be a paid-in surplus of $2,500,000.

Philadelphia.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, March 3, W. H. Lee was elected President to succeed Beauveau Borie, who declined re-election. The other officers were all re-elected.

Troy, N. Y.—The Security Trust Company is being organized here with $200,000 capital and $200,000 paid-in surplus. Representatives of practically all the banks are among the incorporators.

Reading, Pa.—On February 8 the Citizens' Bank was consolidated with the Second National Bank.

SOUTHERN STATES.

New Orleans, La.—An institution which will probably be called the Southern Trust Company is reported in process of organization here with a capital of $1,000,000, and the same amount of surplus. Prominent connections are to be established with banks in New York, Chicago and other leading centres.

New West Va. Bank.—The Putnam County Bank at Hurricane, West Va., opened for business February 20. Its subscribed capital is $25,000, of which $10,000 is paid in.

A Progressive Bank.—The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Bells, Texas, opened for business in the latter part of September, 1901, and has prospered from the start. It is expected that the bank will take possession of its new building some time this month. The building is a very neat and substantial structure, and is equipped with a safe of the latest pattern, safe-deposit boxes and other things necessary to insure the safe and convenient dispatch of business.

S. D. Simpson, Cashier of the bank, is an energetic and capable young banker, and is justly proud of the favorable progress of his institution.

WESTERN STATES.

Kansas City, Mo.—The State bankers' associations of Kansas and Missouri will hold a joint convention in this city on May 13 and 14, and will have for their guests the bankers' associations of Oklahoma, Colorado and Indian Territory. Among the subjects to be discussed are branch banking and asset currency, and several prominent speakers will participate in the discussion. An interesting meeting and a large attendance are assured.

Chicago.—To meet the demand of those who wish to open small savings accounts the Merchants Loan and Trust Company has opened a savings department, receiving deposits of one dollar and upward and paying three per cent. annual interest. It is said that the savings deposits in this city have increased from $22,000,000 in 1893 to $70,000,000 at the present time.

—The safe-deposit vaults of the Chicago National Bank were recently opened, and they prove to be in keeping with the taste and solidity which characterize the building throughout. These vaults and boxes not only approach the absolute so far as safety is concerned, but are handsome in appearance, and embrace many new devices. Adjoining the safe-deposit boxes are a number of coupon-rooms, thoroughly equipped for convenience and safety.

—The salary of John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was increased at a recent meeting of the board of directors to $40,000 a year. This is believed to be the second highest salary paid to a bank officer in this country. Mr. Mitchell began his career as a banker in 1873 as assistant teller, at $35 a month, in the bank of which he is now at the head.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank are in process of consolidation, according to a programme agreed on at meetings of the directors of both institutions. The merger will be completed as soon as stockholders' meetings can be held. The present name, management and situation of the Corn Exchange National Bank will remain unchanged, but the capital stock will be increased to $3,000,000 by issuing $1,000,000 additional stock.

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—Deposits of the National banks on February 25 were $284,214,534, a gain of over $23,000,000 since December 10, 1901.

—A permit was recently issued for the construction of the great bank and office building to be erected by the First National Bank, at a cost of $3,000,000.

—The Western State Bank will increase its capital from $300,000 to $500,000, the new stock to be offered to present holders at 110.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The Twentieth Century edition of the Sioux City "Tribune," recently issued, reports that the deposits of the National banks of this city have increased from $1,186,296 in December, 1896, to $7,556,000 in December, 1901. The clearings rose from $24,994,985 in 1896 to $38,406,587 in 1901. There are at present six National and two Savings banks doing business in the city.

Plenty of Money in Nebraska.—Deposited in the State and National banks of Nebraska is $87,072,436, an average of $79.16 for each man, woman and child in the State. These are the figures recently made public by Secretary Royse of the State Banking Board. In the 439 State banks 95,052 depositors have $31,315,633. In the National banks is $55,756,808. There is an increase in deposits over one year ago, notwithstanding the drought and corn crop failure, of nearly $12,000,000.

Secretary Royse says that Nebraska never had so much money before in her banks and that at least twenty-five per cent. of the loans and discounts represents money loaned in the East. Farm loans have dropped to five per cent. and low interest rates have caused great industrial activity and have led to large increases in land values.

St. Louis.—Three St. Louis banks will pay interest on daily deposits hereafter.

The Franklin Bank and the German Savings Institution will pay two per cent. The State National Bank will pay interest on daily balances on certain kinds of accounts to be determined by the officers of the bank.

The trust companies are responsible for these announcements. Depositors have been attracted to the trust companies by two to four per cent. interest paid on current accounts. The President of a St. Louis bank states that the deposits of the St. Louis trust companies have increased 150 per cent. in a certain period, while the bank deposits have increased only ten per cent.

President G. W. Garrels, of the Franklin Bank, is quoted as follows:

"The trust companies have invaded the banking field and are doing a large quantity of business that was formerly done by the banks. We wish to secure deposits now going to trust companies, and so we come out openly and offer to pay interest on daily deposits, the same as they do. The trust companies have invaded the banking field under a decision of the Supreme Court, which says that if a trust company pays interest on deposits it may enter the banking business. The combined capital of the trust companies in St. Louis is now double the combined capital of the St. Louis banks."

Milwaukee, Wis.—On April 1 the capital of the First National Bank will be increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, the suplus and profits aggregating $750,000 additional. H. G. Goll was recently elected an Assistant Cashier of this bank.

Iowa Bankers' Association.—The next annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association will be held at Des Moines, May 21 and 22.

A fund of $5,000 has been raised by the members of the association for the family of an officer who lost his life in attempting to arrest two bank robbers.

Cleveland, Ohio.—On February 18 the deposits of the Century National Bank, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, were taken to the Colonial National Bank, and the Century Bank will go into liquidation. Cashier T. W. Latham, of the Century Bank, will be found at the Colonial to assist in turning the deposits over to the latter institution. The Colonial National thus gets the good will of the Century National.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Fidelity Trust Company reports several changes in its officers. Owing to ill health, Col. C. W. Griggs resigned the office of President and was succeeded by J. C. Ainsworth, President of the Ainsworth National Bank, of Portland, Ore. Col. Griggs retains his interest in the bank.

P. C. Kauffman, who has been Cashier of the Fidelity Trust Company since January, 1892, was promoted to the office of Vice-President, succeeding Leonard Howarth, who retires to give closer personal attention to other business interests. Mr. Kauffman's promotion is considered as a just recognition of his ability. He is widely known through his addresses at bankers' conventions, and is now representing his State as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

Arthur G. Prichard succeeds Mr. Kauffman as Cashier, and Forbes P. Haskell, Jr., is promoted from the position of teller to be Assistant Cashier.

The statement of condition of the Fidelity Trust Company February 8 showed: Capital, $300,000; undivided profits, $41,405; deposits, $852,952; total resources, $1,194,358.

CANADA.

Montreal.—The paid-up capital of the Banque d'Hochelaga will be increased from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, the full amount authorized. Present shareholders will be given an opportunity to take the additional shares at 125, the premium being added to the rest, which is now $750,000.

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

6106—First National Bank, Salisbury (P. O., Elk Lick), Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6107—First National Bank, Memphis, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6108—First National Bank, Weatherley, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6109—First National Bank, Swissvale, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6110—First National Bank, Marianna, Florida. Capital, $50,000.
6111—Hennessey National Bank, Hennessey, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6112—First National Bank, El Campo, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6113—First National Bank, Leger, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6114—First National Bank, Point Marion, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6115—Citizens' National Bank, Cisco, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6116—First National Bank, Waverly, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6117—Tower City National Bank, Tower City, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6118—First National Bank, Litchfield, Minnesota. Capital, $50,000.
6119—First National Bank, Carey, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
6120—First National Bank, Hillsboro, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
6121—American National Bank, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Capital, $100,000.
6122—Citizens' National Bank, Washington, Iowa. Capital, $50,000.
6123—Tazewell National Bank, Tazewell, Virginia. Capital, $60,000.
6124—First National Bank, Waubay, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6125—First National Bank, Collinsville, Illinois. Capital, $50,000.
6126—Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton, Virginia. Capital, $50,000.
6127—National Kittanning Bank, Kittanning, Pennsylvania. Capital, $200,000.
6128—Citizens' National Bank, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Capital, $50,000.
6129—Traders' National Bank, Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Capital, $50,000.
6130—First National Bank, Hugo, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6131—Union National Bank, Minersville, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6132—First National Bank, Orange City, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
6133—First National Bank, Iveedale, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6134—First National Bank, Jasper, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6135—Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pennsylvania. Capital, $30,000.
6136—First National Bank, Benton, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6137—Grand Valley National Bank, Grand Junction, Colorado. Capital, $50,000.
6138—First National Bank, Collinsville, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6139—Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6140—First National Bank, Mesquite, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6141—First National Bank, Zelienople, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6142—Chandler National Bank, Chandler, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Henderson, Texas; by Tom Arnold, *et al.*
First National Bank, Perham, Minnesota; by W. W. Allen, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hanley Falls, Minnesota; by G. S. Gilbertson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minnesota; by G. D. La Bar, *et al.*
Caribou National Bank, Caribou, Maine; by Geo. W. Irving, *et al.*
First National Bank, Arapahoe, Oklahoma; by J. W. McNeal, *et al.*
First National Bank, Livingston, Texas; by E. S. Woodfin, *et al.*
American National Bank, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania; by Robert Scanlan, *et al.*
Gatesville National Bank, Gatesville, Texas; by J. E. Walker, *et al.*
First National Bank, Keyser, West Virginia; by James T. Carskadon, *et al.*
Carnegie National Bank, Carnegie, Pennsylvania; by R. P. Burgan, *et al.*
Sheffield National Bank, Sheffield, Pennsylvania; by A. J. Hazeltine, *et al.*

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Merchants' National Bank, South Bend, Indiana; by K. C. De Rhodes, *et al.*
St. Charles National Bank, St. Charles, Illinois; by C. J. Schmidt, *et al.*
First National Bank, Carthage, Texas; by J. W. Cooke, *et al.*
First National Bank, Elmwood Place, Ohio; by A. J. Solomon, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sidney, Nebraska; by Charles Callahan, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hills, Minnesota; by J. R. Wright, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lubbock, Texas; by I. L. Hunt, *et al.*
Glyndon National Bank, Glyndon, Maryland; by T. Rowe Price, *et al.*
American National Bank, South McAlester, Indian Territory; by P. S. Newcombe, *et al.*
Berwick National Bank, Berwick, Pennsylvania; by Chas. C. Evans, *et al.*
First National Bank, Everett, Pennsylvania; by John G. Cobler, *et al.*
National Bank of Chesapeake City, Chesapeake City, Maryland; by John Banks, *et al.*
First National Bank, Long Prairie, Minnesota; by Albert Rhoda, *et al.*
Tremont National Bank, Tremont, Pennsylvania; by W. C. Hack, *et al.*
First National Bank, Rockport, Indiana; by Wm. I. Rudd, *et al.*
Yorkville National Bank, Yorkville, Illinois; by Robert N. Newton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Two Harbors, Minnesota; by A. D. Davidson, *et al.*
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Carthage, Texas; by E. S. Woodfin, *et al.*
First National Bank, Farmington, New Mexico; by A. M. Amsden, *et al.*
First National Bank, Clintonville, Wisconsin; by Leander Choate, *et al.*
City National Bank, Fulton, Kentucky; by C. E. Rice, *et al.*
First National Bank, Weleetka, Indian Territory; by Geo. Clarkson, *et al.*
City National Bank, Evansville, Indiana; by F. J. Reitz, *et al.*
North Tonawanda National Bank, North Tonawanda, New York; by Fred. Robertson, *et al.*
First National Bank, McLeansboro, Illinois; by James R. Campbell, *et al.*
Johnson County National Bank, Cleburne, Texas; by Cato Sells, *et al.*
Olean National Bank, Olean, New York; by Clare Willard, *et al.*
Vanport National Bank, Vanport, Pennsylvania; by James M. Buchanan, *et al.*
Valparaiso National Bank, Valparaiso, Indiana; by Wm. Johnston, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Tecumseh, Nebraska; by John R. Pierson, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Livingston, Texas; by S. M. Peters, *et al.*
First National Bank, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota; by A. O. Whipple, *et al.*
First National Bank, Burton, Ohio; by John S. Ford, *et al.*
First National Bank, Crowder City, Indian Territory; by John Findley, *et al.*
First National Bank, Pawpaw, Illinois; by Jno. F. Edwards, *et al.*
Old National Bank, Martinsburg, West Virginia; by Wm. T. Stewart, *et al.*
Exchange National Bank, Tucumcari, New Mexico; by J. A. Hughes, *et al.*
Farmers' National Bank, Winnsboro, Texas; by Thomas F. Shelton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lyons, Nebraska; by Jno. A. Wachter, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sylvester, Georgia; by T. J. Pinson, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Citizens' Bank, Baker City, Oregon; into Citizens' National Bank.
White Rock State Bank, White Rock, South Dakota; into First National Bank.
First State Bank, Fort Hankinson, North Dakota; into First National Bank.
Rolette County Bank, Rolla, North Dakota; into First National Bank.
People's Bank, De Soto, Missouri; into First National Bank.
Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Alabama; into First National Bank.
Parksley Bank, Parksley, Virginia; into Parksley National Bank.
State Bank, Campbell, Minnesota; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ARKANSAS.

ALMA—Bank of Alma; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jacob Yoes; Cas., L. V. Black.

CRAWFORDSVILLE—Bank of Crittenden Co.

HAMBURG—Hamburg Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., T. A. Jackson; Cas., L. J. Burbridge.

HARRISON—Arkansas Savings Bank (successor to First National Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. Bernard.

LITTLE ROCK—Union Trust Co. (successor to S. J. Johnson & Co.); capital, $50,000; Pres., Allen N. Johnson; Sec., S. W. Reyburn; Treas., M. Wright.

CALIFORNIA.

ALVARADO—Bank of Alvarado.

LONG BEACH—Long Beach Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Isaias W. Hellman; Cas., P. E. Hatch; Asst. Cas., J. W. Tucker.

LOS ANGELES—Dollar Savings Bank; capital, $200,000.

REDLANDS—Redlands Trust Co.

COLORADO.

CANON CITY—Canon Savings Bank; Pres., W. H. McClure; Cas., H. S. Lee.

GRAND JUNCTION—Grand Valley National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., John E. Phillips; Cas., Max Buchmann.

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DELAWARE.

MILFORD—Milford Trust Co.

FLORIDA.

MARIANNA—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Wm. J. Daniel; Cas., William H. Milton.

GEORGIA.

WARRENTON—Citizens' Bank; capital, $25,-000; Cas., C. R. Fitzpatrick.

WRIGHTSVILLE — Johnson Banking Co.; Pres., W. O. Tompkins; Cas., William W. Coan.

ILLINOIS.

ALGONQUIN—Bank of Algonquin; capital, $15,000.

CARRIER MILLS—Carrier Mills Bank (successor to Saline County Bank); capital, $5,000; Pres., H. N. Finney; Cas., L. A. Finney.

CAMP GROVE—Bank of Camp Grove.

CHICAGO—Stock Yards Bank; capital, $250,-000; Pres., S. R. Flynn; Cas., Henry W. Mahan. —— Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $200,000; Pres., Wm. H. Brintnall; Vice-Pres., William A. Tilden; Cas., Chas. S. Brintnall.——Illinois Finance and Trust Co.

CRETE—Crete State Bank.

COLLINSVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Collinsville Bank); capital, $50,-000; Pres., Jas. H. Belt; Cas., H. R. Woodcock; Asst. Cas., Thos. Kennedy.

DANVILLE—Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $100,000.

IVESDALE—First National Bank (successor to Dighton & Miller); capital, $25,000; Pres., John N, Dighton; Vice-Pres., Jacob G. Chambers; Cas., W. A. Miller; Asst. Cas., James C. Stout.

LAWRENCEVILLE — Citizens' Banking Co.; Pres., Charles F. Breen; Cas., Charles J. Borden; Asst. Cas., Kelsey J. Crackel.

LELAND—Farmers' Bank.

MANLIUS—First State Bank; capital, $25,000.

PRINCETON—First City Bank; capital, $50,000.

WAVERLY—First National Bank (successor to First State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., George D. Bradford; Cas., A. C. Moffet.

INDIANA.

DENVER—Bank of Denver (W. O. Piper); capital, $10,000.

GASTON—Gaston Bank: Pres., Mark Powers; Cas., Mele Chenowith.

INDIANAPOLIS—E. M. Campbell & Co.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

COLLINSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. Edwards; Cas., N. O. Colburn.

HUGO—First National Bank; capital. $25,-000: Pres., John J. Thomas; Cas., F. M. Sterrett, Jr.

RAMONA—Ramona State Bank.

TISHOMINGO—Bank of the Chickasha Nation (successor to Tishomingo Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., R. M. Harris; Cas., Kirby Purdom.

IOWA.

ANKENY—Farmers' Exchange Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. Nelson; Cas., H. M. Whinery.

BLAIRSBURG—State Bank (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. F. Powers; Cas., J. C. McNee.

COLLEGE SPRINGS—Farquhar Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. S. Farquhar; Cas., J. Dee Loudon.

EARLVILLE—State Bank (successor to Savings Bank of Earlville); capital, $25,000; Pres., Charles M. Laxson; Cas., H. G. Millen; Asst. Cas., E. H. Millen.

JAMAICA—Citizens' Bank.

MCCALLSBURG — McCallsburg State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., B. M. Rasmussen; Cas., N. H. Nelson.

MURRAY—Citizens' Bank: capital, $10,000; Pres., Charles Bonner; Cas., Wm. Taylor.

NEW MARKET-People's Bank: capital, $5,-000; Pres., T. M. Dougherty; Cas., O. E. Dougherty.

NORTHBORO—Bank of Northboro; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. T. Scott; Cas., J. R. Harris; Asst. Cas., M. C. Harris.

ORANGE CITY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000: Pres., James F. Toy; Cas., A. J. Kuyper.

RUNNELLS—Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Herman Raag; Cas., J. J. Pedersen.

WASHINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital. $50,000; Pres., Charles H. Keck; Cas., Frank R. Sage.

KANSAS.

GODDARD—State Bank.

HILLSBORO—First National Bank (successor to Farmers' State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. R. Burkholder; Cas., S. L. Armstrong.

MAHASKA—Mahaska State Bank; capital, $10,000.

MELVERN—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $8,000; Pres., Wm. H. Warner; Cas., R. E. Warner.

KENTUCKY.

FALMOUTH—Citizens' Bank.

MOUNT STERLING—Traders' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. M. Bigstaff; Cas., Geo. W. Baird.

OWENSBORO—Corn and Tobacco Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. W. Marble; Cas., M. L. Ogden.

LOUISIANA.

CHURCH POINT—Commercial State Bank; capital, $15,000.

NEW ORLEANS—Southern Trust and Banking Co.; capital, $1,000,000.

RAYNE—Commercial Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., August L. Chappuis; Vice-Pres., Jonas Weil.

WINNSBORO—Winnsboro State Bank; capi-

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tal, $20,000; Pres., W. J. Cordill; Vice-Pres., L. A. Thompson.

MICHIGAN.

APPLEGATE—Commercial Bank.

BIRMINGHAM—Exchange Bank.

HILLSDALE—First State Savings Bank.

HOMER—Calhoun State Bank (successor to Nix & Fellows); capital, $20,000; Pres., E. J. Fellows; Cas., R. D. Gardner.

KALKASKA—Kalkaska County State & Savings Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., Ambrose E. Palmer; Cas., Harold B. Whalley.

MELVIN—Melvin Bank (Noble & Benedict).

PONTIAC—People's Savings Bank; Cas., F. G. Woodward.

TRAVERSE CITY—People's Savings Bank; capital, $50,000.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., C. A. Ransom; Cas., C. L. Swenson; Asst. Cas., A. C. Erickson.

BYRON—Bank of Byron; Pres., McD. Williams; Cas., M. D. Fuller.

FERGUS FALLS—Scandia State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., F. P. Woods; Cas., L. P. Gjermo; Asst. Cas., Charles A. Root.—First State Bank; capital, $25,000.

IVANHOE—Lincoln County Bank; capital, $10,000.

LITCHFIELD—First National Bank (successor to Meeker County Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., E. P. Hanson; Cas., E. O. Hammer.

PARKER'S PRAIRIE—Bank of Parker's Prairie; capital, $10,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

SHELBY—Bank of Shelby; capital, $10,000.

VICKSBURG—American National Bank (successor to Vicksburg Bank; capital, $100,-000; Pres., Edward S. Butts; Cas., W. Thomas Rose.

MISSOURI.

EAST LYNN—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., P. Spencer; Cas., Leonard M. Spencer.

FREDERICKTOWN—Fredericktown Trust Co. (successor to Madison County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. E. Franklin; Sec., J. W. Perry; Gas., J. F. Glaves.

ST. LOUIS—Union Station Trust and Savings Co.; organizing.

WEBB CITY—Exchange Bank; capital, $20,-000; Pres., T. C. Stewart; Cas., J. P. Stewart.

WHITESVILLE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,-000.

NEBRASKA.

BELLWOOD—Bank of Bellwood; capital, $5,-000; Pres., Geo. W. Post; Cashier, J. R. Schreck.

BLADEN—Exchange Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., U. B. Hall; Cas., V. S. Hall; Vice-Pres. and Asst. Cas., W. J. Whitten.

MEMPHIS—Bank of Memphis; capital, $5,000; Cas., Floyd Seybolt.

NEW YORK.

MOUNT VERNON—Mount Vernon Trust Co.; organizing.

NEW YORK—New York and London Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.

SALAMANCA—Salamanca Trust Co. (successor to Salamanca National Bank); capital, $100,-000; surplus, $10,000; Pres., E. B. Vreeland; Vice-Pres., C. M. Dow; Cas., W. H. Hazard; Asst. Cas., F. A. Rhodes.

TROY—Security Trust Co.; capital, $200,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ASHLEY—Ashley State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. H. Wishek; Cas., I. C. A. Thorn; Asst. Cas., Arthur Stimecker.

FLAXTON—First Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Walter Bond; Cas., G. L. Bickford.

ROLLA—State Bank of Rolla; capital, $10,000; Pres., Adam Hannah; Cas., Ketil Stensrud.

OHIO.

CAREY—First National Bank; capital, $50,-000; Pres., W. W. Edwards; Cas., R. G. Spencer, Jr.

GALENA—Bank of Galena; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. W. Hughes; Cas., J. J. Adams.

CINCINNATI—Guaranty Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.

OKLAHOMA.

CHANDLER—Chandler National Bank (successor to Bank of Chandler); capital, $25,000; Pres., John M. Hale; Cas., Charles A. Tilghman.

HENNESSEY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. A. Espy; Cas., George A. Gilmore.

LEGER—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., J. A. Henry; Cas., Wm. C. Baker.

SHAWNEE—Oklahoma Mortgage Loan Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. F. Singleton; Sec., Frank A. Stone.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BOLIVAR—Bolivar National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., E. R. Hammond; Cas., Sam. H. Hughes.

KITTANNING — National Kittanning Bank (successor to National Bank of Kittanning; capital, $200,000; Pres., Henry A. Colwell; Cas., W. Pollock.

MINERSVILLE—Union National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Andrew J. Crawford; Cas., Charles E. Steel.

PHILADELPHIA—Henderson, Lindley & Co.

POINT MARION—First National Bank (successor to Merchants and Mechanics' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Elmer Cagey; Cas., Wm. O. Foley.

SALISBURY (P. O. Elk Lick)—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. L. Barchus; Cas., Albert Reitz.

SWISSVALE—First National Bank; capital $50,000; Pres., Nathaniel Green; Cas., Ross W. Drum.

TOWER CITY—Tower City National Bank; capital, $23,000; Pres., C. M. Kaufman; Cas., Walter E. Kahler.

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WEATHERLY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Elmer Warner; Cas., Ira W. Barnes.

ZELIENOPLE—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Gedaliah D. Swain; Cas., Wm. H. Gelbach.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CASTLEWOOD—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Armin; Cas., E. Walton.

WAUBAY—First National Bank (successor to First State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Edwin R. Thompson; Vice-Pres., Manson Rexford; Cas., Clarence C. Guernsey; Asst. Cas., E. F. Guernsey.

TENNESSEE.

CLEVELAND—Merchants' Bank (successor to Bank of Charleston); capital, $50,000; Pres., H. B. Fillaner; Cas., C. W. Harle.

MEMPHIS — Chickasaw Savings Bank and Trust Co.; Pres., W. B. Rogers; Cas., W. H. Grider, Jr.

TEXAS.

BLOOMING GROVE—G. W. Pruitt; capital, $10,000.

CHILLICOTHE—Bank of Chillicothe (John S. Calloway.)

CISCO — Citizens' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. J. Butts; Cas., A. H. Johnson.

DALHART—Bank of Dalhart; capital, $15,000; Pres., C. E. Oakes; Vice-Pres., J. E. Moore; Cas., J. T. Sneed, Jr.

EL CAMPO—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Thomas J. Poole; Cas., Ernest H. Koch.

JASPER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., K. B. Seale.

LOCKNEY—Lockney Bank.

MEMPHIS—First National Bank (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., D. Browder; Vice-Pres., H. A. McCarver; Cas., S. S. Montgomery; Asst. Cas., S. E. Sweatmon.

MESQUITE—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., R. S. Kimbrough; Cas., Joe Kimbrough.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Merchants and Planters' National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Felix W. Fitzpatrick; Cas., William H. Seay.

VIRGINIA.

TAZEWELL—Tazewell National Bank; capital, $60,000; Pres., Geo. W. Gillespie; Cas., W. T. Gillespie.

WARRENTON—Fauquier National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., E. D. White; Cas., C. E. Tiffany.

WASHINGTON.

ELLENSBURG—Washington State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. H. Smithson; Cas., C. W. Johnsone.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MOUNT HOPE—Bank of Mount Hope.

WISCONSIN.

GRATIOT—Gratiot State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. G. Lund; Cas., J. C. Johnson.

CANADA.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ARCOLA—Union Bank of Canada; E. G. Stewart, Manager.

ONTARIO.

TEESWATER—Bank of Hamilton; C. P. Smith, Sub-Agent.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE—First National Bank; E. H. Shaffer, Asst. Cas.

SCOTTSBORO—Merchants' Bank; capital increased to $40,000.

THOMASVILLE—First National Bank; N. W. L. Brown, Pres. in place of J. S. Hanley; Alex. Gunn, Vice-Pres. in place of N. W. L. Brown; J. D. Norwood, Asst. Cas.

ARKANSAS.

TEXARKANA—Texarkana National Bank; Benjamin T. Estes, Pres., deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Bank of Commerce; Willard J. Doran, Cas.

SAN FRANCISCO—Western National Bank; C. S. Scott, Cas. in place of R. B. Murdock.

COLORADO.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Merchants and Miners' National Bank; V. B. Leonard, Asst. Cas. in place of J. C. Wells.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN—First National Bank; John D Billard, Pres., deceased; also Pres. City Savings Bank.

IDAHO.

LEWISTON — Idaho National Bank; E. D. Thomas, Cas. in place of Fred M. Hinkly; L. L. Dibble, Asst. Cas.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA—Aurora National Bank; S. N. Thorne, Asst. Cas.

CARROLLTON—Carrollton Bank; Beverly C. Hodges, Pres. in place of Geo. W. Davis.

CARLYLE—First National Bank; James Allen Vice-Pres. in place of Aug. Schlafly; J. M. Krebs, Cas. in place of J. F. Schlafly; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. M. Krebs.

CHICAGO—Corn Exchange National Bank and Merchants' National Bank; consolidated under former title; capital increased to $3,000,000.——Western State Bank; capital increased to $500,000.

CHILLICOTHE—First National Bank; L. R. Phillips, Cas. in place of E. Moffitt.

DE LAND—First National Bank; H. G. Porter, Pres. in place of Thomas E. Bondurant; C. E. England, Vice-Pres.; O. H. Vittum, 2d Vice-Pres., in place of D. W. Hursh; G. R. Hursh, Asst. Cas. in place of E. B. Chenowith.

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DWIGHT—Bank of Dwight; Louis A. Naffziger, Cas., deceased.

GRANVILLE—Granville Bank; Joel W. Hopkins, Pres., deceased.

GRIGGSVILLE—Griggsville National Bank; E. S. Hoyt, Cas. in place of J. A. Farrand.

HENNEPIN—Putnam County Bank; J. W. Hopkins, Pres., deceased.

MORRIS—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of K. Cunnea.

MURPHYSBORO—First National Bank; Frank Chew, Asst. Cas. in place of Jno. S. Norman.

PERU—Peru National Bank; Henry Ream, Pres. in place of Joel W. Hopkins; J. J. Linnig, Cas. in place of Henry Ream; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. J. Linnig.——People's Bank; Joel W. Hopkins, Pres., deceased.

PRINCETON—Citizens' National Bank; Douglas Moseley, Pres. in place of H. H. Ferris; A. H. Ferris, Cas. in place of Douglas Moseley; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. H. Ferris.

ROCKFORD — Winnebago National Bank; Thomas D. Robertson, Pres., deceased.

SPRINGFIELD—First National Bank; W. W. Tracy, Vice-Pres.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON—National Exchange Bank; B. W. Scott, Vice-Pres. in place of C. W. Prather; J. W. Sansberry, Jr., Asst. Cas.

FORT WAYNE—White National Bank; Thos. B. Hedekin, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Hamilton National Bank; J. R. McCulloch, Asst. Cas. in place of Charles W. Orr.

HUNTINGTON—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Charles McGrew.

LEWISVILLE—First National Bank; Oliver Greenstreet, Pres. in place of D. M. Brown; Horace H. Elwell, Vice-Pres. in place of Oliver Greenstreet; C. C. Brown, Asst. Cas.

TELL CITY—Tell City National Bank; W. F. Huthsteiner, Cas. in place of Gustave Huthsteiner; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. F. Huthsteiner.

VALPARAISO—First National Bank of Porter county; DeForest L. Skinner, Pres., deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DURANT — Durant National Bank; Green Thompson, Asst. Cas.

WYNNEWOOD—Southern National Bank; P. V. Robb, Asst. Cas.

IOWA.

AMES—Union National Bank; Henry Wilson, Vice-Pres. in place of E. W. Stanton; G. H. Tilden, Cas. in place of Henry Wilson; no Asst. Cas. in place of G. H. Tilden.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—First National Bank; Ernest E. Hart, Pres. in place of Charles R. Hannan; J. Greenshields, Vice-Pres.; T. G. Turner, Cas.

EMMETSBURG—First National Bank; Robert Laughlin, Asst. Cas.

SIOUX CITY—First National Bank; A. S. Garretson, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. N. Lukes, Cas. in place of A. S. Garretson; J. Fred. Toy, Asst. Cas. in place of F. C. Brubacher.

STORM LAKE—First National Bank; J. B. Alexander, Cas.; Chas. J. Clancy, Asst. Cas. in place of J. B. Alexander.

KENTUCKY.

ELIZABETHTOWN — First National Bank; Horace Hays, Pres. in place of J. S. Grimes, no Cas. in place of Horace Hays.

LANCASTER—Citizens' National Bank; L. Y. Leaveall, Pres. in place of J. M. Higginbotham, deceased.——National Bank of Lancaster; J. F. Robinson, Asst. Cas. in place of J. F. Robinson, Jr.

NEWPORT—German National Bank; David Davies, Asst. Cas.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana National Bank; J. F. Couret, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. F. Couret.—— New Orleans Clearing-House; Edward Herndon, Manager in place of T. C. Herndon, deceased.

MARYLAND.

COCKEYSVILLE—National Bank of Cockeysville; Alex. D. Brooks, Asst. Cas.

HAGERSTOWN—Second National Bank; H. K. Mumma, Cas. in place of John Van Lear, resigned.

WESTMINSTER — Westminster Deposit and Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MARLBORO—First National Bank; W. J. Morse, Asst. Cas.

READING—First National Bank; C. C. White, Cas.

STONEHAM—Stoneham National Bank; Chas. W. Tidd, Pres. in place of W. D. Brackett.

MICHIGAN.

BENTON HARBOR—Citizens' State Bank; absorbed by Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital increased to $125,000.

DETROIT—Detroit Clearing-House; M. W. O'Brien, Pres. in place of E. H. Butler.

FRANKENMUTH—Bank of Frankenmuth; removed to East Tawas.

NEGAUNEE—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Samuel Mitchell; G. E. O'Connor, Asst. Cas.

WYANDOTTE—First Commercial and Savings Bank; H. C. Potter, Pres.

MINNESOTA.

FERGUS FALLS—Fergus Falls National Bank; G. A. Ericson, Asst. Cas.

LAKE BENTON—First National Bank; C. A. Adams, Asst. Cas.

STEWART—State Bank; consolidated with Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI.

CAMERON—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Ben. F. Wood.

CENTRALIA—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Wm. R. McBride, Pres., deceased.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH—St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank; Charles Pasche, Vice-Pres. in place of Ernest Lindsay, deceased.

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ST. LOUIS—Continental National Bank; F. E. Marshall, Pres. in place of Geo. A. Baker, deceased; J. A. Lewis, Cas. in place of F. E. Marshall; G. N. Hitchcock, Asst. Cas. in place of J. A. Lewis.—Fourth National Bank; Edward A. Faust, 1st Vice-Pres.; David Sommers, 2d Vice-Pres.—Missouri Trust Co.; John W. Harrison, Pres.; Morton Jourdan, 1st Vice-Pres.—Germania Trust Co.; Wm. H. Dittman, Pres. in place of Joseph Dickson, resigned; W. L. McDonald, Treas.

MONTANA.

GREAT FALLS—First National Bank; Herbert D. Matteson, no longer Cas.

NEBRASKA.

ALBION—First National Bank; F. M. Witzel, Asst. Cas.

CHADRON — First National Bank; H. E. Reisch, Asst. Cas.

COLUMBUS — First National Bank; P. G. Luchsinger, Asst. Cas. in place of J. F. Berney.

WAYNE—Wayne National Bank; O. A. King, Asst. Cas. in place of S. H. Alexander.

WEST POINT—Nebraska State Bank; Z. E. Briggs, Asst. Cas., deceased.

WYMORE—First National Bank; J. A. McGuire, Asst. Cas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ASHLAND—Ashland Savings Bank; Daniel C. Hill, Pres.; Willis F. Hardy, Treas.

MANCHESTER—Merchants' National Bank; H. L. Addition, Asst. Cas.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE — Bayonne Trust Co.; Emmett Smith, Pres.; Eugene Newkirk, Sec. and Treas.

BELVIDERE—Warren County National Bank; Abram H. Smith, Pres. in place of Geo. C. Adams; Geo. P. Young, Cas.

JERSEY CITY—Commercial Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.

NEWARK—Franklin Savings Institution; M. G. Perkins, Pres. in place of Wm. H. Lee.—Howard Savings Institution; Eugene Vanderpool, Pres. in place of Frederick Frelinghuysen.—Second National Bank; James D. Orton, Pres., deceased.

NEWTON—Newton Trust Co.; F. M. Hough, Pres.; W. M. Clark, Vice-Pres.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY—Silver City National Bank; James S. Carter, Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—German-American Bank; Henry W. Burt, Pres. in place of Geo. Sandrock; Edward A. Weppner, Cas.; Wm. L. Koester, Asst. Cas.—Columbia Nntional Bank; Wm. H. Granger, Vice-Pres.

HIGHLAND—First National Bank; George W. Rose, Pres., deceased.

ILION—Ilion National Bank; B. D. Lewis, Asst. Cas.

KINGSTON — State of New York National Bank; Jesse Myer, Pres., deceased.

MIDDLETOWN—First Nat. Bank; Stephen W. Robertson, Asst. Cas.

NEWBURGH—National Bank of Newburgh; Harry B. Martine, Cas. in place of L. C. Kerr, deceased.

NEW YORK—National Bank of North America; R. L. Edwards, Pres. in place of Warner Van Norden; C. W. Morse, Vice-Pres. in place of W. F. Havemeyer; H. Chapin, Jr., additional Vice-Pres.; A. H. Curtis, Cas. in place of H. Chapin, Jr.; no 2d Asst. Cas. in place of W. M. Van Norden.—Gallatin National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, Pres., deceased; also Vice-Pres. Bank for Savings and Vice-Pres. Metropolitan Trust Co.—Jesup & Lamont; James R. Jesup, deceased.—National Citizens' Bank; David C. Tiebout, President, retired.—Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; J. P. Wade-Gardner, Agent.

NUNDA — Peter Depuy's Banking House; Bert B. Depuy, Cas., deceased.

SENECA FALLS—Seneca Falls Savings Bank; E. W. Addison, 2d Vice-Pres. in place of James A. Flanagan.

TICONDEROGA—First National Bank; Wm. Hooper, Pres.

WATKINS—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Wm. H. Wait, Pres., deceased.

WATERTOWN — National Union Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Geo. F. Clarke.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO—Red River Valley National Bank; R. S. Lewis, Pres. in place of John W. Von Nieda; W. B. Hancock, Vice-Pres. in place of R. S. Lewis; John W. Von Nieda, Cas. in place of James E. Hyde.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. R. Geary.—Coal and Iron National Bank; F. M. Osborne, Pres. in place of J. C. Gilchrist; Frank W. Hart, Vice-Pres. in place of F. M. Osborne.

GENEVA—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of G. D. Cowdery.

RIPLEY—Citizens' National Bank; J. Robert Stivers, Pres. in place of F. A. Stivers; F. A. Stivers, Cas. in place of J. C. Shumaker.—Ripley National Bank; C. M. Torrence, Asst. Cas.

STEUBENVILLE—Steubenville National Bank; Thomas Johnson, Pres. in place of R. L. Brownlee; Geo. P. Harden, Cas. in place of Thomas Johnson.

TOLEDO—Central Savings Bank Co.; capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

WARREN — First National Bank; Henry Bishop Perkins, Pres., deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank; L. W. Myers, Vice-Pres.; O. A. Gilbert, Asst. Cas.

O'KEENE—First National Bank; H. C. Boardman, Pres. in place of J. C. Fisher; Chris

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Hauser, Vice-Pres. in place of H. C. Boardman; J. C. Fisher, Cas. in place of E. E. Cressler; D. Hamilton, Asst. Cas. in place of Chas. Clark.

OREGON.

ATHENA—First National Bank; Fay S. LeGrand, Asst. Cas. in place of N. W. Barnett; I. M. Kemp, additional Asst. Cas.

BAKER CITY—First National Bank; Charles Hussey, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BIRDSBORO—First National Bank; Geo. W. Harrison, Vice-Pres., deceased.

CRAFTON—First National Bank; H. P. Goff, Pres. in place of David S. McCann; James A. McAteer, Vice-Pres.; John L. Johnson, Asst. Cas.

DAWSON—First National Bank; R. D. Henry, Asst. Cas.

DONORA — First National Bank; John W. Ailes, Pres. in place of Wm. I. Berryman; Bert W. Castner, Vice-Pres.; Herbert Ailes, Cas. in place of John W. Ailes; no Asst. Cas. in place of Herbert Ailes.

HAZLETON—Hazleton National Bank; Bert E. Kunkle, Asst. Cas.

KITTANNING—Farmers' National Bank; John A. Colwell, Pres., deceased.

MEDIA—Charter National Bank; C. D. M. Broomhall, 2d Vice-Pres.; A. J. Darlington, Asst. Cas.

MOUNT CARMEL—Mount Carmel Banking Co.; F. M. Everett, Cas., resigned.

NATRONA — First National Bank; Alfred Hicks, Pres. in place of Robert Heerlein.

NEW CASTLE—Citizens' National Bank; J. H. Lamb, Asst. Cas. in place of E. E. McGill.

PHILADELPHIA—Investment Co. of Philadelphia; J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Pres. in place of Evans R. Dick.

PITTSBURG—Citizens' National Bank; S. M. McElroy, Pres. in place of H. C. Bughman; R. J. Stoney, Jr., Vice-Pres. in place of S. M. McElroy; A. M. Irwin, Cas. in place of S. M. McElroy; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. M. Irwin.——Freehold Bank; absorbed by Colonial Trust Co.

READING—Citizens' Bank; consolidated with Second National Bank under latter title.

SHARON—Sharon National Bank; Jos. Forker, President, retired.

WAYNESBURG—Citizens' National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT—Newport National Bank; H. C. Stevens, Jr., Asst. Cas.

PROVIDENCE— Merchants' National Bank; J. W. Vernon, Cas., deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA—Loan and Exchange Bank; capital increased to $300,000; consolidated with Central National Bank under former title. ——Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Julius H. Walker, Pres. in place of Francis H. Weston.

SPARTANBURG — Merchants and Farmers' Bank; Joseph Walker, Pres., deceased.

TENNESSEE.

HARRIMAN — First National Bank; S. H. Roberts, Asst. Cas.

KNOXVILLE—Holston National Bank; H. S. Mizner, Pres. in place of H. L. McClung. ——Knox County Bank; H. A. DePue, Pres. in place of J. C. Karns.

MEMPHIS—Memphis Trust Co.; capital increased to $600,000.

PULASKI—Citizens' National Bank; J. D. Pullen, Pres. in place of J. B. Stacey; R. H. Porter, Vice-Pres. in place of J. D. Pullen.

SPRINGFIELD—People's Bank; capital increased to $60,000.

TEXAS.

BEAUMONT—American National Bank; B. R. Norvell, Pres.; George C. O'Brien, 1st Vice-Pres.; Dewey Heywood, 2d Vice-Pres; C. H. Stroeck, Cas. in place of H. D. Fletcher; W. S. Ligon, Asst. Cas. in place of O. H. Bourn.

BLOSSOM—First National Bank; O. P. Black. Asst. Cas.

BROWNWOOD—Coggin Bros. & Ford; M. J. Coggin, deceased.

BRYAN—Merchants and Planters' National Bank; Ed. Hall, Cas. in place of A. D. McConnico; A. W. Wilkerson, Asst. Cas. in place of R. M. Craig.

GAINESVILLE—Gainesville National Bank; L. B. Lindsay, Asst. Cas.

GOLDTHWAITE—Goldthwaite National Bank; J. W. Driskill, Vice-Pres.; J. D. Harris, Cas.

GILMER—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; W. B. Womack, Pres.; W. O. Womack and N. M. Harrison, Vice-Pres.; W. C. Barnwell, Cas. in place of W. O. Boyd; H. P. McGaughy, Asst. Cas.

HILLSBORO—Hillsboro Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $20,000.

LOCKHART—Lockhart National Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

MEXIA—Mexia Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $20,000.

PARIS—Paris Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $50,000.

STEPHENVILLE—Stephenville National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

TEXARKANA — Texarkana National Bank; Benjamin T. Estes, Pres., deceased.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND—Clement National Bank; O. F. Harrison, Vice-Pres.; Charles H. Harrison, Cas. in place of O. F. Harrison; no Asst. Cas. in place of Charles H. Harrison.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA — Citizens' National Bank; Benoni Wheat, Pres., deceased.

WINCHESTER—Shenandoah Valley National Bank; J. Ferd Brown, Asst. Cas. in place of H. D. Fuller.

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WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—Fidelity Trust Co.; John C. Ainsworth, Pres. in place of C. W. Griggs; John S. Baker, Vice-Pres. in place of Leonard Howarth; P. C. Kauffman, 2d Vice-Pres.; Geo. Browne, Sec.; A. G. Prichard, Cas.; F. P. Haskell, Jr., Asst. Cas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLUEFIELD — First National Bank; L. A. Hooper, Asst. Cas.

GRAFTON—Grafton Bank; John Sheridan, Pres., deceased.

PIEDMONT—First National Bank; Timothy Kenney, Vice-Pres., in place of John Sheridan, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

BEAVER DAM—German National Bank; John C. Zander, Pres. in place of Theodore Huth, deceased.

HORTONVILLE—Bank of Hortonville; incorporated; capital, $25,000.

KENOSHA — Merchants' and Savings Bank; Frank S. Komp, Pres.; Frank T. Moloney, Cas.

MILWAUKEE—First National Bank; capital increased to $1,500,000; surplus and profits, $750,000.

RIPON — German National Bank; Charles Cowan, Pres. in place of L. D. Moses; no Cas. in place of A. J. Schloerb; James L. Stone, Asst. Cas.

WILD ROSE—Wild Rose State Bank; John V. Bernes, Asst. Cas.

WYOMING.

RAWLINS—First National Bank; E. A. Durant, Asst. Cas.

SHERIDAN—First National Bank; A. S. Burrows, additional Vice-Pres.; C. B. Burrows, Cas. in place of A. S. Burrows; W. G. Griffen, Asst. Cas.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR—Bank of Nova Scotia; W. H. Connacher, Mgr.

GALT — Canadian Bank of Commerce; D. McGregor, Mgr. in place of D. Hughes Charles.

PETERBORO—Canadian Bank of Commerce; D. Hughes Charles, Mgr. in place of R. C. McHarrie.

TORONTO—Imperial Bank of Canada; Thos. Rodman Merritt, Pres. in place of Harry Stark Rowland, deceased; D. R. Wilkie, Vice-Pres.

WATERLOO—Canadian Bank of Commerce; F. C. G. Minty, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—La Banque d'Hochelaga; capital increased to $2,000,000.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

GEORGIA.

WARRENTON—Bank of Warrenton; assigned to James A. Anderson.

ILLINOIS.

ELKHART—Bank of Elkhart.

WARREN—Citizens' Bank.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Continental National Bank; in voluntary liquidation February 15.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON — Washington National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 20.——Suffolk National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 20.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—City Savings Bank.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—Albert Lea National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 19.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Albany City National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 5.

SALAMANCA—Salamanca National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 15.

OHIO.

BELMONT—First National Bank; in hands of James W. De Lay, Receiver, Feb. 25.

PIQUA—Third National Bank; in voluntary liquidation, Feb. 15.

RHODE ISLAND.

WICKFORD—Wickford National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 20.

WOONSOCKET—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA—Central National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 25.

TEXAS.

BURNET—W. H. Westfall & Co.

HOWE—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Feb. 1.

JACKSBORO — Citizens' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation Dec. 19.

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MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1902.

THE PROPOSED SUIT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL against the Northern Securities Company was the principal matter of interest in financial circles last month. The announcement came late in the month and at a time when Wall Street operations had again become active. It was generally assumed that the application of the State of Minnesota to the United States Supreme Court to interfere would be denied, and this turned out to be the case, but not until after the Attorney-General had decided to proceed.

The ground of the action that is to be instituted is the alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Legal opinions on the question are in conflict, but financial men generally seem to think that the Attorney-General will fail to carry his point. The news, however, caused a break in prices of securities and has brought some uneasiness where there had been previously only confidence and courage.

The organization of the Northern Securities Company has certainly given a new inspiration to Wall Street. Its success it is believed would encourage the organization of many similar securities companies, and there would be a very active business in buying up properties that could be used as a basis of creating these new investment companies. It has been common talk in brokers' offices in Wall Street for some time past that if the Northern Securities Company goes through all right, there will be the biggest kind of a boom in Wall Street. If it does not go through it is not clear just what will happen.

Aside from this one event of the month the conditions generally have continued very favorable. The money market has been easy and the New York banks are again reporting deposits and loans exceeding the totals of all previous periods. The Government through its Sub-Treasury system is again absorbing funds, and that is the one doubtful factor in the present favorable situation as far as money is concerned.

There probably never was a time when there was a larger investment demand for securities yielding a low rate of interest than now. This is indicated to some degree in the subscriptions to the bonds offered by the City of New York. The bonds bear 3½ per cent. interest and run part of them nearly fifty years and the remainder forty years. Only $3,000,000 were offered, and yet the subscriptions aggregated nearly $26,000,000. The city obtained on the bonds sold an average price of 107⅛.

While the trading is stocks is not up to the 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares a day record of last year, and the total sales a day frequently fell below 1,000,000 shares, the bond market has been very active, the transactions being at the rate of $20,000,000 or more a week.

Attention has been directed to the extraordinary advance which occurred in the price of New York Stock Exchange seats since the great rise in the stock market began. While in the 1880–81 boom the price rose to $27,000, it was down to $16,000 in 1895, and in 1897 was only $20,000. Two years later the price had doubled and in 1901 it reached $80,000, that being the figure at which a seat was transferred last December. Last month, however, a sale was made at $70,000, and the question naturally suggests itself, is there to be a further decline? However, the Stock Ex-

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change is likely to be a busy place for some time whatever course the values of securities may take.

A statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows the progress of the United States in its area, population and material industries by ten-year periods from 1800 to 1900. The facts presented are a startling revelation of the growth of the country, particularly in the last ten years of the period covered. The growth since 1900 has been still more rapid. A few only of the most striking comparisons can be given here, and we shall not go further back than 1860. First we present the figures relating to population and wealth:

	1860.	*1870.*	*1880.*	*1890.*	*1900.*
Population........	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	76,303,387
Wealth............	$16,159,616,000	$30,068,518,000	$42,642,000,000	$65,037,091,000	$94,300,000,000
Wealth per capita	513.93	779.83	850.20	1,038.57	1,235.86
Circulation.......	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	1,429,251,270	2,055,150,998
Circulation pr cap	13.85	17.50	19.41	22.82	26.93
Dep. in Sav. banks	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	1,524,844,506	2,449,547,885
Dep. in Nat. banks	....	507,368,619	1,006,452,853	1,485,095,856	2,508,248,558

The population has increased nearly 43,000,000, or 140 per cent., since 1860, and 14,000,000 since 1890, while the total wealth increased $78,000,000,000, or nearly 500 per cent., since 1860, and $29,000,000,000 since 1890. The average wealth per capita has inereased from less than $308 in 1850 and $514 in 1860, to nearly $1,236 in 1900. The money in circulation is nearly five times what it was in 1860, and the circulation per capita is nearly double. The improved condition of the wage-earning classes is attested by the increase in deposits in Savings banks from about $149,-000,000 in 1860 to $2,449,000,000 in 1900, an increase of $2,300,000,000, or nearly $60,-000,000 a year. In the last ten years the increase was $925,000,000. National bank deposits have increased five-fold since 1870, and more than $1,000,000,000 since 1890.

In our foreign trade and in our production of various commodities the same remarkable growth is observable. This is shown in the following comparisons:

	1860.	*1870.*	*1880.*	*1890.*	*1900.*
Imports of mdse....(dolls)	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	789,310,409	849,941,184
Exports of mdse....(dolls)	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	857,828,684	1,394,483,082
Exports of mfrs.....(dolls)	39,803,080	68,279,764	102,856,015	151,102,376	433,851,756
Production of gold..(dolls)	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	32,845,000	79,171,000
Production of silver(dolls)	150,000	16,000,000	39,200,000	70,465,000	74,533,495
Production of coal..(tons)	18,513,123	32,863,000	63,822,830	140,866,931	240,965,917
Production of ptlum(galls)	21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	1,924,552,224	2,661,233,568
Production of pig irn(tons)	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	9,202,703	13,789,242
Production of steel..(tons)	....	68,750	1,247,335	4,277,071	10,188,329
Production of wheat(bush)	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	399,262,000	522,229,505
Production of corn.(bush)	838,792,742	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	1,489,970,000	2,105,102,516
Production of cotton(bles)	4,861,292	3,114,592	5,761,252	7,311,322	9,436,416
Railways............(miles)	30,626	52,922	93,262	166,654	194,321

In all these items is shown the remarkable advancement which this country has made since 1860. Imports have more than doubled in value, exports have quadrupled and exports of manufactures have increased more than ten fold. Gold and silver production have reached the highest points ever known. Iron and steel production has grown from almost nothing to more than 10,000,000 tons a year for steel and nearly 14,000,000 tons for iron. The production of coal has increased more than fourteen fold, and of petroleum one hundred fold. Wheat and corn production has increased three fold, and the area of production has moved a thousand miles westward in the last forty years. The cotton crop has doubled, while railway mileage is six times what it was in 1860.

In all particulars the year 1900 is without parallel in previous years. It seems as

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though every thing joined in making the country to prosper as it never had before. Of course there must come a reaction and depression. Financial men are looking into the future and expressing conservative views even while looking for a continuance of good times for a while yet.

A change has begun in our foreign trade already. It is rapidly reducing the tremendous balance of trade which for five years has been beyond all previous records. The net balance was nearly $18,000,000 less in January than for the same month last year, and nearly $100,000,000 less in the seven months ended January 31 than for the same period in 1900–01.

There is a double cause for this, for while exports are showing some falling off, imports are showing a large increase. In January exports declined nearly $8,000,000 and imports increased $10,000,000, while in the seven months of the fiscal year exports decreased nearly $30,000,000 and imports increased $67,000,000.

The situation is by no means discouraging; on the contrary the increase in imports is indicative of the increased wealth of the country. Official statements from Washington show that in 1901 the United States led all other countries in the volume of its exports, which averaged $119,840,333 per month as compared with $113,753,987 for Great Britain, $90,242,000 for Germany and $66,929,329 for France. Those three countries beat the United States as to imports, however, the United Kingdom leading with a monthly average of $211,786,669, while Germany exported $111,646,000 per month, France $75,483,423 and the United States $73,368,421.

One fact which admits of no dispute and one which all investors must realize is that the railroads of the country have been experiencing a prosperity beyond anything in their previous history. Railroad securities have reached an exceptionally high standard of value and are in far better repute than they were twenty or even ten years ago.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued its report on the income account of the railways during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The statistics are of very great value and exceptionally interesting at this time. The gross earnings on 192,193 miles of road during the year were $1,578,000,000 as compared with $1,487,000,000 on 192,556 miles in the previous year, a gain of $91,000,000 on a mileage somewhat smaller than was reported in 1900, the full returns for 1901 not yet being compiled. The net earnings were $555,000,000 as compared with $519,000,000 in 1900, an increase of $36,000,000.

These are very favorable results indeed and the improvement extends to the dividends paid stockholders. The income other than from operation was more than $65,000,000, making the total net income $620,000,000. From this payments for interest, taxes, etc., to the amount of nearly $422,000,000 were made and $121,000,000 was paid out in dividends as compared with $108,000,000 in the previous year.

A very interesting table in the Commissioners' report shows the gross and net earnings per mile of line for each on the last nine years. We reproduce the figures as follows:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Miles of line operated.*	*Gross earnings per mile.*	*Operating expenses per mile.*	*Net earnings per mile.*
1893	169,780	$7,190	$4,876	$2,314
1894	175,691	6,109	4,163	1,946
1895	177,746	6,050	4,063	1,987
1896	181,982	6,320	4,248	2,072
1897	183,284	6,122	4,106	2,016
1898	184,648	6,755	4,430	2,325
1899	187,535	7,005	4,570	2,435
1900	192,556	7,722	4,993	2,729
1901	192,193	8,211	5,323	2,888

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The gross earnings per mile in 1901 were the largest recorded since the Inter-State Commerce Commission was created, and were $489 more than in 1900, and $2,161 more than in 1895. The operating expenses were exceptionally large, due in part to the increased traffic, and also to the more liberal expenditures by the railroads for betterments which were charged to expense account. For some years the railroads curtailed every expense even to the extent of impairing their property, now they are getting their property into better shape than it ever was before. Even with the increased expenditures the net earnings per mile are larger than for any previous year, exceeding 1900 by $159 a mile and 1894 by $942 per mile. The latter difference, on the basis of the present mileage, would mean an increase in the net income of the railroads as compared with seven years ago of more than $180,000,000.

A highly interesting exhibit of the development of wealth is to be found in the annual report of Frederick D. Kilburn, the State Bank Superintendent of New York. The report shows an extraordinary growth in the resources of the banking institutions of the State. During the past year the resources of the Savings banks have increased $65,000,000, of the State deposit banks $41,000,000, and of the trust companies $171,000,000. The figures for the last eleven years are given on another page of this issue.

The iron industry continues to present the most remarkable features. With production of pig iron again exceeding all previous records, it seems to be impossible to keep pace with consumption. In January it is estimated that 1,450,000 tons of iron were produced, yet "the stock held by others than furnaces serving steel plants," the "Iron Age" says, "declined from 180,000 tons on January 1 to 122,000 tons on February 1. There is an absolute scarcity of steel, while the complaint is everywhere heard that enough iron cannot be had. The estimated output of the furnaces in blast on February 1 was 340,612 tons per week, an increase since January 1 of 42,152 tons. Compared with a year ago the increase is more than 62,000 tons, or at the rate of over 3,000,000 tons a year.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Rates for money continue low and the supply has been rapidly increasing. At the close of the month call money ruled at 2 @ 2½ per cent., most of the loans being made at 2¼ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 2½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3½ @ 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for 5 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ 4½ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Oct. 1.	*Nov. 1.*	*Dec. 1.*	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	3 –4	3½–5	3½–4½	6 –15	2 –2½	2 –2½
Call loans, banks and trust companies	4 –	3½–	4½–	5 –6	2½–	2½–
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4	3½–4
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4	4 –4½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4½–5	4½–5	4½–5	4¾–6	3¾–4½	....
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	4¾–	4½–4¾	4½–5	5 –	4 –	4 –
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	5 –5½	4½–5	4¾–5	5 –5½	4 –4½	4 –4½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The accumulation of funds in the local banks as indicated by the deposits has been very rapid since the first of the year. On the other hand loans have increased still more rapidly, at least in the last month. Both deposits and loans have increased beyond all previous records.

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New York City Banks—Condition at Close of each Week.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Feb. 1...	$889,531,700	$192,815,200	$77,807,400	$975,997,000	$26,628,850	$31,365,200	$1,875,689,600
" 8...	918,506,000	193,038,700	75,028,000	1,000,681,900	17,896,225	31,301,700	1,454,044,000
" 15...	932,004,700	194,555,400	72,825,200	1,015,279,000	13,560,850	31,234,100	1,271,128,200
" 21...	936,757,600	194,898,900	72,426,300	1,019,474,200	12,456,650	31,174,300	1,118,558,900
Mar. 1...	938,191,200	192,433,500	71,914,500	1,017,488,300	9,975,925	31,208,700	1,480,914,600

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Month.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,891,350
February......	795,917,300	20,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	975,997,000	9,975,925
March.........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	1,017,488,300	....
April..........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	....	....
May...........	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	....	....
June	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	....	....
July	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October.......	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025	....	....
November	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,075	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,019,474,200 on Feb. 21, 1901, loans, $938,191,200 on March 1, 1902, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

Non-Member Banks—New York Clearing-House.

Dates.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Feb. 1....	$72,024,400	$77,892,200	$3,465,600	$4,198,800	$8,811,500	$2,783,600	* $588,550
" 8....	72,178,900	78,740,300	3,255,300	4,178,500	9,619,100	2,722,400	90,225
" 15....	72,549,500	79,099,500	3,274,900	4,587,600	8,841,000	2,954,400	* 116,975
" 21....	72,822,000	78,737,800	3,364,400	4,580,200	8,950,000	2,702,800	* 136,035
Mar. 1....	72,120,900	79,289,200	3,475,600	4,545,700	9,139,600	2,828,700	167,800

* Deficit.

Boston Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Feb. 1.......	$187,716,000	$220,601,000	$15,151,000	$8,436,000	$5,095,000	$123,899,792
" 8.......	186,253,000	223,322,000	15,527,000	7,698,000	5,267,000	154,480,600
" 15.......	185,580,000	220,478,000	15,084,000	7,729,000	5,360,000	132,153,900
" 21.......	184,968,000	219,226,000	15,403,000	7,521,000	5,384,000	106,881,002
Mar. 1.......	182,288,000	215,818,000	15,468,000	6,967,000	5,409,000	138,074,266

Philadelphia Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Feb. 1..................	$176,341,000	$205,011,000	$54,172,000	$9,792,000	$96,706,879
" 8..................	176,878,000	202,470,000	25,901,000	9,786,000	106,056,900
" 15..................	177,445,000	204,624,000	53,114,000	9,786,000	100,165,700
" 21..................	177,416,000	205,172,000	53,256,000	9,804,000	86,536,500
Mar. 1..................	177,753,000	206,396,000	54,078,000	9,788,000	116,451,900

Money Rates Abroad.—At the close of February the Bank of England rate of discount was reported at 3 per cent. Open market rates at the principal centers are easy. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 2¾ per cent. against 2⅞ @ 3 per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was 3⅜ per cent. against 2¾ @ 2⅞ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 1¾ per cent. against 2 @ 2⅛ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Sept. 27.	*Oct. 18.*	*Nov. 15.*	*Dec. 13.*	*Jan. 18.*	*Feb. 15.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	4	4	4	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2 5/16	2⅝	3⅝	3⅝	2 15/16—3	2 11/16
6 months bankers' drafts....	2 11/16	2 15/16—3	3 7/16	3½—9/16	3 1/16	2 13/16
Loans—Day to day...........	1½	1½—	2½	2½	2½	2¾
Paris, open market rates............	1½	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
Berlin, "	3	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞
Hamburg, "	3	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞
Frankfort, "	3	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞
Amsterdam, "	2⅛	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2½	2¼
Brussels, "	...	...	...	2¼	2⅝	2¼
Vienna, "	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3	2¾
Madrid, "	4	4	4	4	3½	3½
Copenhagen, "	5	5	4½	5	4½	4

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Nov. 13, 1901.	*Dec. 11, 1901.*	*Jan. 15, 1902.*	*Feb. 12, 1902.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)...........	£29,423,480	£29,212,135	£29,292,240	£28,734,310
Public deposits............................	10,695,591	11,009,403	10,327,907	14,078,008
Other deposits............................	39,845,448	37,471,965	42,046,936	39,452,028
Government securities.....................	17,525,202	17,474,578	20,372,589	17,274,486
Other securities..........................	27,610,125	25,237,336	26,796,667	28,664,669
Reserve of notes and coin..................	23,275,904	23,743,784	23,859,790	25,934,416
Coin and bullion..........................	34,924,384	35,180,919	34,977,030	36,393,726
Reserve to liabilities....................	45 11/16%	48 11/16%	44⅝%	48¼%
Bank rate of discount....................	4%	4%	4%	3%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)..........	91 13/16	92 5/16	93 15/16	94 11/16
Price of silver per ounce.................	26 5/16d.	25 5/16	25⅝d.	25⅜d.
Average price of wheat....................	26s. 6d.	27s. 1d.	27s. 3d.	27s. 2d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—There was a considerable increase in the gold holdings of the leading European banks last month, as shown in the following table:

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	January 1, 1902.		*February 1, 1902.*		*March 1, 1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England............	£32,593,219	....	£36,616,777	....	£37,852,233	....
France............	97,959,431	£43,870,331	98,342,923	£43,965,955	100,154,076	£44,176,275
Germany...........	30,589,000	17,757,000	33,541,000	17,279,000	39,453,000	14,592,000
Russia............	69,392,000	6,442,000	70,912,000	6,513,000	71,094,000	7,103,000
Austria-Hungary..	46,628,000	11,285,000	47,071,000	11,539,000	46,240,000	11,992,000
Spain.............	14,016,000	17,267,000	14,032,000	17,537,000	14,047,000	17,563,000
Italy.............	16,007,000	2,061,600	15,883,000	2,093,600	15,919,000	2,122,400
Netherlands.......	5,742,000	6,291,200	5,732,300	6,366,300	5,731,600	6,531,200
Nat. Belgium......	3,065,333	1,532,667	3,133,333	1,566,667	3,136,667	1,568,333
Totals..........	£315,992,033	£104,506,798	£325,264,333	£106,860,522	£333,627,626	£105,648,208

SILVER.—The price of silver ranged from 25⅜d. to 25 5–16d. during the month just closed.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1900, 1901, 1902.

MONTH.	*1900.*		*1901.*		*1902.*		MONTH.	*1900.*		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	High	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*		*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*
January..	27¾	27	29 3/16	27⅝	26 1/16	25⅝	July......	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾	27¼	26⅝
February	27¾	27 3/16	28 7/16	27⅞	25⅝	25 5/16	August ..	27¾	27½	28 7/16	27 11/16	27⅛	26¾
March....	27 11/16	27 7/16	28 3/16	27 5/16	....	....	Septemb'r	27⅞	26 15/16	28 1/16	29¼	27	26⅞
April.....	27½	27 3/16	27 11/16	26 15/16	....	....	October..	28 15/16	26⅝	30 3/16	29⅛	26⅞	26⅜
May......	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27 3/16	....	....	Novemb'r	27 3/16	26 11/16	29 13/16	29 1/16	26⅛	25⅜
June.....	28 3/16	27 3/16	27⅝	27¼	....	....	Decemb'r	27 5/16	26 13/16	29 13/16	29⅛	25¾	24 11/16

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Foreign and Domestic Coin and Bullion—Quotations in New York.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .67
Mexican dollars	.43¾	.45¼
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.40	.43½
English silver	4.83	4.86
Victoria sovereigns	4.86	4.89
Five francs	.95½	.97
Twenty francs	3.86	3.89
Twenty marks	$4.75	$4.78
Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.65
Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20 pesos	19.55	19.60
Ten guilders	3.96	4.00

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 25⅝d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 55¼ @ 56c. Fine silver (Government assay), 55⅜ @ 56⅛c. The official price was 55⅛c.

Gold and Silver Coinage.—The coinage executed at the United States Mints last month amounted to $9,261,840, of which $6,643,850 was gold, $2,489,000 silver and $128,490 minor coins.

Coinage of the United States.

	1900.		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000	$7,660,000	$2,908,637
February	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166	6,643,850	2,489,000
March	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580	....	....
April	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000	....	....
May	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000	....	....
June	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,080	2,836,185	....	....
July	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000	....	....
August	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000	....	....
September	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524	....	....
October	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489	....	....
November	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000	....	....
December	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,338	1,966,514	....	....
Year	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461	$14,303,850	$5,497,637

Foreign Exchange.—Toward the close of February there was an advance in the rates for sterling, and gold was engaged for foreign shipment.

Rates for Sterling at Close of Each Week.

Week ended.	Bankers' Sterling.		*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling, 60 days.*
	60 days.	*Sight.*			
Feb. 1	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¼	4.87⅝ @ 4.87¾	4.84 @ 4.84⅛	4.83¼ @ 4.84⅜
" 8	4.84⅝ @ 4.84¾	4.87⅛ @ 4.87¼	4.87⅝ @ 4.87¾	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.83¾ @ 4.85
" 15	4.84⅝ @ 4.84¾	4.87¼ @ 4.87⅜	4.87⅝ @ 4.87⅝	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.83½ @ 4.85
" 21	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.87⅝ @ 4.87¾	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.84¾ @ 4.84⅞	4.84 @ 4.85¼
Mar. 8	4.85⅛ @ 4.85¼	4.87¾ @ 4.87⅞	4.88¼ @ 4.88⅜	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of each Month.

	Nov. 1.	*Dec. 1.*	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83⅜— ¾	4.84⅛— ½	4.83⅜— ¾	4.84⅜— 4½	4.85⅛— ¼
" " Sight	4.86⅞—7	4.87 — ⅛	4.86⅝— ¾	4.87⅛— ¼	4.87¾— ⅞
" Cables	4.87½— ⅝	4.87½— ⅝	4.87¼— ½	4.87⅝— ¾	4.88¼— ⅜
" Commercial long	4.83 — ¼	4.83¼— ½	4.82⅝— 3⅛	4.84 — ⅛	4.84¾— 5
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82½— 3¾	4.82½— 4	4.82½— 3½	4.83¼— ⅝	4.84¼— 5¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15 —14⅜	5.15 —	5.15⅝—	5.15$\frac{1}{16}$—15	5.15 —14⅝
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18⅛—	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—	5.15⅛—17½
" Bankers' sight	5.15⅝— $\frac{1}{16}$	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—	5.15⅝—	5.15⅛—15$\frac{1}{16}$
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.16⅞— ¼	5.17½—16⅞	5.18⅛—	5.18¾—18⅛	5.18¾—18½
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94$\frac{15}{16}$—.95	95 — $\frac{1}{16}$	95 — $\frac{1}{16}$	94$\frac{15}{16}$—95	95 — $\frac{1}{16}$
" Bankers' sight	95$\frac{7}{16}$— ½	95$\frac{7}{16}$— ½	95⅜— $\frac{7}{16}$	95$\frac{5}{16}$— ⅜	95$\frac{5}{16}$— ⅜
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16¼—	5.16¼—	5.17½—16⅞	5.16¼—	5.16¼—15⅝
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40¼— $\frac{5}{16}$	40¼— $\frac{5}{16}$	40$\frac{3}{16}$— ¼	40$\frac{3}{16}$— ¼	40$\frac{3}{16}$—40$\frac{1}{16}$
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26.90 —.91	26.90—92	26.90—92	26.85— 87	26.85—87
Italian lire—sight	5.27½—.25	5.27½ –25	5.25 –22½	5.22½—21¼	5.25⅝—25¾

National Bank Currency.—There was a decrease in the volume of National bank notes last month, the decline including notes based both on bonds and lawful money.

National Bank Circulation.

	Nov. 30, 1901.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1902.	Feb. 28, 1902.
Total amount outstanding	$359,720,711	$360,289,726	$359,444,615	$358,434,867
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	326,212,186	325,009,306	322,278,391	319,217,048
Circulation secured by lawful money	33,508,525	35,280,420	37,166,224	29,488,207
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	12,500	12,500	12,500	....
" " 1907, 4 per cent	6,019,500	6,019,500	6,018,500	5,785,000
Five per cents. of 1894	275,400	275,400	333,400	333,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,895,100	2,795,100	2,750,100	2,640,109
Three per cents. of 1898	4,024,580	4,035,080	3,821,080	3,625,080
Two per cents. of 1900	314,880,400	313,142,700	311,100,700	310,191,450
Total	$328,107,480	$326,280,280	$324,031,280	$322,575,080

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits; 4 per cents of 1907, $6,613,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $394,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $7,295,750: 3 per cents. of 1898, $6,654,500; 2 per cents. of 1900, $92,960,800; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $965,000; a total of $114,883,150.

Government Revenues and Disbursements.—The receipts of the Government for the month of March were $41,159,739, compared with $46,582,143 for the month of January. There was also an increase in the expenditures, the amount being $39,099,290 in February, compared with $38,548,277 in January. The excess of receipts for February was only $2,060,449, against $8,033,866 in January.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	February, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs	$20,213,929	$168,571,245
Internal revenue	18,455,799	181,872,290
Miscellaneous	2,490,009	22,057,929
Total	$41,159,739	$372,501,465
Excess of receipts	2,060,449	52,759,001

Expenditures.

Source.	February, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Civil and mis	$9,248,085	$75,442,058
War	8,578,516	77,838,344
Navy	5,709,079	45,414,057
Indians	577,288	6,948,263
Pensions	12,595,641	92,623,307
Interest	2,390,729	21,481,434
Total	$39,099,290	$319,742,464

Money in Circulation in the United States.—The circulating money of the the country decreased $5,982,450 during the month of February, the falling off being composed principally of gold coin and certificates and silver dollars.

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	Dec. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1902.
Gold coin	$632,001,740	$635,374,550	$634,733,847	$633,454,585
Silver dollars	73,210,737	73,239,986	71,295,873	69,378,522
Subsidiary silver	84,176,421	85,061,094	83,842,839	83,441,791
Gold certificates	282,298,349	277,997,069	307,504,839	305,755,699
Silver certificates	447,852,192	449,492,892	443,011,480	448,797,296
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	40,012,622	38,439,787	37,443,524	33,441,791
United States notes	339,341,095	341,166,386	335,681,645	335,402,730
National bank notes	351,363,074	349,856,276	346,437,062	347,570,246
Total	$2,250,256,230	$2,250,627,990	$2,259,951,709	$2,253,969,259
Population of United States	78,324,000	78,437,000	78,550,000	78,663,000
Circulation per capita	$28.73	$28.69	$28.77	$28.65

United States Public Debt.—During the month of February there was a decrease of $2,073,170 in the interest-bearing debt, a decrease of $12,560 in the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, and a decrease of $269,000 in certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury, making the total reduction in the debt $2,354,730.

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1902.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	$419,679,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	287,578,100	240,063,300	237,971,600	236,018,350
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	84,380	82,250	82,190	82,190
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	26,992,100	20,060,150	19,726,350	19,688,150
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	139,618,600	137,890,500	137,875,000
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	104,900,040	97,564,160	97,582,940	97,521,720
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,001,499,770	$943,279,210	$939,094,380	$937,021,160
Debt on which interest has ceased	2,654,070	1,339,790	1,328,880	1,316,270
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	31,531,532	35,003,208	36,691,029	37,971,318
Fractional currency	6,878,410	6,874,492	6,874,492	6,874,311
Total non-interest bearing debt	$385,144,806	$388,612,563	$390,300,384	$391,580,488
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,389,296,646	1,333,231,564	1,330,723,544	1,329,917,918
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	263,629,379	316,785,089	325,722,089	330,258,089
Silver "	427,426,000	456,087,000	453,089,000	450,471,000
Certificates of deposit	1,560,000	....	....	....
Treasury notes of 1890	61,397,000	38,596,000	37,533,000	35,346,000
Total certificates and notes	$754,012,379	$811,468,089	$816,344,089	$816,075,089
Aggregate debt	2,143,311,025	2,144,699,653	2,147,067,633	2,145,993,007
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,131,271,552	1,219,631,721	1,220,468,056	1,222,652,906
Demand liabilities	841,164,216	898,028,443	895,671,410	897,291,039
Balance	$290,107,336	$321,603,278	$324,796,646	$325,361,867
Gold reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	140,107,336	171,603,278	174,796,646	175,361,867
Total	$290,107,336	$321,603,278	$324,796,646	$325,361,867
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,099,191,310	1,011,628,286	1,005,926,898	1,004,556,052

FOREIGN TRADE.—The statistics of our foreign trade for the first month of 1902 show a decrease in exports of merchandise and also in the net balance of trade. The total exports were $128,789,000 or nearly $8,000,000 less than in January, 1901, and more than $8,000,000 compared with December last. The imports of merchandise were slightly less in January than in December, but they were $10,000,000 more than in January, 1901. They amount to $79,426,000 for the month, leaving the net exports $49,363,000, or nearly $18,000,000 less than in 1901, and $8,000,000 less than in either 1898 or 1899. The exports for the seven months of the fiscal year were $872,-000,000, a decrease of $30,000,000 compared with the exports of the same period last year, but in excess of any other year. The imports were $526,000,000, or $67,000,000 more than in 1901 and $186,000,000 more than in 1898. The net exports for the seven months are about $346,000,000, or $97,000,000 less than in the previous year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF JANUARY.	MERCHANDISE. Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1897	$93,951,883	$51,354,018	Exp., $42,597,865	Imp., $500,951	Exp., $1,870,111
1898	108,426,674	50,827,714	" 57,598,960	" 8,834,751	" 1,766,359
1899	115,591,446	58,239,771	" 57,351,675	" 4,636,893	" 2,251,954
1900	117,597,148	75,897,102	" 41,700,046	Exp., 3,698,596	" 2,424,626
1901	136,325,601	69,307,080	" 67,018,521	" 3,955,533	" 1,600,921
1902	128,789,623	79,426,146	" 49,363,477	" 568,888	" 2,401,583
SEVEN MONTHS.					
1897	655,177,127	363,278,017	Exp., 291,899,110	Imp., 64,022,219	Exp., 19,677,033
1898	718,367,407	340,616,530	" 377,750,877	" 22,449,230	" 14,238,859
1899	749,596,115	366,943,381	" 382,652,734	" 60,235,067	" 15,212,720
1900	800,046,486	486,419,633	" 313,626,853	" 6,422,632	" 12,859,201
1901	902,237,970	459,038,141	" 443,199,829	" 22,473,783	" 16,200,844
1902	872,312,861	526,404,952	" 345,907,909	" 9,972,359	" 18,594,422

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of February, and the highest and lowest during the year 1902, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1901 :

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		February, 1902.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	91	42¼	81¾—Jan. 6	74½—Jan. 27	78⅝	75	75⅝
" preferred	108	70	103⅝—Jan. 6	95½—Jan. 27	99	96⅛	96⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	114⅛	81¾	108¼—Jan. 3	101 —Jan. 14	105⅞	102¼	103⅞
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	97	83⅝	97 —Jan. 2	93¾—Feb. 21	96¾	93¾	94¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	55⅞	68⅝—Jan. 3	60⅞—Feb. 14	67⅝	60⅞	64⅞
Canadian Pacific	117⅛	87	117 —Jan. 2	112¼—Jan. 28	116⅛	113⅛	115¼
Canada Southern	89	54⅛	89 —Feb. 7	85½—Jan. 6	89	85½	87
Central of New Jersey	196⅝	145¾	198 —Jan. 6	188¾—Jan. 17	197	191	191
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.	52⅝	29	48⅝—Jan. 2	45 —Feb. 20	47⅛	45	46
Chicago & Alton	50⅛	27	37¾—Feb. 21	33⅛—Jan. 14	37¾	33¾	36
" preferred	82¼	72½	77¼—Jan. 3	75¼—Feb. 28	77½	75¼	75¼
Chicago & E. Illinois	140	91	149⅞—Feb. 27	134¾—Jan. 6	149⅞	139¾	148
" preferred	136	120½	140¼—Feb. 14	137 —Jan. 10	140¼	138	140¼
Chicago, Great Western	27	16	25¼—Feb. 26	22⅝—Jan. 25	25¼	22½	23⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	52⅞	23	67½—Feb. 24	49¼—Jan. 14	67½	51⅞	63⅞
" preferred	77¾	58¾	81 —Feb. 19	75 —Jan. 16	81	75½	79
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	168½—Jan. 2	160½—Jan. 27	167⅞	162½	162⅝
" preferred	200	175	193 —Feb. 7	186 —Jan. 14	193	188	188½
Chicago & Northwestern	215	168⅛	223¾—Feb. 7	204⅛—Jan. 14	223¾	212¼	218½
" preferred	248	207	248 —Feb. 6	230 —Jan. 18	248	238	240¾
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	175¼	117½	166¼—Feb. 11	152 —Jan. 15	166¼	158½	161½
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	146¾	125	144 —Feb. 7	140 —Feb. 6	144	140	144
" preferred	201	180	197 —Feb. 7	196 —Feb. 6	197	196	197
Chicago Terminal Transfer	31	10½	18 —Jan. 18	15¼—Feb. 21	18	15¼	17
" preferred	57½	33	33¾—Jan. 11	30¼—Feb. 20	33½	30¼	31¾
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	101	72⅛	105¾—Feb. 7	95⅛—Jan. 14	105¾	99	101
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	136⅛	41¾	88¾—Jan. 3	84 —Jan. 8	88	84⅞	86½
Colorado Southern	18	6⅝	23¼—Feb. 27	14⅛—Jan. 15	23¼	15⅛	22⅛
" 1st preferred	60	40	70¼—Feb. 26	59¼—Jan. 15	70¼	63	68⅝
" 2d preferred	28¾	16⅛	38¼—Feb. 26	28 —Jan. 14	38¼	30	36⅛
Consolidated Gas Co.	238	187	223⅝—Feb. 13	213 —Jan. 16	223⅝	216	219
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	185⅛	105	184½—Jan. 7	170⅞—Jan. 27	175⅛	171⅛	171¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	258	188¼	297 —Feb. 4	253 —Jan. 15	297	279¾	286
Denver & Rio Grande	53½	29½	46 —Jan. 2	42 —Feb. 8	45½	42	44⅝
" preferred	103¼	80	94⅝—Feb. 18	90¼—Jan. 21	94⅝	91	92¼
Erie	45½	24⅛	44⅝—Jan. 2	37¾—Feb. 21	40¾	37¾	38¼
" 1st pref.	75	59¾	75¾—Jan. 2	67¾—Feb. 21	70½	67¾	68⅛
" 2d pref.	62¾	39¼	63¾—Jan. 2	54¾—Jan. 29	58	55½	55½
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	41	69 —Feb. 27	57 —Jan. 13	69	61	66½
Express Adams	202	145	205 —Jan. 13	199 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
" American	219	170	244¾—Feb. 11	210 —Jan. 6	244¾	220	230
" United States	100	58	124¾—Feb. 7	97 —Jan. 2	124¾	108¼	115
" Wells, Fargo	199¾	130	202½—Feb. 13	185 —Jan. 24	202½	200	202½
Great Northern, preferred	208	167½	191 —Jan. 6	183 —Jan. 14	190½	183½	186¼
Hocking Valley	75½	40½	71¼—Jan. 2	66 —Jan. 15	69½	66¼	66⅞
" preferred	88½	69¾	85¼—Feb. 10	81⅛—Jan. 14	85¼	82¾	84¾
Illinois Central	154¾	124	143½—Feb. 7	137 —Jan. 14	143½	137¼	139½
Iowa Central	43¾	21	49½—Feb. 13	37½—Jan. 15	49½	40¼	47¾
" preferred	87½	48	82 —Feb. 13	71 —Jan. 14	82	73¾	79
Kansas City Southern	25	13⅛	23½—Feb. 28	19 —Jan. 15	23½	19½	23¼
" preferred	49	35	54½—Feb. 28	44 —Jan. 14	54½	44	54¼
Kans. City Ft. S. & Mem. pref.	81¼	77½	85¼—Feb. 24	80⅞—Jan. 2	85¼	81⅛	84
Lake Erie & Western	76½	39¾	71½—Jan. 3	64 —Jan. 15	71¼	66	67
" preferred	135½	108⅛	138 —Feb. 6	125 —Jan. 15	138	132	133
Long Island	90	67	86 —Jan. 2	78¾—Jan. 15	82½	79¼	82¼
Louisville & Nashville	111¾	76	108 —Jan. 3	102½—Jan. 27	106	103⅝	103¾
Manhattan consol	145	83	140⅝—Jan. 9	130¾—Feb. 13	137	130¾	132⅝
Metropolitan Street	177	150	174 —Feb. 5	159¾—Jan. 15	174	167¼	168⅝
Mexican Central	30	12¾	29⅝—Jan. 29	25⅞—Jan. 15	29¼	27⅞	27⅞
Mexican National	15¼	3⅝	17½—Feb. 26	14⅛—Jan. 15	17½	16⅛	17¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	111¼	67¾	111 —Jan. 6	105 —Jan. 27	111	107	108½
" preferred	124	101¾	123 —Feb. 13	118½—Jan. 22	123	120	123
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	35½	15	27 —Jan. 8	24¼—Feb. 10	26	24¼	24½
" preferred	68⅝	37	56½—Feb. 18	51 —Jan. 13	56½	52½	54½

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	YEAR 1901.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1902.				FEBRUARY, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*		*Lowest.*		*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	124⅛	69	107 —Jan.	2	99¼—Feb.	28	105¼	99¼	99⅛
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	174⅛	139⅝	168⅞—Jan.	2	159⅛—Jan.	27	166⅛	161⅛	162⅛
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	57⅞	16	52 —Jan.	9	46½—Jan.	15	51⅜	48½	50
" 2d preferred	95	47	89¾—Jan.	9	84 —Feb.	4	89¾	84	87
N. Y., Ontario & Western	40⅛	24	36⅛—Jan.	2	33⅛—Jan.	25	35	33¼	33¼
Norfolk & Western	61⅜	42	59⅜—Jan.	3	55 —Jan.	14	58⅛	56	57¾
" preferred	92¼	82	93 —Jan.	14	90 —Feb.	21	92⅜	90	90
North American Co	109	73⅛	95 —Feb.	26	88 —Jan.	28	95	91⅛	94
Pacific Mail	49⅛	30½	48⅛—Jan.	18	45 —Feb.	18	47¾	45	46¾
Pennsylvania R. R.	161½	137½	151¾—Jan.	3	147 —Jan.	14	151¾	148¾	150⅛
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	120½	95¾	106 —Jan.	4	98¼—Jan.	9	102	99¼	99¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	225	195½	223 —Jan.	24	215 —Jan.	13	222⅛	219	220
Reading	58	24⅛	59⅛—Feb.	18	53⅜—Jan.	14	59⅛	55⅛	55⅝
" 1st prefered	82⅞	65	84⅜—Feb.	19	80½—Jan.	14	84⅜	80¾	80¾
" 2d preferred	64⅛	38	70¼—Feb.	18	60 —Jan.	14	70¼	62½	67¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	56⅛	21¼	64½—Jan.	16	53¾—Jan.	2	68	59⅛	60
" 1st preferred	88	75	88 —Jan.	11	83 —Feb.	5	85	83	84
" 2d preferred	76¼	53⅛	77 —Jan.	18	71⅛—Feb.	21	75⅝	71⅛	72½
St. Louis & Southwestern	39½	16	28¼—Jan.	3	25 —Jan.	14	27½	26	26
" preferred	71	41½	61¼—Jan.	17	57 —Jan.	18	60½	57¼	57½
Southern Pacific Co	63⅝	29	67½—Feb.	10	58 —Jan.	15	67½	61⅛	64
Southern Railway	35¾	18	34¾—Jan.	2	31⅞—Jan.	27	34¼	32½	32½
" preferred	94⅝	67¼	97½—Feb.	14	92 —Jan.	14	97½	94	95½
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	76⅝	49⅝	71¼—Feb.	25	61½—Jan.	14	71¼	63	67⅞
Texas & Pacific	52¼	23¼	43½—Feb.	18	37⅛—Jan.	15	43⅛	38⅛	42¼
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25⅛	10¾	23½—Feb.	11	18½—Jan.	21	23½	20½	23
" preferred	39½	28	43⅜—Feb.	11	35 —Jan.	15	43⅜	37⅝	40¾
Union Pacific	133	76	104⅝—Jan.	2	98⅜—Feb.	28	104⅜	98⅜	98⅝
" preferred	99½	81⅝	91⅜—Jan.	2	87 —Feb.	28	90	87	87
Wabash R. R.	26	11⅛	25¼—Feb.	18	21¾—Jan.	14	25¼	22¼	23¾
" preferred	46⅛	23¾	44¾—Feb.	18	41½—Jan.	13	44¾	42	42⅞
Western Union	100¼	81	93 —Jan.	8	90¼—Feb.	20	91⅝	90¼	90½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	11⅜	20⅞—Feb.	24	17 —Jan.	27	20⅞	17⅛	19¼
" second preferred	38	24	34 —Feb.	24	28 —Jan.	14	34	28¼	32
Wisconsin Central	26	14⅛	21⅞—Feb.	26	19⅛—Jan.	30	21⅞	19⅝	21¼
" preferred	48¾	38½	43¾—Feb.	27	39½—Jan.	24	43¾	39⅞	42⅝
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper	130	60⅛	79 —Feb.	1	67⅝—Jan.	14	79	67¾	70¼
American Car & Foundry	35	19	31¾—Jan.	4	28½—Jan.	14	29⅝	28½	28⅝
" pref.	89	67	88⅞—Feb.	14	85¼—Jan.	14	88⅞	86¼	88⅞
American Co. Oil Co	35½	24	33 —Jan.	2	30½—Jan.	10	32⅜	31	31¾
American Ice	41⅜	25¾	31⅞—Jan.	2	26¾—Jan.	15	28¾	26¾	28
American Locomotive	37⅞	22½	34⅛—Jan.	4	30½—Jan.	14	33¼	31	31¾
" preferred	91¼	83⅝	94 —Jan.	7	89 —Jan.	3	93	92	92½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	69	38½	49⅛—Jan.	29	44¾—Jan.	14	48⅛	45¾	47
" preferred	104⅞	88	99 —Feb.	17	96 —Jan.	20	99	97⅛	98⅞
American Sugar Ref. Co.	153	103⅛	132¼—Feb.	18	116¼—Jan.	6	132¼	152⅛	128⅝
Anaconda Copper Mining	54¼	28¼	36½—Feb.	1	29⅝—Jan.	14	36½	32½	33
Continental Tobacco Co. pref.	124	93¼	121 —Jan.	20	115 —Jan.	2	117⅛	116	116⅛
Distilling Co. of America	10½	6⅞	10 —Feb.	8	8 —Feb.	20	10	8	8
" preferred	34½	23¼	41¼—Feb.	4	33 —Jan.	3	41¼	36⅛	38
General Electric Co	289¾	183⅛	298 —Feb.	27	276¾—Jan.	15	298	280	295
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co.	65	37	51⅛—Jan.	20	39⅜—Jan.	3	50⅛	43	45
International Paper Co	28	18⅛	21⅛—Jan.	8	19 —Jan.	14	21	19	20⅝
" preferred	81½	69	77⅛—Jan.	6	74½—Feb.	6	75¾	74½	75¼
International Power	100½	54⅞	88¾—Jan.	6	86 —Feb.	7	87	86	86
National Biscuit	46	37	48 —Feb.	17	43⅝—Jan.	14	48	44½	47⅝
National Lead Co	25½	15	19⅝—Jan.	28	15⅝—Jan.	18	19	17⅛	17⅛
Pressed Steel Car Co	52	30	42½—Jan.	8	39 —Jan.	14	41⅛	39	39½
Republic Iron & Steel Co	24	11¾	17½—Jan.	7	15⅝—Jan.	2	17¼	15¾	16¼
" preferred	82	55¼	71⅝—Feb.	27	68 —Jan.	16	71⅝	68⅜	71½
U. S. Leather Co	16⅝	7¾	12½—Jan.	4	11⅛—Feb.	20	12¼	11⅛	11⅛
" preferred	83¾	69½	82¼—Jan.	4	79⅞—Jan.	21	82¼	80¾	81½
U. S. Rubber Co	34	12½	17¾—Feb.	24	14 —Jan.	2	17¾	14	15½
" preferred	85	47	59¾—Feb.	24	50½—Jan.	14	59¾	51	57
U. S. Steel	55	24	46¾—Jan.	7	41¼—Jan.	15	44¾	43	43⅛
" pref.	101⅞	69	97¾—Jan.	7	92⅝—Jan.	27	95¼	93	95

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RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	February Sales. *High.*	February Sales. *Low.*	February Sales. *Total.*
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's...............1995	7,000,000	Q J	98⅛	Feb. 28,'02	99	97	15,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.							
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1995	138,117,500	A & O	104¼	Feb. 28,'02	104⅛	103⅛	1,054,500
″ registered.....................	....	A & O	103⅛	Feb. 19,'02	104	103⅛	25,000
″ adjustment, g. 4's.....1995	81,055,000	NOV	93¾	Feb. 28,'02	94⅛	93⅛	358,500
″ registered................	....	NOV	94⅝	Jan. 3,'02	....	....	....
″ stamped...............1995	20,673,000	M & N	93¾	Feb. 27,'02	94¼	93⅛	197,000
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's...1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s..1946	1,000,000	J & D	108¼	Dec. 20,'91	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925	69,798,000	J & J	96⅛	Feb. 25,'02	96¾	96	541,000
″ registered..............		J & J	96⅛	Feb. 5,'02	96⅛	96⅛	5,000
″ g. 4s...................1948	65,963,000	A & O	104	Feb. 28,'02	104⅛	103¾	522,500
″ g. 4s. registered...........		A & O	102⅛	Feb. 19,'02	103¼	102⅛	9,000
″ ten year c. deb. g. 4's..1911	6,541,000	M & S	107⅞	Feb. 28,'02	108¼	105⅛	1,458,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	11,293,000	M & N	92	Feb. 28,'02	92⅛	90⅝	407,000
″ registered................		QFeb	....		....	....	....
Pitt L. E. & West Va. System refunding g 4s........1941	20,000,000	M & N	101	Feb. 28,'02	101	100⅛	286,000
″ Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	41,990,000	J & J	90⅞	Feb. 28,'02	91	90⅛	664,500
″ ″ registered........		Q J	90⅛	June 4,'01	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's 1919	700,000	F & A	104⅛	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s, 1930	1,018,000	M & S	112	Nov. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	M & S	119⅛	Feb. 20,'02	119⅛	119⅛	4,000
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1998	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's....1943	650,000	J & J	130⅛	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's..1921	1,300,000	F & A	128	Feb. 28,'02	128	128	1,000
″ cons. 1st 6's, ...1922	3,920,000	J & D	127⅛	Feb. 27,'02	127⅛	127⅛	3,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913	575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
″ registered...................		A & O	....		....	....	....
″ 1st refundg g. 4's.......1951	3,021,000	J & J	101	Nov. 12,'01	....	....	....
″ ″ registered......		J & J	....		....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906	6,500,000	J & D	105¼	Feb. 19,'02	105¼	105	36,500
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's...1934	7,250,000	A & O	124¾	Feb. 14,'02	124¾	124¾	3,000
″ registered................		A & O	124⅝	Feb. 28,'02	124¾	124⅝	10,000
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.1921	1,905,000	A & O	118	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g, 1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	14,000,000	J & J	105⅞	Feb. 27,'02	106	105⅛	41,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's,............1913	6,000,000	M & S	110¾	Feb. 27,'02	111	109¾	86,000
″ registered..................		M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000	J & D	94	Dec. 27,'01	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1937	4,880,000	M & N	108⅛	Feb. 27,'02	108⅛	107⅛	141,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.1945	7,000,000	F & A	121⅛	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000		F & A	....		....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's................1945	16,700,600	M & N	110⅛	Feb. 28,'02	111¼	110⅛	849,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000		M & N	105⅛	Sept. 18,'01	....	....	....
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,.....1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	79	Feb. 27,'02	80	79	457,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	34	Feb. 28,'02	35¾	34	541,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	19⅛	Feb. 28,'02	20¾	19¼	173,000
″ Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's.1951	1,840,000	J & D	93⅝	Feb. 3,'02	93⅝	93⅝	1,000
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's....................1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's....1946	1,000,000	J & J	106	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's..1902	1,167,000	M & N	103⅛	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's..........1987	43,924,000	J & J	137	Feb. 28,'02	137⅛	136⅝	483,000
″ registered...............		Q J	137	Feb. 26,'02	137	136	37,500

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	FEBRUARY SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	114	Feb. 11,'02	114	114	1,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's..1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's...1912	2,691,000	Q M	103¼	Nov. 9,'01	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s.1910	12,175,000	Q M	105	Feb. 28,'02	105	103⅛	69,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's.1941	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.......1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A......1908	2,000,000	A & O	114½	Feb. 11,'02	114½	114	16,000
" Mortgage gold 6's.......1911	2,000,000	A & O	116¾	Feb. 7,'02	116¾	116¾	5,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1939	25,858,000	M & N	121	Feb. 24,'02	121⅛	120⅝	16,000
" registered..................		M & N	116	July 16,'01	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s..........1992	28,811,000	M & S	110¼	Feb. 27,'02	110¼	107⅛	479,000
" registered..................		M & S	108	Apr. 18,'01	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....1940	650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	104⅞	Feb. 27,'02	105	104¾	11,000
" 2d con. g. 4's............1989	1,000,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	102¼	Feb. 20,'02	102¼	102	2,000
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's.........1902	3,007,000	M & S	101⅞	Jan. 31,'02	....	....	....
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's.....1940	2,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's.1903	1,671,000	M & N	103¾	Jan. 24,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 3's......1949	29,696,000	A & O	87¼	Feb. 28,'02	88	87¼	81,000
" " registered.....		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..1912	425,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s.1950	22,000,000	J & J	84	Feb. 28,'02	84¾	84	357,000
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.1903	21,699,000	J & J	105¼	Feb. 27,'02	105¼	105	38,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's..........1922	5,870,000	F & A	100¾	Feb. 24,'02	101¼	100¾	10,000
" Illinois div. 3½s........1949	26,214,000	J & J	102½	Feb. 26,'02	102½	102¼	20,000
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,640,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 30,'01	....	....	....
" 4's.........................1919	8,544,000	A & O	106	Feb. 17,'02	106	106	70,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	111⅛	Feb. 27,'02	111⅛	111	26,000
" registered..................		M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's..1921	2,850,000	M & S	100¾	June 4,'01	....	....	....
" 4's joint bonds..........1921	215,153,000	J & J	95⅞	Feb. 28,'02	96⅛	95¾	2,648,000
" " registered		Q JAN	95⅝	Feb. 24,'02	96¼	95⅝	81,000
" 5's, debentures..........1913	9,000,000	M & N	109⅛	Feb. 21,'02	110	109⅞	14,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's.......1911	8,000,000	M & S	121⅛	Feb. 26,'02	122	121⅛	26,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.1907	2,989,000	J & D	112½	Feb. 24,'02	112½	112½	20,000
" small bonds.............		J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold......1934	2,653,000	A & O	138½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
" gen. con. 1st 5's.......1937	12,986,000	M & N	124¼	Feb. 26,'02	124¼	123¼	50,000
" registered..............		M & N	115	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	122½	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
" refunding g. 6's...........1947	4,700,000	J & J	128½	Feb. 24,'02	129	127	28,000
" ref. g. 5's..................1947	3,842,000	J & J	115	Feb. 25,'02	115	114	21,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..1910	3,000,000	J & J	113¾	Feb. 17,'02	113¾	113¾	4,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	3,157,000	J & J	184	Feb. 20,'02	186	183¾	16,000
" terminal g. 5's.........1914	4,748,000	J & J	113¼	Feb. 20,'02	113½	113	12,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A....1989	23,676,000	J & J	113¼	Feb. 25,'02	114½	113¼	179,000
" registered...............	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.1989	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
" " registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	118½	Jan. 24,'02	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	123	Feb. 27,'02	123	123	11,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	115⅞	Feb. 11,'02	115⅞	115⅞	1,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.1921	25,340,000	J & J	120	Feb. 27,'02	120½	120	79,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.1916	2,856,000	J & J	115	Feb. 10,'02	115	115	50,000
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,680,000	J & J	122½	Feb. 28,'02	122½	122½	4,000
" 1st 5's 1910	990,000	J & J	108¼	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex, 1908	1,438,000	J & J	182½	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 30,'01	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 7,'02	109⅛	109⅛	1,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	116	Feb. 28,'02	116	115⅝	35,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	114½	Feb. 17,'02	114½	114½	4,000
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.1921	4,755,000	J & J	116⅛	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.1910	2,155,000	J & D	116	Feb. 24,'02	116	116	1,000
" 1st con. 6's.............1913	5,092,000	J & D	120¾	Feb. 19,'02	120¾	120¾	2,000

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	February Sales. High.	February Sales. Low.	February Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,882,000	Q F	189½	Feb. 26,'02	189½	188½	74,000
• gold 7's	1902	7,879,000	J & D	103⅝	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
• registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	102	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
• extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
• registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s	1987	12,851,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
• • registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
• sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	5,808,000	A & O	117	Feb. 26,'02	117	117	16,000
• registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
• sinking fund 5s'	1879–1929	6,917,000	A & O	109½	Feb. 5,'02	109½	109½	39,000
• registered			A & O	107⅜	May 24,19'	....	....	....
• deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	109½	Feb. 27,'02	109½	108½	10,000
• registered			M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
• deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	115	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
• registered			A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
• sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	122	Feb. 5,'02	122	122	5,000
• registered			M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	110⅞	Oct. 14,'01	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug.30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	120⅛	Nov. 10,19'	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	137½	Feb. 28,'02	137½	137½	4,000
• ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	128	Jan. 11,'02	....	....	....
• Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	142⅛	Feb. 10,'02	142⅛	142¼	3,000
• Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	139¾	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
• con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
• incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	130	Feb. 24,'02	130	130	2,000
• registered	1917		J & J	126	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
• gen. g. 4's	1988	55,581,000	J & J	110⅞	Feb. 28,'02	111⅝	110¼	820,000
• registered			J & J	109	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	99⅞	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
• 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
• extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	110½	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
• small bond	1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,470,000	J & D	140½	Feb. 24,'02	140½	140½	16,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	1,959,000	M & N	140⅝	Feb. 27,'02	140⅝	140⅝	1,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	784,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	130½	Feb. 24,'02	130½	129⅝	14,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,635,000	J & J	88	Feb. 28,'02	89	86	366,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	119¼	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	5,500,000	J & J	110¼	Feb. 26,'02	110½	110¼	8,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	111½	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
• 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	114½	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	14,684,000	J & D	103¾	Feb. 27,'02	104	103	128,000
• do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	102	Jan. 28,'02	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	104½	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	104	Feb. 28,'02	104	103	2,000
• registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	100	June14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	106	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
• registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
• con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	8,991,000	J & D	134½	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
• sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
• gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	135½	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's	1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	101½	Feb. 28,'02	101½	100½	69,000
• income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	81	Feb. 28,'02	82½	78⅝	585,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE.		FEBRUARY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 27, '19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	127½	Jan. 25, '02	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	86½	Feb. 28, '02	87	84¼	1,096,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,446,000	J & J	86½	Feb. 27, '02	86½	84	156,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	18,650,000	F & A	94	Feb. 28, '02	94⅞	91½	821,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '98	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	120½	Jan. 28, '02	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	136⅞	Feb. 26, '02	136⅞	136⅞	10,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	137¾	Feb. 11, '02	138	137¾	7,000
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	135	Feb. 27, '02	135	134½	19,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	103½	Feb. 25, '02	103½	103½	5,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	116¾	Feb. 18, '02	116¾	116¾	1,000
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s	2000	905,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	Dec. 31, '01	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	115¾	Feb. 19, '02	115¾	115¾	4,000
" registered			A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	111⅝	Feb. 4, '02	111⅝	111⅝	5,000
" registered			A & O	109½	Nov. 16, '01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8, '01	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	102¾	Feb. 27, '02	102¾	102¼	84,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	110½	Jan. 28, '02	....	....	....
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	111¾	Feb. 25, '02	112	111¼	92,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's	1929	4,923,000	J & D	89¼	Feb. 28, '02	90	89	39,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	92¼	Feb. 18, '02	92⅝	92¼	4,000
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s S. A.	1911	2,771,000	A & O	50	Feb. 28, '02	54	84¾	896,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's	1951	2,750,000	J & D	86⅝	Feb. 28, '02	86⅝	84½	294,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	4,000,000	M & S	95½	Feb. 28, '02	95½	93½	179,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	113½	Feb. 15, '02	113½	113½	2,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23, '89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114	Feb. 19, '02	114	112½	2,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	8,352,000	M & N	115	Feb. 26, '01	115	115	2,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	115½	Jan. 13, '02	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	122	Jan. 25, '02	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121¾	Jan. 13, '02	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	109¼	Jan. 16, '02	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	142	Feb. 25, '02	142	140¾	10,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	Feb. 25, '01	139	139	2,000
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds.	1996	34,000,000	J&J	99	Feb. 28, '02	99¼	98¼	577,000
" registered			J&J	99	Aug 16, '01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	33,857,000	J&J	87⅝	Feb. 28, '02	89¼	87⅝	361,000
" registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's	1951	32,000,000	F & A	94	Feb. 27, '02	94	93¼	162,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	133	Jan. 9, '02	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	124½	Feb. 21, '02	125	124½	12,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Jan. 2, '02	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 20, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	117½	Feb. 7, '02	117½	117½	1,000
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	116¼	Feb. 20, '02	116¼	116¼	1,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	109	Feb. 20, '02	109	109	6,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	116	Jan. 24, '02	....	....	....
" registered ..... $5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	114½	Feb. 28, '02	114½	113½	29,000

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Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123⅛	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	111	Feb. 27,'02	111	110⅝	17,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug.26,'01	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 26,'02	106½	106½	1,000
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	114	Feb. 28,'02	114¼	107	1,248,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	89	Feb. 27,'02	89	88	83,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	106¼	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	109½	Jan. 27,'00	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	10,287,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 24,'02	109½	108¾	48,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	104	Oct. 17,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	Feb. 15,'02	116	116	6,000
" registered			J&J	118½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	105⅝	Feb. 15,'02	105⅝	105⅝	5,000
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	105½	Jan. 17,'02	....	....	....
" regist'd			A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	105	Feb. 20,'02	105	105	1,000
" registered			M & N	109⅛	Dec. 18,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	100½	Feb. 4,'02	100½	100½	1,000
" registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	101¼	Aug. 14,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113½	Feb. 24,'02	113½	113½	1,000
" registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	130	Feb. 20,'02	130	129½	21,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	124	Sept. 24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	101¼	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	104½	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	109	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1950	4,500,000	J & J	100	Jan. 28,'02	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	9,351,000	M & N	125	Feb. 24,'02	126	123½	45,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	8,451,000	M & S	102½	Feb. 25,'02	103	101	189,500
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,727,000	M & S	80	Feb. 1,'02	80	79½	20,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,650,000	J & D	117	Feb. 1,'02	117	117	1,000
" refunding g. 4's	1951	2,000,000	M & S	96½	Feb. 18,'02	96½	96	20,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	26,197,000	A & O	73⅝	Feb. 28,'02	73⅝	71½	1,482,000
" registered			A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121½	Feb. 27,'02	121½	121½	16,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117⅞	Feb. 5,'02	117⅞	117⅞	6,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	118	Jan. 8,'02	....	....	....

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	110⅛	Feb. 8,'02	110⅛	110⅛	1,000
" registered			M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	110½	Feb. 20,'02	110½	110	4,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	119	Jan. 31,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109⅛	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	122	Feb. 6,'02	122	122	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	103	Feb. 20,'02	103⅛	102¾	22,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 10,'02	104	104	22,000
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	102	Feb. 25,'02	102	100	114,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	111	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June 17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	118	Feb. 1,'02	118	118	10,000
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	112½	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	114½	Jan. 24,'02	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	120	Feb. 28,'02	120	119¼	40,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5,'01	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	28,394,000	J & J	101⅞	Feb. 27,'02	101⅞	101⅜	825,000
" registered	1940		J & J	88	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	115	Feb. 24,'02	115	115	5,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	7,500,000	A & O	101¼	Feb. 19,'02	101¼	101	29,000
" Cecilian branch 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	114½	Feb. 18,'02	114½	114½	10,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	130½	Feb. 28,'02	130½	129	16,000
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	122½	Jan. 31,'02	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	115	Feb. 24,'02	115	115	10,000
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	127½	Feb. 5,'02	127½	127	5,000
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g 6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	100¾	Feb. 26,'02	100¾	100¾	2,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110¼	Jan. 31,'02	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	114¾	Feb. 11,'02	114⅞	114¾	5,000
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	112½	Feb. 21,'02	112½	112	5,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	107	Feb. 25,'02	107	106⅛	321,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	114	Feb. 24,'02	114	113⅝	53,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	65,643,000	J & J	82¾	Feb. 28,'02	83	82¼	177,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	20,511,000	JULY	31	Feb. 28,'02	32⅛	30⅝	1,219,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,724,000	JULY	22	Feb. 20,'02	23	22	153,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	815,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅛	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,779,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" ctfs. of dep. 1st g. 6's	1927		......	101	Feb. 5,'02	101	101	50,000
" 2d inc. 6's A	1917	12,165,000	......	99¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's B.	1917	12,165,000	......	35⅝	Feb. 27,'02	35⅝	35	20,000
" 3d inc. 6's	1937	7,040,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	147⅛	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	119¼	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	127¾	Feb. 13,'02	127¾	127	5,000
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	121	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	122	Feb. 24,'02	122	122	6,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	106	Feb. 27,'02	106	104¼	19,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	99⅝	Feb. 27,'02	99⅞	99	378,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	83	Feb. 28,'02	83⅞	81¾	824,000
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,668,000	M & N	105⅞	Feb. 24,'02	105⅞	105	50,000
St. Louis div. 1st refundg 4s	2001	1,819,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 28,'02	106¼	102	61,000
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	3,285,000	M & S	107	Feb. 14,'02	107	107	37,000
Sher. Shrevept & So 1st gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	105⅛	Jan. 11,'02	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	92	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	112	Feb. 24,'02	112	111⅛	8,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	124⅛	Feb. 28,'02	124⅛	123⅝	51,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113¾	Feb. 14,'02	113¾	113¾	10,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	109¼	Feb. 28,'02	109⅛	108	376,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	9,636,000	F & A	106¾	Feb. 27,'02	107	106	32,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's	1919	3,459,000	F & A	94	Feb. 28,'02	94	91⅛	61,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	105	Feb. 21,'02	105	105	2,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	114	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	36,418,000	A & O	118⅛	Feb. 28,'02	118⅛	117⅛	118,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	115⅛	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	24,195,000	J & J	94¼	Feb. 28,'02	94⅛	92¾	549,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	130⅝	Feb. 28,'02	131⅛	130⅛	23,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	127	Feb. 3,'02	127	127	4,000
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	98	Feb. 24,'01	98	98	12,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	114	Feb. 21,'02	114	114	8,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	101⅛	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" collateral g. 4's	1930	2,494,000	Q F	96⅛	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	126¾	Feb. 21,'02	126¾	126¼	40,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	7,412,000	A & O	115	Feb. 24,'02	115	114	7,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,330,000	J & J	108⅝	Feb. 24,'02	108⅝	108⅜	15,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	103¼	Feb. 17,'02	103¼	103⅛	10,000
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	88,161,000	J & J	109	Feb. 28,'02	109	108⅛	29,000
" " registered			J & J	109	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1884–1904	4,501,000	M & S	104	Jan. 28,'02	....	....	....
" debenture 5's reg			M & S	103½	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's	1889–1904	649,000	M & S	103⅛	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890–1905	5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	100¼	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,661,000	M & N	100⅞	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	100⅛	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	96	Feb. 27,'02	96¼	95¼	298,000
" registered			F & A	94½	Feb. 25,'02	95	93½	130,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	19,336,000	F & A	95¼	Feb. 18,'02	95½	95¼	22,000
" registered			F & A	93¼	Feb. 15,'02	93¼	93	2,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s	1951	4,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	92½	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" small bonds series B.	......	33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
" reg. certificates	....		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 15,'98	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	112⅞	Feb. 21,'02	113	112⅝	149,000
" registered	....		J & J	112½	Feb. 28,'02	113	112½	75,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	6,312,000	J & D	107⅜	Feb. 4,'02	107⅜	107⅜	3,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	107¼	Feb. 10,'02	107¼	107¼	1,000
" g 3½s	1997	43,119,000	J & D	108	Feb. 27,'02	109½	108	26,000
" " registered	....		J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	114	Feb. 6,'02	114	114	8,000
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	127½	Feb. 6,'01	127½	127½	1,000
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	102⅝	Feb. 27,'02	102⅝	102½	23,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	101⅝	Feb. 19,'01	101⅝	101⅝	8,000
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅜	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug. 15,'01	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	132½	Feb. 6,'02	132½	132½	2,000
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg	....		J & J	106½	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	121¼	Feb. 26,'02	121¼	121¼	1,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	127⅜	Feb. 13,'02	127⅜	127⅜	4,000
coup. g. bond currency	....		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113¾	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 25,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107½	Feb. 27,'02	107⅝	107	94,000
" registered	....		A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	206½	Feb. 28,'01	206½	205¼	20,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	204½	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	135½	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	106⅞	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	16,937,000	M & S	105½	Feb. 28,'02	105¼	104	64,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,850,000	M & N	112¼	July 23,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	Feb. 19,'02	135	135	5,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	133	Feb. 18,'01	133	132	15,000
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	131¾	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	33,210,500	A & O	103¼	Feb. 28,'02	104¼	102¾	207,000
" registered	....		A & O	100½	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" small bonds	....		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107½	July 1,'01	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	102¾	Feb. 26,'02	102¾	102	18,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	96,844,500	Q J	105½	Feb. 28,'02	105¾	105½	476,500
" registered	....		Q J	105½	Feb. 27,'02	105½	103	87,500
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	74¾	Feb. 28,'02	75	74⅝	463,000
" registered	....		Q F	75	Feb. 10,'02	75	75	2,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's	1996	9,215,000	J & D	100	Feb. 20,'02	100	100	20,000
" registered	....		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	130½	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
" registered certificates	....		Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	121	Jan. 31, 02	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	112½	Feb. 28,'02	112½	112½	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100½	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94½	Feb. 19,'01	94½	94½	7,000
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,741,000	J & J	116½	Feb. 25,'02	116½	116	9,000

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Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112⅛	June 3,'01			
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'			
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	114	Feb. 17,'02	114	114	6,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,616,000	A & O	103¼	Dec. 4,'01			
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,202,000	M & N	101⅛	Feb. 27,'02	101⅛	101⅛	4,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	112⅞	Feb. 18,'02	113¼	111¾	32,000
" reg	1921		J & J	112⅛	Feb. 25,'02	112⅛	112	29,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114⅛	Feb. 15,'99			
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B	1941	10,000,000	F & A	98⅛	Feb. 27,'02	98⅝	98	16,000
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	123	Jan. 21,'02			
" registered			A & O	110	May 3,'92			
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'			
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O					
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N					
" Series D 3½s	1950	1,718,000	F & A					
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'			
" " " C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J					
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J					
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	116⅛	Feb. 18,'02	116⅛	116⅛	4,000
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	115½	Jan. 7,'02			
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14,'01			
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01			
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	9,578,000	F & A	97	May 16,19'			
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,407,000	J & J	131⅛	Feb. 28,'02	131⅛	131⅛	5,000
" 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	130	Feb. 7,'02	130	130	1,000
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01			
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	109½	Nov. 11,'97			
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J					
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15					
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S					
" registered			Q M					
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N					
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'			
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'			
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A					
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'01			
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J					
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'			
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¼	Feb. 10,'02	130¼	130¼	3,000
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'			
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4,'01			
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	114¾	Feb. 21,'02	114¾	114¼	12,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	117	Jan. 17,'02			
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	1,000,000	F & A					
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93			
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107⅛	Oct. 26,'98			
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01			
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'98			
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	118⅛	Sept. 11,'01			
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'			
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100⅛	Feb. 24,'02	100⅛	100	8,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	8,111,000	......	101⅛	Dec. 14,'01			
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8,'01			
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,146,000	J & J	99⅜	Feb. 28,'02	99⅝	98⅝	1,165,000
" registered			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'			
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101⅛	Feb. 27,'02	101⅛	100	102,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A.	1949	10,000,000	A & O	95	Feb. 15,'02	95	95	20,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	97	Jan. 3,02'			
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27,'01			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	82	Feb. 6,'02	82	82	10,000
" guaranteed		2,277,000	......	92½	Feb. 15,'02	92½	92½	15,000

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Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s	1941	2,440,000	J & J					
{ Ogdnsb.&L.Ch'n.Ry.1st gtd g4s	1948	4,400,000	J & J					
{ Rutland Canadian 1stgtd.g.4's	1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov.18,'01			
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.342	1947	3,500,000	J & J	97	Feb. 26,'02	98	95½	78,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's	1996	800,000	J & J					
″ 2d g. 6's	1996	400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B	1906	999,000	M & N	110	Feb. 25,'02	110¾	110	31,000
″ 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	830,000	M & N	110	Dec. 30,'01			
″ gen. g. 6's	1931	3,715,000	J & J	134	Feb. 28,'02	134	133½	30,000
″ gen. g. 5's	1931	5,818,000	J & J	117	Jan. 20,'02			
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's	1996	1,595,000	J & D	98½	Feb. 13,'02	98½	98½	12,000
″ S. W. div. g. 5's	1947	830,000	A & O	100	Jan. 3,'02			
″ refunding g. 4's	1951	40,514,000	J & J	97¾	Feb. 28,'02	98⅛	97½	471,000
″ ″ registered			J & J					
Kan. Cy Ft.S.&MemRRcong6's	1928	13,736,000	M & N	123½	Dec. 2,'01			
Kan.Cy Ft.S &MRyrefggtd g4s	1936	11,650,000	A & O	92½	Feb. 28,'02	93	91	549,000
″ registered			A & O					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	98⅛	Feb. 28,'02	99	98	630,000
{ ″ 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	10,000,000	J & J	79¼	Feb. 28,'02	79½	78½	1,160,000
{ Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	339,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	7,764,000	A & O	117	Feb. 7,'02	117	116½	29,000
″ 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	139¼	Feb. 20,'02	139¼	138¾	4,000
″ 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99			
″ 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s		20,616,000	J & J	114	Feb. 24,'02	114½	114	3,000
″ 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01			
″ Dakota ext'n g. 6's	1910	5,601,000	M & N	117¼	Feb. 18,'02	117¼	117	19,000
″ Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,907,000	J & D	106⅝	Jan. 30,'02			
″ registered			J & D	106	May 6,'01			
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	108¾	Jan. 11,'02			
″ registered			A & O					
″ Minn, N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O					
″ registered			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	139½	Oct. 2,'01			
″ 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97			
″ 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	124	Dec. 21,'01			
″ registered			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	125½	Feb. 17,'02	125½	125½	5,000
″ registered			J & D					
San Fe Pres.& Phoe.Ry. 1st g. 5's	1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug.15,'01			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	113¾	Dec. 11,'01			
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01			
″ 1st g. 5's	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99			
″ St. John's div. 1st g. 4's	1934	1,850,000	J & J	95¼	Nov.30,'01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	111	Dec. 10,'01			
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug.22,'01			
Sil.S.Oc.&G.R.R.&lg. gtd. g. 4's	1918	1,107,000	J & J	92	Jan. 25,'02			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01			
Southern Pacific Co.								
″ 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s	1905	15,000,000	J & D	101	Feb. 28,'02	101¼	100¼	106,000
″ g. 4's Central Pac. coll.	1949	28,818,500	J & D	95	Feb. 28,'02	95	94⅝	736,000
″ ″ registered			J & D	89	Oct. 14,'01			
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June26,'01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's	1949	58,041,000	F & A	101⅝	Feb. 28,'02	101⅞	101¼	198,000
″ registered			F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'			
″ mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s	1929	19,027,500	J & D	88⅞	Feb. 28,'02	89	87¾	118,000
″ ″ registered			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	111	Oct. 15,'01			
″ 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	106	Dec. 16,'01			
″ Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	109½	Feb. 21,'02	109½	109½	3,000
Gila Val.G.& N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	106	Dec. 20,'01			
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's	1933	501,000	M & N	106	Feb. 24,'02	106	105	29,000
″ 1st gtd. g. 5's	1933	2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'			
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd.	1937	6,160,000	J & J	111¾	Feb. 11,'02	111¾	111	24,000
″ con. g 6's int. gtd	1912	2,961,000	A & O	114¼	Feb. 10,'02	114¼	113	141,000
″ gen. g 4's int. gtd	1921	4,287,000	A & O	95	Feb. 8,'02	95½	95	8,000
″ W&Nwn.div.1st.g.6's	1930	1,105,000	M & N	127½	Feb. 27,'02	127½	125¾	22,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123⅛	Feb. 5,'02	123⅛	123⅛	3,000
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	125	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's	....	4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7,'01	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	92	Feb. 28,'02	92	89¾	796,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909	6,000,000	J & J	112½	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
" " "	1910	4,000,000	J & J	118	Feb. 27,'02	118	118	2,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,217,500	A & O	108¼	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
" " " ser. B	1905		A & O	106	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	110⅝	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " "	1912	....	A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
" stamped	1905–1937	20,420,000	......	111	Feb. 24,'02	111	110⅛	100,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 14,'01	....	....	....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	965,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	114⅛	Feb. 14,'02	114⅛	114⅛	7,000
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108⅛	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,706,000	J & J	120⅛	Feb. 28,'02	120¾	119⅛	321,000
" registered	....		J & J	122	Jan. 2,'02	....	....	....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's	1938	7,855,000	M & S	99¼	Feb. 27,'02	99¼	97	30,000
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	113	Feb. 4,'02	113	112½	3,000
" registered	....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's	1951	11,250,000	J & J	100¼	Feb. 25,'02	100¼	99¾	11,000
" " registered	....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,925,000	J & J	96¼	Feb. 25,'02	96⅛	96¼	11,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5–6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12,'01	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117½	Feb. 17,'02	117½	117½	1,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	121¾	Feb. 24,'02	122½	121	85,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	116⅛	Feb. 28,'02	116⅛	116⅛	3,000
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5–6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	126⅛	Feb. 18,'02	126⅛	126⅛	2,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	125	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	121¾	Feb. 21,'02	121¾	121½	7,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	112¾	Feb. 25,'02	112¾	112¾	9,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's	1948	315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10,19'	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & S	110	Feb. 28,'02	110	110	4,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	123	Feb. 8,'02	123	123	1,000
" small	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10,'01	....	....	....
" small	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116½	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120	Feb. 28,'02	120	120	1,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	116½	Jan. 24,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	116	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	113½	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,926,000	J & D	120¾	Feb. 28,'02	121	120⅝	218,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	963,000	MAR.	102¼	Feb. 27,'02	102¾	100	120,000
" La. Div. B. L. 1st g. 5's	1931	2,424,000	J & J	111	June 18,'01	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	119	Jan. 15,'02	....	....	....
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov. 13,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	108½	Feb. 27,'02	108½	107	17,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	98¾	Feb. 14,'02	98¾	98¾	3,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,900,000	J & D	92½	Feb. 27,'02	92½	91	26,000

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	February Sales. High.	February Sales. Low.	February Sales. Total.
Tol., St.L.&Wn. prior lien g 3½'s.	1925	9,000,000	J & J	91	Feb. 28, '02	91⅛	90	192,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ fifty years g. 4's	1925	6,500,000	A & O	85	Feb. 28, '02	87	83⅞	1,468,000
″ ″ registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.	1946	3,280,000	J & D	98¾	Feb. 10, '02	98¾	98¾	5,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's	1925	1,852,000	J & D	111⅞	Feb. 24, '02	111⅞	111⅞	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s	1947	100,000,000	J & J	106¼	Feb. 28, '02	106⅜	105	489,000
″ registered			J & J	105	Feb. 20, '02	105½	105	23,000
″ 1st lien con. g. 4's	1911	91,952,000	M & N	105⅞	Feb. 28, '02	107⅛	105⅞	7,464,000
″ ″ registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's.	1946	20,241,000	J & D	104¼	Feb. 28, '02	104¼	103	192,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.	1922	13,651,000	F & A	128	Feb. 28, '02	128	126	101,000
″ ″ 1st con. g. 5's.	1946	12,328,000	J & J	117¾	Feb. 28, '02	118	117¼	117,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's	1908	4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01	....	....	....
″ g. 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	118	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's	1939	31,664,000	M & N	119	Feb. 28, '02	119	118⅝	126,000
″ 2d mortgage gold 5's	1939	14,000,000	F & A	111	Feb. 27, '02	112	111	47,000
″ deben. mtg series A	1939	3,500,000	J & J	101	Feb. 18, '02	101	100	16,000
″ series B	1939	25,740,000	J & J	74	Feb. 28, '02	76	68¾	22,806,000
″ 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.	1940	3,411,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 20, '02	110	109½	4,000
″ Des Moines div. 1st g.4s.	1939	1,600,000	J & J	95	Jan. 11, '02	....	....	
″ Omaha div. 1st g. 3½s.	1941	3,500,000	A & O	87	Feb. 28, '02	87	87	3,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. ″ 1st 6's	1908	1,000,000	A & O	111½	Feb. 26, '02	111½	111½	2,000
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	120¼	Feb. 24, '02	120½	120	24,000
″ gen g. 3-4's	1943	9,789,000	A & O	99¾	Feb. 26, '02	100	99½	80,000
″ inc. 5's	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's.	1911	3,250,000	J & J	114½	Jan. 20, '02	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.	1926	2,000,000	A & O	115¼	Feb. 21, '02	115½	115	7,000
″ Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.	1928	894,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21, '02	....	....	....
″ exten. and imp. g. 5's	1930	343,000	F & A	113	Dec. 24, 19'	....	....	....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's	1949	10,211,000	M & S	93⅞	Feb. 28, '02	94	93⅛	754,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.	1949	24,635,000	J & J	89⅞	Feb. 28, '02	90	88	778,000
Street Railway Bonds.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	107⅛	Feb. 27, '02	108	107	60,000
″ Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's.	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99	....	....	....
″ City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.	1941	4,373,000	J & J	112½	Feb. 14, '02	112½	112½	1,000
″ Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	103	Feb. 25, '02	103	103	2,000
″ Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.	1950	16,000,000	F & A	100¾	Feb. 28, '02	101	100¼	352,000
″ stamped guaranteed			....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's.	1949	7,000,000	F & A	90½	Feb. 25, '02	91½	90	870,000
″ stamped guaranteed			......	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's.	1951	10,474,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅜	Apr. 17, '95	....	....	....
Conn. Ry. & Light g 1st & rfg. g 4½'s.	1951	8,355,000	J & J	100¾	Nov. 15, '01	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.	1933	780,000	A & O	97½	June 13, 19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.	1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's.	1905	5,485,000	J & J	103	Nov. 23, '01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's	1916	2,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's.	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's.	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's.	1997	12,500,000	F & A	121	Feb. 26, '02	121	119	16,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's.	1943	7,650,000	J & D	118½	Jan. 31, '02	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, 19'	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's.	1993	3,000,000	M & S	124¼	Feb. 1, '02	124¼	124¼	7,000
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's.	1993	5,000,000	M & S	124	Feb. 13, '02	124	124	5,000
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c. gtd. g. 4's.	2000	35,000,000	J & J	101¼	Feb. 28, '02	101⅝	101	2,808,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	124¾	Feb. 19, '02	125	124	13,000
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's.	1938	10,000,000	F & A	101	Feb. 24, '02	101	101	12,000
″ registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's.	1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.	1937	2,480,000	J & J 15	114½	Nov. 14, '01	....	....	....
″ gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.	1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's.	1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
″ 40 years con. g. 5's	1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	FEBRUARY SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	106½	Feb. 27,'02	108½	106½	25,000
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	81	Feb. 28,'02	82	80	72,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 8,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	50	Feb. 21,'02	50	38	4,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...1951	11,580,000	F & A	92	Feb. 28,'02	98	90½	98,500
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A							
St. Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's..............1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's..............1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" K 4's..............1905-1920	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds....................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. BicycleCo.sink.fund deb.5's.1919	9,234,000	M & S	60	Feb. 28,'02	60	55	60,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....1915	2,919,000	......	99⅝	Feb. 28,'02	99⅝	90½	16,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...1919	8,375,000	M & S	100	Feb. 28,'02	100	98½	124,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,873,000	M & S	87	Feb. 24,'02	90	86	136,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	6,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951	155,121,200	F & A	65½	Feb. 28,'02	67⅞	64¾	2,921,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..1911	4,090,000	J & J	87	Feb. 28,'02	90¼	87	294,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅞	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	100½	June18,'01	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,308,000	F & A	108¾	Feb. 21,'02	109	108¾	10,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic)1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,002,000	J & J	109	Feb. 20,'02	109	108¾	22,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's..1925	3,724,000	J & J	93	Feb. 26,'02	93	90	146,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,785,000	F & A	64	Feb. 28,'02	66¼	55	374,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	10	Feb. 28,'02	10¼	7	1,149,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	114	Feb. 5,'02	114	114	5,000
U. S. Reduction & Refin. Co. 6's..1931	....	......	89¾	Feb. 28,'02	89¾	85	245,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,048,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	3,339,000	F & A	106⅝	Feb. 27,'02	104	103¼	94,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	108	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued*.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	FEBRUARY SALES. *High.*	FEBRUARY SALES. *Low.*	FEBRUARY SALES. *Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Kan. & Hoc. Coal&Coke 1st g.5's	1951	2,750,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,218,000	J & J	106¼	Feb. 27,'02	106¼	106	15,000
Roch &Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,092,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	109	Feb. 11,'02	109	109	5,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,399,000	J & J	111	Feb. 10,'02	111	109	7,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	103	Feb. 20,'02	103	101⅛	12,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	32	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's.	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,493,000	M & N	117⅛	Feb. 20,'02	119	117⅛	32,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	5,606,000	J & J	94	Feb. 24,'02	95	93	50,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	381,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's.	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
} " purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	124⅛	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
} Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	4,275,000	J & J	97	Feb. 10,'20	97	97	3,000
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	108	Feb. 27,'02	109	108	18,000
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's	1948	5,274,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PColstcol tr g 5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	115⅝	Feb. 19,'02	115⅝	113⅛	48,000
{ " registered			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,339,000	F & A	96⅛	Feb. 28,'02	97	96¼	271,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	109	Feb. 28,'02	109	108¼	18,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	121⅛	Apr. 26,'01	....	....	....
N.Y.&Qus.Elec.Lg.&P.1st.c.g.5's	1930	1,980,000	F & A	105	Feb. 10,'02	105	104⅛	18,000
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's.	1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	103	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
{ " 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	122	Feb. 27,'02	122	121	12,000
{ " refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	109	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	108⅛	Feb. 27,'02	109	108⅛	16,000
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	103⅛	Feb. 13,'02	103⅛	103⅛	8,000
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" " registered		....	......	...	....	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107⅛	Jan. 16,'01	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am.Teleph.&Teleg.coll.trust.4's.	1929	15,000,000	J & J	100	Feb. 27,'02	100	100	67,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 10,952,000	Q & J	100⅛	May 29,'01	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	100⅛	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	114	Nov. 27,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N					....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	113¼	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,504,000	J & J	113⅛	Feb. 27,'02	113⅛	112⅛	8,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	109	Feb. 27,'02	109	108	86,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	113⅛	Feb. 7,'02	113⅛	113⅛	5,000
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

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UNITED STATES, STATE AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1902. High.	Year 1902. Low.	February Sales. High.	February Sales. Low.	February Sales. Total.
United States con. 2's registered	1930	445,940,750	Q J	108¾	108¼	108¾	108¾	500
" con. 2's coupon	1930		Q J	108½	108½	....	....	......
" con. 2's reg. small bonds	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908–18	97,564,160	Q F	108	108	108⅛	108⅛	500
" 3's coupon	1908–18		Q F	109⅛	107⅞	109	108⅞	9,000
" 3's small bonds reg	1908–18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1908–18		Q F	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	300
" 4's registered	1907	240,063,800	J A J&O	112⅛	112	112⅛	112	18,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛	112⅛	1,000
" 4's registered	1925	139,618,600	Q F	139½	139	139½	139½	8,000
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	139¾	139¾	....	....	......
" 5's registered	1904	20,060,150	Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	8,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
State Securities.								
Alabama Class A 4 and 5	1906	6,859,000	J & J	107	102½	102½	102½	1,000
" " small		....	....	....	....	....	....	......
" Class B 5's	1906	575,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" Class C 4's	1906	962,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" currency funding 4's	1920	954,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
District of Columbia. See U. S. Gov.								
Louisiana new con. 4's	1914	10,752,800	J & J	106¼	106¼	....	....	......
" " small bonds			....	....	....	....	....	......
Missouri fdg. bonds due	1894–1895	977,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
North Carolina con. 4's	1910	3,328,250	J & J	104⅛	104	....	....	......
" small			J & J					
" 6's	1919	2,720,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	......
South Carolina 4½'s 20–40	1933	4,392,500	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
Tennessee new settlement 3's	1913	6,681,000	J & J	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	95⅞	5,000
" registered		6,079,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" small bond		362,200	J & J	95	95	95	95	7,000
Virginia fund debt 2–3's of	1991	18,034,241	J & J	99¾	98¼	99⅝	98¼	21,500
" registered			J & J					
" 6's deferred cts. Issue of 1871		5,186,105	....	7¼	7¼	....	....	......
" " Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs. of deposit. Issue of 1871		7,505,426	....	9	8	9	8	70,000
Foreign Government Securities.								
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1	1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	95½	94¾	95½	95½	10,000
Four marks are equal to one dollar.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	96	98	96½	23,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,555,720	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	....	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Billard.—John D. Billard, President of the First National Bank and the City Savings Bank, Meriden, Conn., died February 1, aged eighty-three years. He was born in New York in 1819, taking up his residence in Meriden at the age of twenty years. By his own efforts he amassed a large fortune.

Carter.—James S. Carter, Vice-President of the Silver City (N. M.) National Bank, died February 13. He was born in St. Louis in 1856.

Coggin.—M. J. Coggin, senior member of the firm of Coggin Bros. & Ford, Brownwood, Tex., died February 8.

Colwell.—John A. Colwell, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Kittanning, Pa., died February 4, in his eighty-fourth year. He came from Ireland at the age of fourteen and

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began life as a clerk, later learning the iron business. He finally became a manufacturer and accumulated a large fortune.

Depuy.—Bert B. Depuy, Cashier of Peter Depuy's Banking House, Nunda, N. Y., died February 10, aged twenty-seven years.

Foster.—William Hammond Foster, one of the old school of New York city bankers, died in Petersham, Mass., on February 16, in his ninety-fourth year. He organized many banks before the Civil War period, and among those now in existence are the Central National Bank of New York, and the National Bank of Commerce of Boston. Later he became a member of the Wall street firm of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. In 1880 Mr. Foster retired from active business and returned to Petersham, his birthplace.

Harrison.—Geo. W. Harrison, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Birdsboro, Pa., died February 22, in his sixty-ninth year.

Higginbotham.—J. M. Higginbotham, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Lancaster, Ky., from its organization in 1882, died February 5. He served two terms as sheriff of the county.

Hedekin.—Thomas B. Hedekin, Vice-President of the White National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind., died February 1, aged sixty-four years.

Hopkins.—Joel W. Hopkins, President of the Peru (Ill.) National Bank, and also President of two State banks, died February 16. He was a native of Ohio, and went to Illinois in 1834.

Kerr.—Charles L. C. Kerr, director and Cashier of the National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., died February 9, aged forty-five years.

McBride.—Wm. B. McBride, President of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Centralia, Mo., died February 10, aged sixty-seven years.

Myer.—Dr. Jesse Myer, President of the State of New York National Bank, Kingston, N. Y., and a wealthy and prominent physician, died February 17, aged eighty years.

Lindsay.—Ernest Lindsay, Vice-President of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank, South St. Joseph, Mo., a director of that institution and closely identified with its management from the time of organization, died January 13.

Naffziger.—Louis A. Naffziger, Cashier of the Bank of Dwight, Ill., with which institution he had been connected for fifteen years, died February 1.

Orton.—James Douglas Orton, President of the Second National Bank, and a director of the Dime Savings Institution, Newark, N. J., died February 22, aged seventy-nine years. Early in life Mr. Orton became identified with banking institutions in Newark and New York city, and in 1864 assisted in organizing the Second National Bank of Newark, of which he became President.

Perkins.—Henry Bishop Perkins, President of the First National Bank, Warren, Ohio, and one of the wealthy and well-known citizens of the State, died March 2. Mr. Perkins was born in Warren in 1824 and had always lived there. He inherited a large property to which he added considerably, his wealth being estimated at $3,000,000 at the time of his death. He had been a Presidential elector and a member of the Ohio Senate, besides holding other important positions.

Rose.—Geo. W. Rose, President of the First National Bank, Highland, N. Y., died February 21, aged sixty-five years.

Sheridan.—Capt. John Sheridan, President of the Grafton (W. Va.) Bank since its organization, and successfully connected with railway and coal mining enterprises, died February 4.

Skinner.—De Forest L. Skinner, President of the First National Bank of Porter County, Valparaiso, Ind., and a former member of the Indiana State Senate, died February 21. He was born in Vermont in 1835, but had resided in Indiana since 1846.

Vernon.—John W. Vernon, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I., died February 24. He was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1833, and graduated from Brown University in 1854. He entered the Providence Institution for Savings, and became Assistant Treasurer. After engaging in business for awhile in New York, he returned to Providence and became Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank.

Wait.—Wm. H. Wait, President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Watkins, N. Y., died February 15, aged sixty-one years. From 1888 to 1891 he was county treasurer, and a member of the Assembly in 1892 and 1893.

Wheat.—Benoni Wheat, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Alexandria, Va., and prominently associated with other important business enterprises in that city, died February 24.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. APRIL, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, No. 4.

THE CURRENCY AND BANKING BILL reported to the House by Mr. FOWLER, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is published in full in another part of this issue. It provides for the assumption by the National banks of the redemption of $130,000,000 of United States notes, and for the gradual introduction of an asset currency. It limits the silver certificates to denominations of five dollars and less, increases the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, provides for the exchange of gold for silver, and for the payment of interest on deposits of public moneys as a substitute for bonded security for such deposits, and all public moneys in excess of $50,000,000 are to be deposited with the banks. The bill also permits National banks to establish branches anywhere on the continent, in the insular possessions and in foreign countries. The Comptroller of the Currency is to be superseded by a Board of Control, consisting of three members, who shall perform the duties now vested in the Comptroller as well as other duties created by the bill.

The measure is a sort of omnibus bill and has brought together in one enactment the features of banking reform which have up to this time received the greatest share of popular recognition; viz., asset currency, redemption of United States notes, restriction of silver certificates to small denominations, outlet for the stock of silver by means of subsidiary coinage, amendment of independent Treasury defects, redemption of silver coin in gold, and branch banks.

Although there is some difference of opinion, it will probably be generally conceded that most of these reforms are desirable. With the exception of the proposal for branch banks, the main principles embraced in the bill have been advocated by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for many years. It is well, however, that the branch banking proposition has been embodied in the bill, as it assures a thorough discussion of the branch banking system and its real or supposed advan-

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tages over our present system. Whatever criticism the measure will call forth must be directed chiefly against the methods to be used in working out the principles contained in the bill, and of these we shall speak further on.

While Mr. FOWLER can hardly hope to get his bill through the present session of Congress, he has achieved a substantial advantage to the cause of banking reform in getting the Banking and Currency Committee to report so comprehensive a measure for the consideration of the House. When even a majority of the committee can agree upon a banking bill, it shows that some progress is being made. Heretofore, every member was believed to have a scheme of his own, and outside of Congress may be found a host of bankers, financial experts and others who are certain that they alone are competent to outline financial legislation. To the thoughtful it must be apparent, however, that if anything is to be accomplished concessions must be made in regard to details.

In any plan providing for the issue of an asset currency, one of the most important things to be kept in view is the method of redeeming the notes. Should the system of redemption be imperfect, inflation would not only result but the notes would gravitate to the financial centers as the legal-tenders do now, thus engendering speculation at those centers while depriving local interests of an adequate supply of money. The provisions in Mr. FOWLER's bill seem to make it sure that when the notes get to the financial centers they will be forced back to the districts whence they were issued for redemption. It was the lack of proper means of redeeming their notes that tended to depreciate the old State bank currency; but Mr. FOWLER has effectually guarded against this defect and has provided an adequate and scientific method for ensuring the ultimate and current redemption of the notes.

Our banking system, so far as note issues are concerned, is dependent upon the public debt. The debt is decreasing in volume and the bonds appreciating in value, thus narrowing the basis of circulation, although business is expanding enormously. Similarly, there is a lessening incentive for banks to deposit bonds as security for public funds. The necessity for some legislation that will alter these conditions is becoming apparent. To rally all the conflicting elements to the support of any measure is a task requiring great skill, patience and wisdom.

In considering a bill for the reconstruction of our banking and currency system, the main question is, Will the measure tend to promote the general business prosperity of the country? If the principles of Mr. FOWLER's bill conform to this requirement the details may be regarded as subsidiary, and upon these details there is bound to be a

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wide difference of opinion. It is essential, first, to secure agreement on the substantial aims of the bill—the retirement of the greenbacks, the issue of bank notes not secured by bonds, etc. When there is a united opinion on these matters the rest should be easy.

The chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee has done a great public service in bringing the whole banking question up before the country for discussion and settlement.

THE FOWLER BANKING BILL is being received with more or less approval, but each of its features except that relating to the maintenance of the silver coinage at par in gold, is opposed with vigor in some quarters. The opposition to single points of the bill is more apt to unite to defeat the whole measure than are the influences which favor these same points. There are many who favor an asset currency, but who are opposed strenuously to branch banks, for instance.

The newest feature in the bill is the provision for a Board of Control in place of the Comptroller of the Currency. This is taken from a banking bill introduced by Mr. FOWLER, the chairman of the committee, some years ago. Whether there is any advantage in dividing the responsibility of the supervision and execution of the National banking laws, among three heads, over the present plan, may be a matter for great difference of opinion. No one can doubt that division of the labor of executing these laws is necessary and proper, or that each branch of the business is by its importance entitled to management of a superior rank. But although Congress should recognize this by creating the necessary offices, with salaries sufficient to attract the required ability, yet the whole bureau would seem to be more effective under one head responsible and supreme over the whole, than under three of equal rank. There should perhaps be several deputy or assistant Comptrollers appointed by the President, instead of the present Deputy Comptroller, but the Comptroller ought to be at the head of them all.

The bill, notwithstanding the correct principles which lie at the foundation of its various features, is too complicated. The redemption and cancellation of the legal-tender notes is very much to be desired, but if it be determined that the Government is to be relieved of this portion of its debt, why set about it by so indirect a process? If this process in any way disguised the result aimed at so as to overcome the sentimental opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks, it might have its value. But opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks through the banking machinery will be as great as to their retirement and cancellation by direct redemption in gold, or by refunding in bonds. In fact, probably greater, because it affords demagogues the

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opportunity to claim that the banks gain some advantage that by direct redemption might accrue to the Government. An analogous criticism arises as to the method of introducing asset currency. The main objection to asset currency is that its safety is not assured under the American system of small isolated banks. The slow, indirect introduction of an asset currency under this bill does not increase its safety. There will be the same temptation to the abuse of the privilege by weak institutions as there would under a more direct law. Moreover, it seems doubtful whether the banks could issue enough under the provisions of the bill to supply business demands. The limits to the issue fixed in the measure have no reference to the needs of business. For the first seven years after the passage of the bill, the issue of asset currency would go on in small instalments which may or may not correspond with these needs. The retirement of Government notes going on simultaneously, it will be difficult to tell whether the result at any point of time would be contraction or expansion. At all events, at the end of the seven years, the country will have its isolated banks issuing an asset currency, and be exposed to all the dangers which the opponents of that currency insist upon.

The provision for branch banking renders it still more difficult to determine what the results of the bill may be. If, as is insisted by the opponents of branch banking, the effect of this provision will consolidate the banking capital in a few great institutions, the safety of asset currency, issued only by such institutions, will no doubt be enhanced; but a great revolution in all banking methods will have been accomplished. The opponents and the advocates of branch banking agree that it will put an end to the present system of small banks, and pave the way for unlimited consolidation of banking capital. This consolidation will probably go very far in this country because the checks imposed in other countries are lacking. In fact, in no country in the world has there been any precedent to show what would be the result here, if the existing checks to consolidation of banks are removed by the provision for branch banking. Consolidation in other lines of business has gone further here than elsewhere. The reason is to be found in the great extent of territory and the immense natural resources in process of development. The experience in branch banking in foreign countries, even in Canada, affords no criterion as to what might result from it here. These are the views of those who dread this new departure, and according to these, the FOWLER bill, or any other bill containing a provision of this kind, might just as well drop all other provisions as mere surplusage

Unlimited branch banking will give the consolidated banking strength that would render objections to an asset currency childish. Similarly, the objections to depositing public moneys with the banks

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would be removed. In fact, with the strength given by the consolidation of the isolated banks of the country into a few great banks, with innumerable branches, all the petty difficulties arising from the comparative weakness of individual banks would be removed. The finances of the Government itself would be second to those of some of these institutions rendered possible by branch banking.

Whether this possible consolidation will have advantages over present conditions sufficient to warrant the change, is another question, and is the one really to be discussed with reference to this bill. These criticisms are made in no hostile spirit. But in the face of the hostility due to conflicting interests, and the great diversity of opinion, it will be difficult to carry any banking bill whatever through Congress. This difficulty will be increased, if not rendered insuperable, if the bill is not so simple and direct that its aims and operations can be readily made plain to those whom the measure most directly affects.

It is evident, from the contraction of the present National bank currency, and the periodical sufferings of the money market from Treasury operations, that there will soon be a basis for a popular outcry for more money. It will be pointed out that there is now no source from which additional currency can be supplied. The silver coinage source has been sealed up, the Government notes are stationary. The reduction of the bonded debt is causing the ebb of National bank currency. Gold certificates to some extent furnish a resource, but these would cease to be available with any reduction in the gold reserves by a foreign demand for our gold which may be brought about unexpectedly by changes in commercial conditions. If the bank-note question is not settled the greenback may again be called on to save the country and even a recrudescence of the silver question is possible. Another alternative is State bank notes, although the possibility of this is more remote.

Therefore it is to be hoped that the bill introduced by the committee will receive the consideration it deserves. For the purposes of discussion of the whole question, it is well that it contains provisions covering the whole field, contradictory as some of them seem to be to each other.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has adopted resolutions approving the measure introduced by Representative HILL for authorizing the redemption of silver dollars in gold. That this bill should be approved by the leading commercial organization of the country is not at all remarkable, but that out of the other proposed measures for improvement of currency conditions this one alone should be so conspicuously approved is worthy of consideration. There were two other bills referred to the Committee on Finance and

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Currency, of which Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades is chairman, both of them providing for a greater use of the banks as depositories of public moneys, but no report was made on this important subject.

It would be of great value to the business community throughout the country to have the New York Chamber of Commerce express its opinion upon all the financial measures introduced in Congress. Probably, however, in regard to these measures generally there is so much diversity of interest and opinion among the members of this great commercial body, that it would be impossible to arrive at a conclusion representing the belief of anything like a majority of the members. In other words, the membership of the New York Chamber of Commerce is probably as much divided by conflicting interests as are the great aggregate of bankers, made up of State, National and private bankers, with the addition of Savings banks and trust companies.

The bill which has received the approval of the Chamber of Commerce effects no perceptible change in banking and financial conditions. It merely substitutes a permanent foundation for the temporary device by which the parity of the silver dollars with gold has heretofore been maintained. This improvement is, of course, of the very greatest value, but it was not this fact alone that enabled it to receive the approval of the Chamber of Commerce. The fact that no business interest will by it gain any advantage, real or apparent, over any competitor recommends it to all. It is the neutrality of the measure, added to its intrinsic merit, that enables every intelligent business man to look on it without disapproval.

The difficulty with the bills for more specific features of currency betterment is that it is almost impossible for them not to interfere more or less with established ways of carrying on financial and banking business. Even bills for the deposit of public moneys with the banks, such as the Pugsley bill and the Sulzer resolution, are opposed to the interests of those financial institutions which are able to adapt themselves to present conditions, and thus exercise a virtual monopoly. Bills that deal with the issue of circulation by the banks, and which threaten changes in the details of the banking business, arouse the opposition of still larger numbers of those affected by them.

The passage of a measure for any serious change in the details of the banking laws will be delayed indefinitely, if Congress looks for the support of the bankers. It may be said that the law of 1900, increasing the percentage of circulation issued on bonds, was not opposed by the banks. No new principle was, however, involved in it, and banks, other than National, could take advantage of its provisions if they chose to do so.

Bankers generally understand the bounds and limits of a note

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issue based on bonded security, its effects on business, its relations to competition, and the profits to be derived from it, both from the use of circulation and the premium increment of the bonds held. They do not understand the proposed asset currency in the same way. They are doubtful about its limits and its dangers. In the same way branch banking is looked upon with suspicion. No one is sure how far it will go. It is probably true that if the bankers of the country could unite on any measure, its passage by Congress would be assured. To secure this unity, however, the proposition must be of the simplest character and in strict line with existing conditions. Thus it would be more feasible to enact a law increasing the percentage of circulation issued on bonds, than to do away with bond circulation altogether. If any radical change is made in the method of issuing bank currency, it will be done when Congress becomes impressed with the belief that the great masses of the people demand or would be content with the change. Both in England and the United States, important changes in banking law have been made without the support of the banks and, to some extent, in opposition to their wishes.

The New York Chamber of Commerce embodies in its membership representatives of all shades of banking opinion. If every important financial measure, advanced for the consideration of commerce, could be passed on by the Chamber, and either approved or disapproved, or at least criticized, the results of this consideration would be a pointer of how the proposition would affect financial interests.

Apparently to avoid the check collection charges fixed by the banks of the New York Clearing-House, some out-of-town banks, having for their New York correspondents banks in that city not actual members of the clearing-house association, but only affiliated with it, have been stamping their depositors' checks, payable if desired by their correspondent in New York city.

The banks in New York city affiliated with the clearing-house but not members pay $500 a year for the privilege of having some actual member of the clearing-house association clear for them. They have used this privilege to clear the checks of their out-of-town correspondents made payable at their counters. It is plain that by this practice these affiliated New York banks, in the competition for outside accounts, placed themselves on an equality with the banks full members of the clearing-house association. The affiliated banks, as stated, pay $500 per annum to the association for the privilege of having some member clear for them. How much in addition they pay the member of the association for actually doing the business does not appear.

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It seems that the clearing-house association construes the privilege purchased to extend only to checks drawn directly on the affiliated bank, and not to checks drawn on their correspondents, although the affiliated bank apparently agrees to accept such checks.

There seems on its face to be hardly any difference between a check drawn on a bank directly, and a check accepted by it though drawn on another bank, if there are credits to meet the check in both cases. The explanation given that a distinction is made because the clearing-house has a right to examine into the affairs of the affiliated bank which has purchased the clearing privilege, but cannot examine the affairs of the non-affiliated correspondent, is rather outside the point. If the affiliated bank is good and virtually accepts the checks of its unaffiliated correspondent, the power to determine the condition at any time of the affiliated bank would seem to answer every necessary purpose. Nothing is said as to out-of-town correspondents of the New York banks members of the clearing-house, whether they stamp checks of their depositors or not. They probably do. The entire matter therefore is one of the extent of privilege to be allowed to what are called the affiliated New York banks, and seems to only indirectly involve the question of charges for check collection. If the depositors of an out-of-town bank desire the advantage of having their checks drawn on their home bank payable at par in New York, they must, under this order of the clearing-house, have them stamped payable at a clearing-house bank, that is an actual member and not a bank that is merely affiliated with the clearing-house. This will tend to make their home bank change its account to a member of the clearing-house unless the affiliated bank, by increasing its fee to the association, can secure the privilege on this point accorded to full members. Indirectly the associated banks will thus obtain pay for collecting country checks.

The controversy shows, as was pointed out when the collection charges were first insisted on, that the effect of these charges will be to force country banks to provide for the payment in New York of checks drawn on them by their depositors. Bank depositors all over the country are demanding that their checks shall be accepted at par wherever sent. Banks desiring to retain and increase their business will have to accede to this demand and of course will endeavor to do so in the line of least resistance. The clearing-house banks have special advantages and have a right to make out of them all they can, either as a help to competition or by receiving adequate payment for sharing them with non-member banks in the same place. The homogeneousness of checks is such a great advantage and convenience to the business public that the struggle for it will never be given up. While no just complaint can be made of banks that from the advan-

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tage of their position extract profit from the country check, yet on the other hand it is for the advantage of the banking interests of the country that the banks should generally strive to secure the free handling of all checks at par, wherever drawn or wherever presented within the limits of the United States. It undoubtedly costs them something, but this cost is made up to the entire banking community by the consequent increase of deposits. Many who never would use banks at all deposit with them because of the convenience of the use of checks that will pass at par anywhere. This is the true way for banks to compete successfully with express companies and other corporations that now trench on their remittance business. The increase of the use of checks means an increase in deposits.

The present condition of check circulation, superior as it is to that of former times, can be much improved on and conducted at much less expense to the banks.

A LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST fixed by statute is perhaps necessary to serve as a standard in cases where the rates for the use of money is not otherwise fixed. As law in the ideal sense is the recognition of the customs of the people, by constituted authority, there ought perhaps to be a statute fixing as nearly as possible the prevailing average rate of interest at any given period.

With the increase of capital in proportion to the population, the average charges for the use of money become less and less; but still, under changing conditions of the money market, the rates may vary from charges almost nominal to those that are practically prohibitive. In actual business the statutory interest rate is a mere point, like the zero mark on a thermometer, by which it can be told how hot or cold the demand for money is at any time. Generally, it has never been determined with scientific accuracy any more than the thermometric zero; but it serves all practical purposes, and as it was first fixed by custom, it tends to perpetuate that custom.

The further effort of law to impose penalties for interest charges exceeding the statutory rate has generally proved futile. These penalties are extremely difficult of enforcement. On reading the decisions of the courts in cases where redress is sought for usurious interest paid or withheld, one cannot fail to be struck with the endless refinements and distinctions by which the judges nullify the manifest injustice of the legal penalties in the great majority of cases. There are, of course, instances of real extortion practiced under the pretext of interest charges, but there is very little of this in the usual lines of active business. In fact, in most usury cases it is not difficult to see that the alleged victim was charged no more than the prevailing

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rates, or at least was in the position of a bidder for money with the intention of prevailing over competitors. If his enterprise had been successful no complaint of usury would have been made. It is to reduce or avoid debt after disaster has occurred through misfortune or bad judgment that usury complaints are commonly made. It is their sense of equity that leads judges to refine away the penalties for technical usury.

The reduction in charges for money going on with the increase of capital leads to the reduction of the legal rate by legislation. In some States the legal rate has been placed as low as five per cent., and for a number of years there has been a proposition before the New York Legislature to adopt this rate instead of the present rate of six per cent. The indifference shown to this measure does not indicate any want of perception of the general decline of the earning power of money. It merely indicates that the legal rate is of very little practical importance to any one, and that usury laws are in reality dead letters. It may be argued that cases arise where some fixed rate is necessary, such as judgments, and other decrees of the courts, and governing the official use of money. In these cases there might be a rate fixed from time to time by legislative or judicial action, without applying to the general public. The abuses of interest charges might be dealt with under the head of extortion much more equitably and effectually than they now are under usury laws.

On the whole, it is perhaps better, as the capital of a country increases and its earning power diminishes, that legal interest rates and penalties for usury should be permitted to fall into desuetude rather than to give them additional life by seeking to revise them.

RETIRING THE GREENBACKS WITHOUT CONTRACTION of the currency would seem to be possible in the present condition of the Treasury. On March 1 the amount of gold held in the division of issue and redemption for the redemption of United States notes was $150,000,000, this specific sum being set aside and its maintenance required by the act of March 14, 1900. There was, on March 1, additional gold in the general fund of the Treasury amounting to $88,821,000. If this be added to the $150,000,000 reserve fund, the total is $238,821,000. This sum could be applied to the conversion of an equal amount of United States notes into gold certificates. This could be done without making any difference whatever in the volume of currency, the outstanding United States notes merely being replaced by gold certificates, the gold remaining in the Treasury as now. The total of United States notes in existence when their further retirement was prohibited by Congress in 1878 was $346,681,000. Deducting

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the $238,821,000 which would be converted into gold certificates under the above plan, there would remain $107,860,000 of the legal tenders nominally in existence; but it is certain that several millions of these notes were destroyed in the great fires in Boston and Chicago, and probably a considerable amount has been lost or destroyed in other ways. It may be safely asserted that the amount of notes left after the conversion above suggested would therefore fall much below $100,000,000. This amount would be permanently held in the National banks as a reserve, but the current redemption of such sums as might be presented could be provided for out of the general funds of the Treasury, the redeemed notes to be cancelled or otherwise disposed of as Congress may determine. It is improbable, however, with the volume of legal tenders reduced to $75,000,000 or $80,000,000—the only legal-tender paper money there would be—that anybody would want the remaining notes redeemed.

JOHN SHERMAN suggested many years ago that the greenbacks be converted into gold certificates, and Secretary GAGE, in the last annual report he made to Congress, said that if certain steps were taken the greenbacks would become what they should be in reality—gold certificates. Perhaps since the days of HAMILTON and GALLATIN no men who have directed the Government finances have been better qualified than Mr. GAGE and Mr. SHERMAN to speak with authority on financial matters. Their words are entitled to sober consideration.

If it is the desire of the party in power to retire substantially all the greenbacks without issuing bonds or decreasing the volume of money, an opportunity is now presented that may not be offered again, for with the falling off in revenues consequent upon the repeal of the war taxes the gold in the general fund will decrease, and it may even become necessary to sell bonds to keep up the $150,000,000 reserve.

It is difficult to see why there should be any concealment of purpose or circumlocution in carrying out a reform so obviously in the public interest. As GREELEY said, "The way to resume is to resume;" and the way to retire the greenbacks would seem to be equally plain.

MR. HEPBURN, OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, and ex-Comptroller of the Currency, recently delivered an address before the Academy of Political Science, of Columbia University, in which he discussed the plan of a great central regulating bank, suggested by ex-Secretary GAGE. The objection to the plan which Mr. HEPBURN laid most stress on was that it amounted to a practical consolidation of the banks, and he thought the interest of the country in banking

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as in all other business will be best conserved by a wholesome rivalry and competition. Mr. GAGE's plan for a central bank included the subscription of the stock by the National banks of the country, so that the bank would be the creature and, in some respects, under the control of the National banks. MR. HEPBURN thinks that rivalry among the banks for accommodations, as well as the necessity the bank would be under of loaning a large part of its funds upon quickly convertible securities of the business centers, might make the institution a disappointment to the rural interests of the country.

It may be conceded that such a central bank as this would not be very desirable. It would, in the first place, be a competitor of the great banks existing in the money centers, and would in the long run deprive them of many of their correspondents, perhaps of a majority. If the central regulating bank, which Mr. GAGE seemed to think was necessary to bind together the scattered powers of the banking institutions of the country, is to be merely a creature of the National banking system and is to have the power of competing with existing banks in the reception of deposits, it would in a short time develop into a system before which the present system of banks would gradually disappear.

It is believed, however, that there is ample room for a central institution, the powers of which will be limited to a field not occupied to any great extent by any of the existing banks. Its powers should be confined to receiving Government moneys, issuing circulating notes, regulating foreign exchange, buying and selling coin and bullion at home and abroad. It should also have power to make loans to other banks on securities offered by them, but not to receive deposits from other banks or corporations or individuals in the ordinary way. The capital stock should be offered for subscription to the general public, including banks, not National banks or other banks exclusively. Most of its loans would probably be made, as Mr. HEPBURN suggests, on the quick collaterals of the great money centres.

The central bank would first help out the banks of the money centres and put these banks in a condition to extend aid to their country correspondents. If any country bank could not obtain help from its city correspondent, it could offer its collateral direct to the central bank. As a rule the banks of the money centres would prefer to help their correspondents rather than have them appeal to the central bank. The central bank should be chartered by Congress and subjected to periodical examinations by Government experts. Its notes should be printed and furnished by the Government as those of the National banks now are. It should be required to keep a reserve of forty per cent. in gold on its note issues and also to receive country checks at par.

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The Government deposits and capital should be kept in gold as far as possible and form the basis of note issues. The bank should also be allowed to redeem its notes in silver dollars or silver certificates, legal-tender notes, or National bank notes as long as any may remain in circulation, at the option of the holder of the notes of the central bank. Thus such a note holder could demand gold, but if silver or paper was just as convenient, the bank could use it in making redemptions. The notes, however, would seldom be presented for redemption unless gold was needed.

Such an institution would do away with the necessity of issuing clearing-house certificates, or if the banks of the money centres still deemed it best to pool their assets in this way, the clearing house certificates could be changed for notes of the central bank, instead of putting up the securities on which the clearing-house certificates are based.

Although some of the arguments used by Mr. HEPBURN seem to be against a central bank, he suggests that the time has gone by when clearing-house certificates may be safely availed of in the city of New York. He appears to believe that the necessity of using this expedient in the past was an injury to the credit of New York city, and would in the future work greater injury in this respect. But what is to be done if circumstances which formerly necessitated clearing-house certificates should again arise? The deposits of the great financial centre are made up of accounts from all over the United States. The use of the power of the associated banks has each time that clearing-house certificates were issued stopped the spread of panic more rapidly with each successive case. It is true that the principle was similar to that on which the sixty-days' notice in the case of Savings banks works, but it was effectual.

Something must be invented to take the place of the clearing-house certificate, before resort to this proved device is abandoned. Mr. HEPBURN may think that some of the existing banks have attained to a degree of strength which would enable them to meet all engagements of their own whatever might happen to some of their colleagues. But perhaps he has in view the note-issuing power in the hands of a central bank as a substitute for clearing-house certificates. At least his whole argument seems ingeniously constructed to suggest, whether he so meant or not, a properly organized central bank as a means of superseding the use of clearing-house certificates. There are, undoubtedly, great difficulties in the way of obtaining the necessary legislation for establishing a central bank, but as far as that is concerned they are no greater than in the case of any other banking measure before Congress. Mr. HEPBURN'S address will revive interest in this method of securing an elastic currency.

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IT IS PLAIN THAT PRESENT CONDITIONS cannot last. When even a two per cent. United States bond commands a premium that makes it unprofitable as a basis for circulation, it would seem that the last ditch of bank issues based on United States bonds had nearly been reached. There are three alternatives; one to admit State, municipal and railroad securities as a basis of circulation, or through one or more banks to issue an asset circulation, or to return to issues of Government notes. Any one of these alternatives would, if adopted as a substitute for the present bank currency, reduce the premium on the bonds now held by the banks as security for circulation. This reduction of premium will be rapid or gradual according to the sudden or gradual adoption of the substitute for present bank-note issues. It is therefore the part of wisdom for the banks to obtain the present premiums as quickly as they can even if they have to retire their circulation. It is probable that if no longer required as a basis of circulation the two per cent. bonds, now held chiefly by the banks, would not bear a market value much above par. The same consequence, a fall in bond premiums, will result upon a change of the independent Treasury system. The necessity for bond purchases to relieve periodical stringencies in the money market will be obviated. Purchases will no doubt be made from time to time to carry out the policy of reducing the debt, but the hand of the Government will not be forced by supposed necessity, and low prices can be arrested.

Some change in the currency system is imminent. All the conditions now force up bond prices. These prices force bank currency contraction. This will soon become so noticeable in its effects as to raise a popular outcry for more currency. This must be furnished either by the banks or the Government. Whatever plan is adopted, the bonds are likely to fall in market value. Of course the premium would be kept up by permitting bank issues to the market value of the bonds, but this plan would meet with serious objection, as it would be difficult to set a limit to the height to which premiums might rise. But in view of the uncertainty of the future the banks can hardly do otherwise than contract their currency, in order to avoid prospective loss on their bonds. They are not responsible for the defects in the monetary laws by which they are forced into a position apparently antagonistic to the Treasury.

Every one knows that the independent Treasury system is at the root of the trouble, which is of course more or less aggravated by a bank circulation based on bonded security. The accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury and the consequent contraction of circulating medium can only be relieved by the deposit of public moneys with the banks, or by the purchase of United States bonds. Each of these remedies tends to diminish and neutralize the effect of the other.

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THE PURPOSES OF THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

On another page of this issue will be found the complete currency and banking bill prepared by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives. The Washington correspondent of the MAGAZINE sends us the following digest of the report which will accompany the bill:

The Banking and Currency Committee have prepared a measure for the reform of our monetary system, and a report was submitted by Mr. Fowler, the chairman, which for subtle analysis of the situation and a comprehensive grasp of our needs will prove a signal contribution to the literature upon the subjects of finance and currency. That your readers may fully appreciate the significance of the work of the committee it may be well to suggest the vital points they evidently had in mind in framing this important measure.

First, they have sought in a direct way to make our standard of value unequivocal in making every form of Government currency redeemable in gold coin. By providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange gold coin for silver dollars they have removed the last vestige of doubt with regard to the Government's relation to silver and eliminated every reason for any discrimination on the part of the public against this portion of our currency.

To remove every conceivable danger growing out of this step, provision is made whereby the National banks will find it to their advantage to assume the current redemption of $130,000,000 of United States notes, the Government at the same time redeeming and cancelling $65,000,000 more of them, leaving a balance of only $151,000,000, which will be more than covered by the gold in the reserve fund, since it is known that several millions of the notes have been lost and will never be presented for payment. More than this, the National banks shall hereafter redeem their notes in gold coin. Thus the Government will be immediately relieved of demand obligations amounting to nearly $700,000,000. Another wise precaution is taken in having no silver certificate of a greater denomination than five dollars, and permitting no gold certificate or bank note of any denomination below ten dollars.

Second, Mr. Fowler has pointed out with remarkable clearness that the gold in the general fund of the Treasury can, in no sense, be regarded as a part of our reserve, because it may be dissipated during the present session of Congress by the passage of appropriation bills. He further asserts that the gold coin held by the banks as a part of their required reserve cannot be considered under present conditions as a part of the economic gold reserve of the country, because at the approach of every contraction of credit and suggestion of panic the banks "hoard and hug" their gold, seeking to increase it by presenting such demand obligations of the Government as they have at hand. He argues with force that to make the gold coin held by them available as a part of the economic reserve of commerce, the banks should be required by law to prove their credits by paying out gold coin in the current redemption of their notes.

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He further points out with clearness and great force that the gold in the reserve fund of the Government was placed there primarily to guarantee the United States notes, and that the amount was fixed at a hundred million dollars because it was a reasonable reserve against three hundred and forty-six million dollars of notes, and that when by the act of March 14, 1900, the amount was increased to one hundred and fifty million dollars, it was made the Government reserve to protect in addition about one hundred million dollars of Treasury notes. He asserts that while this gold reserve in the Treasury was only intended to protect these demand obligations of the Government, it is now looked upon and treated as the economic reserve of our commerce, although it has no direct or natural relation to it. He declares that this is undoubtedly so because it does not rise and fall with the quantity of commercial credit as the reserves do in the banks of France, Germany and Great Britain; but that it is fixed by law, and whether it shall prove at any given time under any given strain to be adequate will be determined wholly by the caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury who may, as he says, balance business interests on the one side and political expediency on the other, and as a patriot or a politician act or fail to act, even after incalculable ruin has been wrought. With this thought clearly in mind the measure seeks to transfer from the Government to the banks of the country the entire responsibility of maintaining an adequate gold reserve and furnishing whatever gold may be necessary for export or other purposes, practically eliminating the Government from all future relation to our commerce quite as much as any State government or municipality.

Third, he calls attention to the fact that the quantity of our present bank-note currency depends entirely upon the profit or loss there is in holding Government bonds, pointing out that it was $320,200,069 in 1880, $122,928,084 in 1890, $200,345,560 in 1899, and $323,863,597 at the present time, and that the banks are now retiring their circulation as fast as the law will permit, viz., at the rate of $3,000,000 per month because there is no longer any profit in holding the bonds.

He argues from a wealth of fact that a proper bank currency should be as directly and naturally related to the business of the country as checks and drafts, and by illustration proves conclusively that where no unwise law contravenes, the practice and habits of the people will determine whether they will use more bank currency than checks or more checks than bank currency. He asserts that there is not the slightest difference between an obligation in the form of a note and a credit upon the books of a bank subject to check, pointing out that the Bank of France had on January 30, 1902, only $157,377,340 of deposits and outstanding credit notes amounting to $814,441,268, and that on October 19, 1901, ten Scotch banks which enjoy the privileges of a credit currency had only $40,435,110 notes out, but had $536,735,750 of deposits.

He demonstrates that the deposit of bonds to secure currency makes that instrument of trade the most expensive, and that such deposit is wholly unnecessary as a matter of safety. He calls attention to the fact that $325,000,000 of bonds now deposited to secure currency, if left with the banks, might not only be loaned out directly but held as a reserve against loans of at least four times that amount, or $1,298,028,720, an amount nearly equal to one-half of all the loans and discounts now held by the National banks. Again,

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much pains is taken to demonstrate that the exchange by a bank of its bond-secured notes for the obligation of a customer calls for two distinct and justifiable charges; first, a charge for the use of the capital represented by the notes, and second, for insuring the credit of the borrower, and alleges that if the use of capital were worth four per centum per annum and the cost of insuring the credit of the borrower was worth two per centum per annum, the interest rate must necessarily be six per centum; while, as a matter of fact, if the bank were issuing its credit notes its legitimate charge would be only that for the insurance of credit.

To prove that the deposit of bonds is wholly unnecessary in order to secure a safe currency, he has obtained from the Comptroller's office certain deductions that would seem to conclude all further discussion upon the question of the safety of a credit currency. Beginning at the inception of our National banking system in 1863 and coming down to January 1, 1902, the Comptroller discarded every dollar invested in Government bonds to secure National bank notes as if they had been stolen or lost, and that in accordance with the provisions of the bill the bank notes had been a first lien upon the assets of the respective institutions which had failed. The result shows that there were only thirty failures in which the notes had not been paid in full out of the assets, and that it would have required an annual tax upon the outstanding bank notes of only eight one-thousandths of one per centum to pay the balance. In other words, if the history of our National banks is to repeat itself, the five per centum guarantee fund which the bill proposes would be sufficient to pay all the losses on National bank notes for six hundred and twenty-five years, and a single tax of one-quarter of one per centum would be sufficient to cover the losses for thirty one years.

It is his contention that wherever a financial institution does not possess within itself the inherent power to survive all commercial panics and political convulsions and we are compelled to deal with the inherent weakness of a multitude of small institutions, we should apply the principle of insurance which is founded upon the law of general average and that nowhere can more definite, complete and satisfactory data be obtained than from the records of our National banking system during the last forty years. To support his contention he cites with peculiar point and force the Suffolk system whose record from 1840 to 1860 has not been surpassed by any banking system in the world so far as its mechanical operation and test of credit were concerned; the only element lacking being the principle of insurance as applied to its note issues to have made it an ideal system. He calls attention to the fact that while they were without railroads, the telegraph, or the telephone; that each bank got its charter from the Legislature of its own State; that there were no uniform laws or supervision; that there was practically no limit on the issue of notes and that each bank wrote out by hand or had its notes printed at the nearest printing office; and yet that a tax of one-eighth of one per centum on the notes outstanding would have paid for all the notes of the failed banks.

Fourth. The remaining significant thought and important purpose of the measure is the mobilization of the loanable funds of the country. He calls attention to the fact that the banking of to-day is almost exclusively a matter of credit; that what we call deposits and loans are simply expressions of credit; that bankers are merchants in credit; and that credit is one of the

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most potential factors in modern civilization; that banking in its present form is evidence of a high order of civilization, for it carries with it universal confidence which must rest upon universal honesty. One of the greatest blessings in any community is an institution that will gather together all the savings of the people, helping them to save more, encouraging industry and thrift on the part of the depositors, and encouraging ambition, purpose and enterprise upon the part of the hopeful and aspiring young men, and assisting merchants and manufacturers to carry on their operations which call for labor and thus make the most out of every dollar, as well as out of every energy within the radius of its influence.

He then asserts that what is true of each individual community is equally true of the whole United States, and that there is no reform in our monetary system more important than the development of this same principle upon a national scale. He claims that nothing will contribute more to the general prosperity of our country than such a system of banking as will take the unused and idle capital from one community, where not wanted, and transfer it to another community where most needed.

He claims with much reason that a system which will always keep the deposits of the people in active use and their credits employed will greatly reduce and perfectly equalize the rates of interest throughout the United States except so far as the cost of transportation and widely divergent conditions may require. He summons to his support and prints in full in his report a letter written by E. S. Clouston, Esq., the President of the Bankers' Association of Canada and Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in which these statements are found:

Referring to branch banks he says:

"They equalize the rate of interest, and the establishment of a branch bank in a country town means that the borrower obtains his loans at a rate not much above the city borrower. In outlying districts, owing to difficulties of transportation, increased cost of living, inferior security, there is sometimes a difference of one or two per centum. There can be no doubt also that to a depositor, a class that the Government aims to protect, the security of a bank with the large capitalization necessary to do the branch bank business is much greater than the local bank with a petty capital of $25,000 or $50,000."

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"Mr. Walker's fear that the customers of a country bank will in times of stringency be sacrificed to the necessity of the parent institution is also a phantom of his imagination, for the loans of a branch being less liquid the knowledge of the difficulty of realizing them and the small proportion they bear to the whole amount leaves them practically undisturbed in the acutest panic, and their only knowledge of a stringency is imparted through the medium of newspaper articles."

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"The entire Dominion is dotted with branches of what Mr. Walker terms city banks. These branches are established in agricultural, mining, ranching and fishing districts as well as the centers of trade and manufacturing industries, and they of necessity are accomplishing the purpose which Mr. Walker states local, independent banks are alone qualified to effect. In fact the branches of Canadian banks are doing the very work which he fears might be

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prevented with the same system introduced into the United States. They are putting within reach of those with no capital but enterprise and energy, the capital of the wealthier classes."

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"Equally fallacious is the statement that no independent local bank can exist in a town after the establishment in that town of a branch of a larger bank. Many Canadian instances could be cited to prove the contrary, and local banks exist and flourish in the Dominion as next-door neighbors of branches of the largest banks in Canada."

It is now five years this very month since THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE took up for discussion Mr. Fowler's first important banking bill which contained these propositions:

First. To establish the gold standard.

Second. To retire the demand obligations of the Government.

Third. To fund the National debt into two per cent. gold-coin bonds.

Fourth. To establish a system of credit currency.

Fifth. To establish a system of branch banks.

It must be most gratifying to him to-day to recall that some of the things he has so long advocated have been partially accomplished at least, and that now all of them are incorporated in a measure reported by the committee of which he is a most worthy and distinguished chairman.

What the MAGAZINE said in April, 1897, might be repeated now with added force: "It is a comprehensive plan for reforming the laws of the United States relative to the issue of currency of National banks." * * * "It is hardly possible that any commission that may be appointed can evolve any better plan than that which has been elaborated by Mr. Fowler. It will be profitable to the banks, the Government and the people of the country to have it put into operation."

It is a most encouraging and happy omen that practically all the leading papers of the country to-day, Democratic as well as Republican, are united in saying, "this is the time, and this the measure; let it become a law."

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION of the public debt maturing in 1904 and 1907 into thirty-year two per cent. gold bonds, authorized by the act of March 14, 1900, seems to be ill-advised. On February 1 last the amount of the four per cents. due in 1907 still outstanding was $237,971,600, and of the fives due in 1904, $19,726,350, or a total of $257,697,950 for the two classes of bonds. The purchase of these securities to the amount of $50,000,000 annually for the period to intervene from now to their maturity would practically extinguish the debt. With the large net balance in the Treasury and the prospect of a surplus of nearly $100,000,000 for the present fiscal year, it seems probable that it will be possible to cancel the entire amount of these bonds at maturity. At all events there is no apparent necessity for postponing the payment of these obligations for thirty years. If the bonds bearing four and five per cent. had a long time to run to maturity, the argument in favor of refunding them into long-time low-rate obligations would have some force; but as they will all mature within two to five years, the wisdom of conversion is very doubtful. It should be the policy of the Government to pay off the debt as rapidly as circumstances will permit, not to perpetuate it.

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THE REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

L. Carroll Root's article pulished in the March number of the MAGAZINE, showing how successfully an asset currency was maintained for twenty years in New England, seems to prove that a rigid system of redemption of notes is the main factor in rendering such a currency safe. Where note issues depend upon the discretion of the separate banks, the greatest danger arises from over issues, not perhaps in violation of the law, but in excess of the real demands of business. The bias of the bank is to get as much profit as possible from circulation, and to extend loans beyond the legitimate market demands.

The Suffolk Bank forced redemptions by taking advantage of the accumulation of New England bank notes in Boston, gathering them up and sending them to the issuing banks for redemption in specie. This process entailed expense. The Suffolk Bank, however, contrived to make the banks whom it subjected to its system pay these charges. They submitted to this at first because they could not very well help themselves, and after the system was inaugurated they considered the protection they received from it as a sufficient compensation. They got their money's worth.

If the Government had inaugurated a similar system at that early period, it would have been regarded as a tyrannical exercise of power, and have been defeated by political combinations. The Suffolk Bank was at times roundly abused for making itself the disciplinarian of the country banks. The system was started because the Boston banks found they could not keep their own notes in circulation, in the face of the superabundance of country bank notes pouring into Boston. In fact, as Mr. Root said, the prime motive that insured the success of the redemption, when once the plan was inaugurated, was the desire of each issuing bank to keep its own notes in circulation and suppress those of its rivals. If there had been no possibility of issuing more notes than business required there would have been no forced redemption. The law imposed no limit on the aggregate volume of circulation, and the limits imposed on each individual bank were very liberal, allowing in the case of the majority of the banks issues in excess of capital stock. Each bank then was trying to get out as many of its own notes as the public would take and to repress the issues of its rivals by using the machinery furnished by the Suffolk Bank. This machinery, started in Boston to protect the notes of the Boston banks, was taken up by the country banks to protect their own notes in a similar manner. It was based on the principle of competition, and the banks therefore willingly paid the expense.

As was remarked last month, there is no similar redemption of National bank notes based on bonds nor has there ever been. National bank notes were not issued on the discretion of the banks. They were so secured that they were just as good or even better than the money in which ostensibly they were redeemable. Every one knows just how many dollars each National bank had issued or could issue. These notes could be held or hoarded like gold. There was no motive for their real redemption. There must appar-

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ently be some feeling of uncertainty at the base of every true system of redemption, some doubt of the soundness of the judgment of the issuing banks. Therefore if an asset currency shall be adopted to succeed the present National bank note, and it is expected to make such a currency safe by insuring perfect redemption such as was carried on under the supervision of the Suffolk Bank, some latitude of discretion must be allowed to the banks of issue. If the law restricts them by the aggregate volume they may issue, or by a narrow percentage of capital in the case of each bank, the motive for redemption is thereby weakened and the principle of elasticity is impaired. The banks composing the system issuing a credit currency know generally that the business of the country requires a volume of notes varying from time to time. Each of them, according to its ability as judged by its managers, desires to issue as much of this volume as it can. It therefore pushes into the redemption mill as many of the notes of its rivals as it can. All being actuated by this motive, the total issues are kept down to the demands of legitimate business, but at the same time the eagerness of each bank to keep its own notes out prevents there being any deficiency. But if the discretion of the managers of the banks is interfered with by legal restrictions and the issue of notes confined to an arbitrary minimum, the whole principle is vitiated. The arbitrary minimums fixed by the laws of the New England States were so liberal, so much above the demands of business, that they cut no figure. In fact it was the same as if there had been no minimum restriction at all. If every New England bank had been permitted to issue notes *ad libitum* the result of the Suffolk system would probably have been the same.

As far as the results of the Suffolk Bank redemption operations afford a precedent for the present, they prove that if an effective redemption was provided for by the Government or otherwise, the tax on State bank circulation might be removed with safety. Of course there are other objections to the revival of the State bank notes. The diversity of the banking laws of the States, the imperfect supervision in many cases, and the consequent lack of uniformity in their note issues, would militate against any such revival. But with banks organized under a uniform National law, subject to rigid supervision as to the payment of capital and exercise of their other powers, the experience of the Suffolk system shows that their circulation, limited to an amount equal to paid-in capital, would be kept safe and elastic by a system of redemptions.

If, however, such a system be inaugurated by the Government, for the whole country, there are still many difficulties in the way. It must be remembered that the success of the Suffolk system was largely due to the fact that Boston was the natural center to which all the notes of the New England banks freely flowed. They went there before the system was started, and this was the cause of the inauguration of the operations of the Suffolk Bank. The question arises, Is there in the United States any center to which the notes of all the banks in the United States would flow in the same manner as the notes of the New England banks flowed to Boston. The great extent of the United States would seem to preclude the selection even of New York city as the only place of redemption. The single banks forming the system require the quick return of their redeemed notes, so that they may be prepared to meet local demands for them. The cost of transportation would be a very important item if the notes of the whole country had to be returned to each

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bank from New York, and with a homogeneous note system, where the notes of any bank might find their way to any part of the country, would see mto preclude the establishment of redemption points equally convenient to all. Even if each bank had a convenient center for redemption some of its notes would be redeemed at other centers. The difficulty might be overcome by each bank keeping on hand a large supply of notes which would be ready for issue, when notifications were received of the redemption of outstanding notes at different redemption points. One great redemption center could in this way carry on the redemptions of the whole country. To increase the redemption points unduly would require the keeping of too many accounts, since each bank must be prepared to meet its notes at each point selected. But if such a system is to be adopted it will be for Congress to devise the details. It is sufficient to show that it will be difficult to devise a system of redemptions for all the banks of issue in the United States on lines analogous to the Suffolk banking system.

Another question is that of expense. This would have to be paid by the banks as it is now by the banks to the national redemption bureau at Washington. But perhaps a better way of meeting the expense might be devised that might prove less burdensome to the banks, and that might at the same time accomplish other useful results. In place of all other United States taxes on circulation, a tax of one-sixteenth of one per cent. might be imposed on the notes of all issuing banks paid out by any National, State or private bank. This tax would further stimulate sending in notes for redemption, but would not be sufficient to prevent their use if they were required for business. The proceeds of the tax would pay the expenses of redemptions and transportation and probably be sufficient to form a safety fund. The reports necessary for the collection of the tax would give an accurate showing of the movement of the currency throughout the country.

COST OF THE BOER WAR.—According to the London "Bankers' Magazine" the war in South Africa has cost Great Britain about $800,000,000 up to the close of March, 1902, and it is estimated that there will be a further expenditure of $200,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1903, making the total $1,000,000,000.

The past expenditures have been met by adding $635,000,000 to the floating and permanent debt, by taking about $45,000,000 from the sinking fund, and $143,750,000 from revenues derived from increased taxation.

FREE REMITTANCE OF FUNDS.—In the March number of the London "Bankers' Magazine" appears a review of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 1876–1900. One of the interesting features of this bank is the method of remitting money from one place to another, which is thus referred to in the article mentioned:

> "The advantage resulting to business has been extraordinary from the convenience thus given in remitting money through book entry from one part of the Empire to another; for example, if A B in Leipsig wishes to make a payment to C D in Berlin, he can pay the amount into the office of the Reichsbank at Leipsig, and on the following day the amount is credited to C D on his current account in Berlin. The person making the payment need not have an account at the bank. The transfers are carried on without charge."

This branch of the bank's business increased tenfold between 1876 and 1900.

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

VI.

Banking Law and the Card-Index.

Every bank should have some card-index system, and every progressive bank officer should know how to use this modern device for the economizing of space, time and money, and for the saving of mental and physical wear and tear. It is now possible to buy a card-index, in a paste-board box, for less than a dollar, and from this up to the costly cabinet of oak or mahogany, with its capacity of tens and hundreds of thousands of cards, there are degrees of elasticity which adapt the system to almost every need and requirement where it is essential that there should be both accuracy and facility. There are all kinds of cards and all manner of rulings. The guides are arranged alphabetically, numerically, chronologically and in blank. They will fit any work in which absolute completeness of systematic detail is important, and where is this more so than in the conduct of the banking business?

In one particular instance the card-index has been quite generally adopted by banks; that is, for their signature records. The success which has attended its introduction in this, one of the most important of the routine details of practical banking, makes it fairly safe to predict that its value would be quite as great in the other departments of banking, both special and general. Most banks have some kind of a library, and how much more helpful and accessible it would be if there was a card-catalogue by means of which any book could be found in a few seconds. Government reports, pamphlets and public documents, which drift into the banks in considerable numbers, could be used when wanted, and found almost in the twinkling of an eye, were they filed and catalogued by the card-index. The bank's own books, papers, documents, letters, etc., could be produced in the shortest possible time, when wanted, if they were card-indexed when they ceased to be of use on the counters and in the active files of the bank. Every banker, especially every country banker, knows of the great amount of time wasted in hunting for old books and papers which have been filed away with little or no regard to system. A few minutes' time spent on a card-index would make those old books, etc., almost as accessible as are those used in the daily business of the bank.

These general observations on the value, use and adaptability of the card-index in a bank bring me to the special use where I find that such a system is of incalculable benefit, and that is in following the points of banking law, in keeping track of the cases and decisions as they are decided by the courts, in

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by The Bankers' Magazine. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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following the acts of the Legislature and of Congress relating to banking, and in utilizing the questions of law and practice which are raised in the banking publications, not to mention the questions raised by one's own customers, and other miscellaneous related questions, all of which are right at one's finger-tips if they are properly and thoroughly card-indexed. I am writing from the standpoint and from the experience of a country banker, but judging from my own experience I am confident that, just as the card-signature file is adapted to both large banks and small, and to the country banks as well as to the city banks, so I feel that my ideas on the use of the card-index as the simplest, surest, and handiest method of acquiring and using a knowledge of banking law are adaptable both to the country banker and to the heads of departments in the large city institutions.

A Card-Index of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

In all States where the Negotiable Instruments Act has been adopted, obviously the most natural thing to do is to begin by indexing that act. The act as it is passed by the State Legislatures is not indexed, although the marginal notes in editions issued by some of the clearing-houses are helpful. Still, unless one is prepared to devote a great deal of study to this law, the plan of indexing it by means of the card-system will commend itself, for it immediately places all its salient provisions right at the tip of one's fingers. One or two illustrations are given here, selected almost at random:

CHECK, POST-DATED.

Valid if not for illegal or fraudulent purpose (Sec. 12, N. I. A.).

Title acquired on date of delivery.

By means of the cross-reference plan precisely the same entry is made under "P," the head-line being "Post-dated Check." By having the same reference in more than one place one is more apt to find it readily. Supposing this question comes up at the bank window. The card-index is at the teller's right hand. It is the work of but a few seconds to run the fingers over the cards, either under "C" or under "P," and there is the law, read with a swift glance and in infinitely less time than it would take to look it up in the act itself. One other simple case is as follows:

PROTEST.

Failure to Pro. foreign bill discharges drawer and indorsers.

Pro. unnecessary for domestic bills (Sec. 152, N. I. A.).

May be made by notary or any respectable citizen with two witnesses (Sec. 154, N. I. A.).

This still leaves several blank lines on the regular card for the addition of new points as they are made by the decisions of the courts or by amendments to the act by the Legislatures. The same entries, by the way, should be made under "Foreign bills" and "Domestic bills."

The Negotiable Instruments Act embodies the latest and most comprehensive law on the subject, but, of course, it is not effective except in those States where it is in force. For those States where it has not yet been adopted a good plan would be to take a copy of the act as a pattern and then to bring all the provisions of the laws of the State on this subject under the same general headings and into the same general form. Having done this it will then be easier to index the law on negotiable instruments by the card-system. Another advantage will be the comparison of the provisions of the

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laws relating to negotiable instruments in one's own State with those in the States where the act is in vogue. In fact, those whose duties required some knowledge of the laws of other States, such as the collection clerks of banks with large connections, will do well to make a card-index of the laws of the States where their correspondents are, arranging them both by States and by subjects.

After the card-index has been made, either from the Negotiable Instuments Act or in some such method as that suggested for those States where it has not been adopted, one has the nucleus for a quick, accurate and handy reference upon banking law; but this is only the beginning of the uses and advantages of the system. It is a good plan to read the Negotiable Instruments Act, periodically, not with the intention of memorizing it, but with each reading some new point will fix itself in one's mind, which had escaped it in previous readings. In this way, and by the act of writing the brief outlines of the law on the cards, the points of the act become more a part of one's self, like the alphabet, for instance, than if it were memorized, section by section.

We have reached that point, however, where we have the Negotiable Instruments Act, or the law corresponding to it in States where it is not in force, indexed on cards, with cross-references, in a metal or wooden case or drawer on the desk at the teller's window. Suppose the cards used were white. Now, it is perfectly feasible to use the same receptacle and the same guides for other and related things. For instance, suppose blue is the color chosen for the cards upon which memoranda for "stop-payments" are made. One card under "S" should be headed "Stop-Payments" and upon this should be noted the description of checks upon which payment had been stopped. As in course of time more than one card would be filled up, there could be several cards under the same heading numbered consecutively. In addition to this list the stop-payments should also be in the index on a blue card under the name of the drawer. If for any obvious reason the card became "dead" in the index it easily could be taken out, and filed away for precaution in the event of lawsuits in another place. This also applies to the card-index in general. It contains only that matter which is alive, usable, and required at the present time. There is no waste space and no dead matter or pages as there are in any ordinary indexed memorandum book.

Index of General Banking and Financial Subjects.

Another and more general use to which this same card-index may be put includes the recording, where they may be consulted on the instant, of those questions relating to the general subject of finance, banking and taxation which are continually asked at the bank window. For instance, the date of the Attorney-General's recent decision to the effect that the internal revenue tax on the transfer of stock applied to collateral, together with a few words of statement of the case, jotted down on, say, a red card, is placed within reach of the finger-tips along with the other matters which have been outlined. Every banker knows what it is to read something like this in the newspaper and then have a question relating to it come up at the bank counter two weeks afterward, but with the paper mislaid and with memory only to rely upon for the date of it, the point either remains unsettled or is settled after a trip to the newspaper office or some library where a file is searched until the decision is found and the question cleared up.

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This, in turn, leads to another and related suggestion of having a scrap-book or envelope-file for clippings like that of the Attorney-General's dealing upon the tax on the transfer of collateral. A minute or two with the scissors in that fugitive but accurate transcript of the world's daily record—the newspaper—will also be found to be a great convenience and a great time-saver in the end. This decision, for instance, should be either pasted in the scrap-book or filed in a labelled envelope and in addition to the reference which I have already indicated for this red card there should be another reference to the page in the scrap-book or to the number or letter of the envelope where the decision might be found in full. I have a collection of sixteen large scrap-books filled with clippings upon financial, banking and related topics and any one of those thousands of clippings is before my eye in a few seconds by means of the card-index system.

One further use of the card-index, in this general connection, suggests itself, and that is in following bills relating to finance and banking introduced in either Congress or the State Legislatures. Take Congressman Hill's bill permitting National banks to establish and maintain branches. Most bank men have read of it in the newspapers. There have, in fact been several references to it since it was introduced, but how many bank men, after the matter has got by a few weeks or so, can tell exactly its status? This, to be sure, is not nearly as essential to the practice of banking as the other illustrations which have been given, but it is one of the theoretic points which a banker intent upon acquiring a broad and general knowledge of his profession will strive to inform himself about. Congressman McCleary's bill looking toward an amendment to the National Bank Act providing that banks may lend money upon real estate. Congressman Hill's act providing for the interchangeability of the silver dollar with gold, and Congressman Lovering's bill for a limited trial of asset currency, are instances which may be easily and accurately followed in their course through Congress by means of the card-index.

Other uses of this same card index will suggest themselves to all those who have had any practical experience at the bank counter. Just as it is convenient and adaptable to the recording of these matters which have been outlined, so it may be for the making of memoranda about new and dangerous counterfeits, lost or stolen bonds, bank notes, and so on. The main thing is to get a system started and it will grow to new uses and to meet new needs as one becomes adept in developing it. In addition to the advantages which have already been suggested and enumerated there is the broad and lasting benefit which will come to the person who arranges and uses the index, in that it will tend to make him think methodically and act systematically, both of which conduce to a calmer mental state and to less physical and nervous waste.

One who is not naturally methodical and systematic will have to acquire the taste and the habit of using the card-index, but once the thing is learned it will prove its value in many respects—almost too many to mention.

I have already stated that while this is written by a country banker, primarily for those who like myself are called upon to perform nearly all of the duties of a bank, from Cashier down to messenger, the idea nevertheless easily lends itself to adoption and enlargement by the city banks with their large and varied departments. The President would have his own card-

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index, kept, say, by his private secretary or some junior clerk, containing only those matters in which he was personally and especially interested. The Cashier would have his special card-index, and the discount clerk, the tellers, the bookkeepers and the collection clerks, not to mention the rest, each having a system especially adapted to the needs of the department. It would not be wise to have all the systems of the different departments wholly unlike, although from the very nature of the case they would have to be somewhat so. For instance, the "stop-payments" cards should be made in triplicate, one each for the paying teller, the receiving teller and the bookkeeper. The note teller's department would have a much more complete index of the law upon notes than it would on checks. In the tellers' department it would be just the opposite. Each department would complete, amplify and develop its card-index along the lines of its own special work and activities.

Whatever else I may say would be largely of a cumulative nature. I have written enough, I assume, to show the advantages of the idea, and to prove that the card-index system is admirably adapted for the multitudinous details of practical banking; that it is fitted for banks, large and small; that it will bring an incalculable return upon the investment of time, money and labor in perfecting and developing it; and that a card-index simplifies and systematizes all the work and effort to which it is practically applied.

RETLAW.

BANKING RULES AND CUSTOMS.

VII.

In these days of keen competition that bank succeeds best which serves its customers with liberality and at the same time conservatively. No class is more useful than bankers and none more dependent. Confidence is the basis upon which all business is transacted and nothing should be done to lessen it.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

In the selection of clerks, the best is none too good. High moral character, strict honesty and conscientiousness are essential above everything else.

Many men enter upon banking as a profession, who in reality have no taste for the business and can never hope to make a success in it.

Not long ago it became necessary to employ a clerk, temporarily, to fill the position of assistant bookkeeper, in an emergency, when one of the regular clerks was suddenly taken ill. This man had been a clerk for about twenty years in a city bank, evidently doing his work in a machine-like way. His utter lack of interest in the work and usefulness was deplorable. His answer was when asked to do anything except the most simple work "Oh, that was n't in my department; some one else always attended to that."

In a small as well as a large institution every one is dependent upon every one else, so far as their entries in the different books are concerned, hence how necessary for each man to be careful, accurate and methodical.

THE MESSENGER.

Strange as it may sound, it is an extremely hard thing to find a really satisfactory messenger—one who is painstaking and reliable. Generally they are just from school, with no business experience, amid entirely new surroundings.

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Addition should be practiced at every leisure moment by a young man at the start; and though it looks simple, it takes months, and sometimes years, before one is absolutely sure of himself and rapid at the same time. Most schools spend far too little time on such work.

A messenger should be told explicitly what to do and to do it as he is instructed and not as his own ideas might suggest.

What confusion could be made by a messenger leaving a bill of lading and being told, "We will pay it to-morrow." Such a case could easily happen and might turn out all right and again might involve the bank in no end of trouble and litigation.

A young man shows before he has been in the bank long whether there is any materal in him to be developed. He should study whenever he has an opportunity, learn everything he can regarding notes, drafts, checks, etc., why it is necessary to protest notes and checks. When drafts are accompanied by bills of lading he must see that the papers are correctly made out and that the documents are to be kept by the bank until payment of the draft. If such papers are due Saturday or Sunday or on a holiday it is well to state the fact, and that they may be paid the next business day. If such work is done and he keeps constantly alert, advancement is certain.

The Bookkeeper.

The next step a messenger takes is usually as an assistant on the books, either with the individual bookkeeper or collection clerk. With the individual bookkeeper his first work would probably be to sort checks and familiarize himself with the depositors' names and signatures, after that to extend the balances and later to post checks and deposits. Time and the experience of each day's work increase his value greatly. Here his care and painstaking as early messenger begins to show itself, as an error in crediting a deposit may cause serious trouble to both the depositor and the bookkeeper.

Much has been said and written about the drudgery of bookkeeping and how many fall into the ruts and stay there. One can get into a rut in any position if he does not look beyond at all. Work can be done thoughtfully, guarding against forgeries, raised amounts, overdrafts, etc., or it may be done in a thoughtless, machine-like way simply to get it done.

The bookkeeper is the one to see and report "kiting" or swapping checks.

In a large bank it is somewhat of a safeguard to change the books about at unexpected times, simply to prove each other's work and prevent collusion between tellers and bookkeepers.

The Discount Clerk.

As the name signifies the discount clerk has charge of the loans, and it is from his figures that the earnings and profit and loss are obtained. The position is one requiring long experience and skill and accuracy and rapidity in figuring interest.

The principal source of income is interest, either on notes discounted or from bonds and securities owned. To be able to figure interest quickly is an accomplishment that every one in the bank should acquire, as it is brought into requisition in every department.

There are a great many fixed rules, but a busy man soon finds he is beyond rules and has a system of his own, by which he can arrive at results which oftentimes startle one not accustomed to such work.

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A few short methods given below may be found valuable in saving a little time. The great secret is familiarity with the different combinations.

For every-day business 360 days to the year is in almost universal use:

Rate per cent.	*360 days.*					
4	90	9000	900	90	9	1
4½	80	8000	800	80	8	1
5	72	7200	720	72	8	1
6	60	6000	600	60	6	1
7½	48	4800	480	48	8	1
8	45	4500	450	45	5	1
9	40	4000	400	40	4	1
10	36	3600	360	36	6	1
12	30	3000	300	30	3	1

At six per cent., as everyone knows, the interest is obtained by simply sliding the point two or three places to the left for sixty or six days. Precisely the same thing is done at 4½ per cent., only instead of sixty days take eighty as a basis. 8000, 800, 80, 8 days. Very often the work can be simplified by reversing the time and the amount; thus $600 for five months and fourteen days, or 164 days, is the same as $164 for 600 days, or $16.40.

Banking Safeguards.

Many methods are pursued by different banks regarding examinations, and one that seems to find favor with many is to have an examination by a public expert accountant at least once a year. The regular bank examiner appointed by the Government is necessary to see that the banking laws are lived up to satisfactorily, and the directors' semi-annual examinations are too hurried and seldom go into details, as they frequently are not sufficiently acquainted with the methods of bookkeeping to be competent examiners. An expert going slowly step by step will show any irregularity should any such state of affairs exist. Beyond these examinations the question boils itself down to honesty among all of the employees. Among the thousands of officers and clerks in the country, the proportion who do wrong is infinitely small, but if the habits are watched by the directors wrong-doing could be stopped before a loss was sustained.

Profits Increased by Advertising.

Judicious advertising now-a-days is demanded in up-to-date institutions. There was a time when banks could wait for their business to come to them, but as in everything else the profits have been reduced and competition extended on all sides, and it has become necessary to hold out inducements to the public and to keep the name of the bank prominent. Some banks have been established so many years, and have such enviable reputations, that they look at the first cost as considerable compared with what the returns are thought to be.

There is no denying the fact that trust companies, although doing a similar and yet a different work than National banks, take a very large sum in deposits and it is certainly an important duty to hold our old business as well as to attract new accounts.

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A booklet in as condensed a form as possible, gotten up on good paper and with good printing, covering the scope of the business, with a description of the different features, safe-deposit boxes, if any, storage for silver and valuables, if the vault is of sufficient size, should be mailed to a carefully selected list of individuals and should bring in satisfactory results.

The board of directors and officers of a bank, if they are well and favorably known, usually gives prominence to an advertisement, a large surplus and deposit adding greatly to the favor in the public eye, especially where it is known that the bank is progressively conservative.

The financial journals and magazines offer a good medium, for frequently they are referred to in sending collections to a new town or city.

A card in the local paper, well worded and displayed, will serve to remind many of our existence, and if we have anything to offer better than our competitors may bring in a few good accounts.

Programmes and such things do not as a rule amount to anything more than downright charity.

NEW ACCOUNTS.

It is probably unnecessary to say that new depositors should always be introduced either personally or by letter, that confidence may be established without question.

It is well for some officer to come in personal contact with as many customers as possible and find out how their business is being conducted, both by observation and by inquiry from other dealers, and at the same time let them realize that an interest is taken in their welfare. Satisfied customers are the best advertisement any business can have, and as the merchant and farmer and corporation prosper the bank is benefited in the same proportion.

SEVEN-THIRTY-ONE.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.—The Comptroller of the Currency, Wm. B. Ridgely, has mailed to all the National banks a duplicate set of blanks for report of condition, with a circular letter requesting them to preserve the blanks for use in forwarding their reports immediately upon notice through the press that a call for a report has been made by the Comptroller, without awaiting the receipt of the usual notice and blanks by mail.

Heretofore it has taken the Comptroller's office about five weeks from the date the call was issued to get out a summary of the reports of the banks, and complaint has been made that this delay destroys in a measure the usefulness of the figures for statistical purposes. The fault, however, the Comptroller says, has not been with the office, but has been due to the failure of a few banks to forward their reports promptly, thereby preventing the completion of the abstract until the delinquent reports were received.

The usual notice and blanks will be sent by mail to all the banks and by the prompt use of the extra blanks on hand when a press notice of a call is given, several days' time will be saved in the forwarding of reports, especially of those banks farthest distant from Washington.

The principal sources of delay in forwarding reports of which the Comptroller complains, in his circular letter to the banks, are the withholding of reports for publication in a local newspaper, and the securing of the signatures of the attesting directors.

To obviate this delay, the Comptroller requests the banks to send in their reports without awaiting publication, and to forward proof of publication as soon thereafter as possible, and where to secure the signatures of the requisite three directors would materially delay the forwarding of the report, to forward it with such signatures as can be obtained, and this informality can be corrected later.

The Comptroller expresses the hope that this arrangement will expedite the work of summarizing these reports, and enable the office to get out the total sheet earlier than heretofore.

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

NATIONAL BANK—ACTION BY RECEIVER AGAINST STOCKHOLDER—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Supreme Court of the United States, February 3, 1902.

JOHN W. McDONALD RECEIVER, ETC. vs. DAVID E. THOMPSON.

The liability of a shareholder of a National bank under Rev. Stat. U. S. 5234, is not based upon "a contract or promise in writing," but upon an "implied contract," or is a "liability created by statute," and hence in the State of Nebraska a suit to enforce such liability cannot be brought after four years from the time the cause of action accrued.

In the case of a suit brought by a Receiver to enforce an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency the statute of limitations commences to run from the time the assessment is made.

This was a bill in equity originally filed May 20, 1898, in the circuit court for the district of Nebraska, by Kent K. Hayden, Receiver of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska (of whom the present appellant is the successor in office), against David E. Thompson, to recover defendant's proportion of an assessment upon the stockholders of the bank to the amount of the par value of their shares. The bank failed on January 23, 1893, and a Receiver was shortly thereafter appointed. On June 10, 1893, the Comptroller of the Currency ordered the assessment, which was made payable July 10, 1893.

The bill alleged Thompson to have been the owner of 210 shares of the capital stock, which he had acquired upon subscription to such stock and as a part of the original issue; that he, knowing the bank to be in a failing condition and practically insolvent, and in anticipation of its approaching failure, had sold and caused such stock to be transferred to certain irresponsible parties, and that such transfer was made with intent to defraud the bank, its depositors and creditors.

Defendent demurred upon the ground that it appeared by the bill that the cause of action was barred by the statute of limitations. The demurrer was sustained, the bill amended, another demurrer interposed and sustained, and the bill dismissed. An appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, which affirmed the judgment of the circuit court.

Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court:

This bill is founded upon Rev. Stat. Sec. 5151, which declares that "the shareholders of every National banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts,

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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," etc. By Sec. 5234 the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to appointed a Receiver of insolvent banks, who "may, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders."

The case turns upon the applicability of the State statute of limitations, which, so far as it is material, reads as follows:

"Sec. 5. Civil action can only be commenced within the time prescribed in this title after the cause of action shall have accrued.

Sec. 10. Within five years, an action upon a specialty, or any agreement, contract, or promise in writing, or foreign judgment.

Sec. 11. Within four years, an action upon a contract not in writing, express or implied; an action upon a liability created by statute other than a forfeiture or penalty."

As the cause of action in this case accrued on July 10, 1893, when the assessment was made payable (Hawkins vs. Glenn, 131 U. S. 319; Glenn vs. Marbury, 145 U. S. 499; Thompson vs. German Ins. Co. 76 Fed. 892; Van Pelt vs. Gardner, 54 Neb. 701), and the action was begun on May 20, 1898, more than four but less than five years thereafter, the case really turns upon the question whether the action is upon a "contract or promise in writing," or "upon a contract not in writing, express or implied," or "upon a liability created by statute." If the cause of action be upon a written contract, the action was brought in time. If upon a contract not in writing, or a statutory liability, the statute of limitations is a complete bar.

Used in this connection and as distinguished from a contract not in writing, express or implied, we think it entirely clear that Sec. 10 contemplates an action between the immediate parties or their privies to a written contract, and that the only contract covered by that definition in this case is the one arising from the allegation of the bill that Thompson was the owner of 210 shares of the original capital stock, and "that he acquired the same upon subscription to such capital stock," and by a receipt of certificates for such shares. The only contract to be gathered from this allegation is one between the bank on the one hand and the defendant on the other, by which the latter agreed to take and pay for a certain number of shares, and the former agreed to issue certificates to him for the same. Had the action been brought upon this contract—as, for instance, by the bank to recover an unpaid assessment upon the original shares—the case would have fallen within Sec. 10, and the suit might have been brought within five years.

But there was no contract in writing with the creditors or depositors of the bank, and none with the bank itself, to which the Receiver could be said to be a privy, except to pay for the stock as originally issued. Granting there was a contract with the creditors to pay a sum equal to the value of the stock taken, in addition to the sum invested in the shares, this was a contract created by the statute, and obligatory upon the stockholders by reason of the statute existing at the time of their subscription; but it was not a contract in writing within the meaning of the Nebraska act, since the writing—that is, the subscription—contained no reference whatever to the statutory obligation and no promise to respond beyond the amount of the subscription. In none of the numerous cases upon the subject in this court is this obligation treated

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as an express contract, but as one created by the statute and implied from the express contract of the stockholders to take and pay for shares in the association. (Carrol vs. Green, 92 U. S. 509, 512; Terry vs. Little, 101 U. S. 216; First Nat. Bank vs. Hawkins, 174 U. S. 364; Matteson vs. Dent, 176 U. S. 421; Whitman vs. National Bank, 176 U. S. 559.)

While Sec. 10 does not use the words "express contract," but the words "contract or promise in writing," we think that, taken in connection with Sec. 11, which is confined to contracts not in writing, express or implied, express contracts are primarily and principally intended by the earlier section. These are defined to be those contracts in which the terms of the agreement are fully and openly incorporated at the time the contract is entered into, while implied contracts are such as arise by legal inference and upon principles of reason and justice from certain facts, or where there is circumstantial evidence showing that the parties intended to make a contract. (2 Bl. Com. 443.) As contracts for subscription to stock contain no stipulation with reference to the rights of creditors and depositors, it is clear that such rights can only be asserted upon the theory that the subscriber impliedly bound himself to respond to any liability arising indirectly from his contract of subscription.

Whether the promise raised by the statute was an implied contract not in writing or a liability created by statute, it is immaterial to inquire. For the purposes of this case it may have been both. The statute was the origin both of the right and the remedy, but the contract was the origin of the personal responsibility of the defendant. Did the statute make a distinction between them with reference to the time within which an action must be brought, it might be necessary to make a more exact definition; but as the action must be brought in any case within four years, it is unnecessary to go farther than to declare what seems entirely clear to us, that it is not a contract in writing within the meaning of Sec. 10 of the Nebraska act. (Hawkins vs. Iron Valley Furnace Co. 40 Ohio St. 507.)

Plaintiff, however, insists that defendant's contract here sought to be enforced was not entered into between him and the bank, but between him and the creditors of the bank; that the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for the assessment of the shareholders did not create a cause of action or set the statute of limitations running, nor in any way affect the validity or duration of the right which belongs to the creditors to have this liability enforced; and that the action not being upon the contract of subscription, but upon the contract of the shareholder with the creditors of the bank, entered into by himself with the creditors through the agency of the officers of the bank, different considerations apply, and the statute of limitations does not operate as a bar so long as there are any outstanding claims against the bank.

In support of this proposition we are referred to Sec. 2 of the act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. at L. 63 chap. 156), which declares "that when any National banking association shall have gone into liquidation under the provisions of Sec. 5220 of said [Revised] Statutes, the individual liability of the shareholders provided for by Sec. 5151 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," etc.; and we are cited to several cases holding that claims against shareholders under similar statutes do not become

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barred until the expiration of the time at which the claims against the corporation also became barred.

There are several answers to this position. Section 5220, to which the second section of the act of June 30, 1876, is supplementary, contemplates only a voluntary liquidation, providing, as it does, that "any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock" (Richmond vs. Irons, 121 U. S. 27, 47.)

Now, the Capital National Bank did not go into voluntary liquidation, but, as averred in the bill, "the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States became and was satisfied of the insolvency of the said Capital National Banking Association," and thereupon appointed a Receiver. In other words, the proceedings were taken under Section 5234 as supplemented by Section 1 of the act of June 30, 1876, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to appoint a Receiver when the association had refused to pay its circulating notes and is in default, or he is otherwise satisfied of its insolvency.

But it is also sufficient to say of this that the action is not brought by the creditors under the second section of the act of June 30, 1876, but by the Receiver under Rev. Stat. Section 5234. In such cases no debt becomes due to the Receiver as such until a deficiency has been ascertained and an assessment made, when the statute begins to run. (Scovill vs. Thayer, 105 U. S. 145; Hawkins vs. Glenn, 131 U. S. 319.)

Upon the theory of the plaintiff, if the statute of limitations were pleaded, it would become necessary for the Receiver to show that there were outstanding claims against the bank which were not barred by the statute, and therefore that the bill might be maintained. This would involve a departure from the whole theory of the bill in this case, which is based upon the allegation that the Comptroller of the Currency made an assessment upon the stockholders June 10, 1893, payable July 10, from which latter date plaintiff claimed interest. Defendant demurred to this upon the ground that the bill set forth a cause of action barred by the statute, and plaintiff went to a hearing upon this demurrer and was defeated. Obviously he can not now set up a right to recover, if the creditors had brought a bill under another statute, to which no allusion is made in the bill in this case, and which provides for a wholly separate and independent remedy.

Plaintiff's final contention, that no cause of action arises until a demand has been made, is also fully met by the allegation of the bill that on June 10, 1893, the Comptroller of the Currency made an order in which he declared that he had made an assessment and requisition upon the shareholders, "and that he did thereby make demand upon each and every share of the capital stock of the said association," and directed the Receiver to take proceedings by suit to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders. Having made this allegation himself, we do not understand upon what theory the plaintiff now assumes that no demand was made.

In the view we take of the statute of limitations, we have not thought it worth while to consider the points made by the defendant, that the action should have been at law, and that the bill is defective for the want of proper parties.

There was no error in the decree of the court below, and it is therefore affirmed.

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POWER OF NATIONAL BANK TO TAKE LEASE OF REAL ESTATE.

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Colorado, December 30, 1901.

BROWN *vs.* SCHLEIER.

A National bank may purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business, and this power includes the right to take a lease for a term of years.

Even if the taking of a lease for a term extending beyond the period of its corporate existence, as for example, a lease for ninety-nine years, is beyond the power of a National bank, such lease is not absolutely void, but only voidable at the suit of the Government.

This was a bill in equity brought by the Receiver of the People's National Bank of Denver against George C. Schleier and the bank for the purpose of following certain moneys expended by the bank in the construction of a building. The bank has entered into a lease with the defendant Schleier for certain lots in Denver for the period of ninety-nine years from November 1, 1890, with an option to extend the lease for a further period of fifty years, at an annual rental of $13,975, to be paid in twelve equal monthly installments. In addition to the payment of rentals, the bank agreed to remove at its own cost and expense the store rooms and building located on the ground, and within eighteen months from February 1, 1890, at its own cost and expense, to erect thereon a good, substantial building, not less than four stories in height, and to cost not less than $100,000. The bank further agreed to keep the building and improvements erected on the land leased in good order and repair, at its own cost and expense. The bank entered into possession of the premises under the lease, and thereafter removed the buildings then upon the ground, and proceeded with the construction of the new building, at a cost of $305,725.39. The building contained not only necessary offices for the use of the bank in conducting its banking business, but also six store rooms and a number of office rooms, which the bank rented to parties not connected with it either as stockholders or otherwise.

RINER, *District Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): The general rule undoubtedly is that the powers of a corporation are such, and such only, as are conferred by the law under which it is incorporated. The charter is the measure of the powers of every corporation, and this rule applies to National banks as well as to other corporations, and is the test by which every corporate act is to be tried. It must be understood, however, that this rule necessarily concedes the usual proposition applicable to every legislative act; that is to say, that what is fairly implied is as much granted as if expressly enumerated. The National Banking Act expressly empowers a National banking association to purchase and hold real estate for certain specified purposes. Thus it may purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business, and this power unquestionably includes the right to take a lease for a term of years. It cannot be said therefore, that there was an absolute want of power in the bank to take a lease for the purpose of securing to itself a banking house wherein to transact its business. The most that can be said is that in taking a lease for a term extending beyond its corporate franchise it acted in excess of its powers. But this question cannot be litigated in this suit. The bank is expressly authorized to acquire and hold title to real estate for certain purposes and to a certain amount, and the question whether or not the particular

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real estate in controversy here was acquired for the purposes authorized, or in excess of the bank's powers, can only be raised by the United States.

In Bank vs. Matthews (98 U. S. 628), it was held that, even where a corporation is incompetent by its charter to take title to real estate, a conveyance to it was not void, but only voidable, and that the sovereign alone could object. "It is valid," said the court, "until assailed in a direct proceeding instituted for that purpose." And in Silver Lake Bank vs. North (4 Johns. Ch. 370) the bank was a Pennsylvania corporation, and had taken a mortgage upon real estate in New York; and the defense to a bill to foreclose was that, by the act of incorporation, plaintiffs were not authorized to take a mortgage, except to secure a debt previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and the money in that case was lent after the bond and mortgage were executed. In disposing of the case, Chancellor Kent said:

"Perhaps it would be sufficient for this case that the plaintiffs are a duly-incorporated body, with authority to contract and take mortgages and judgments; and, if they should pass the exact line of their power, it would rather belong to the government of Pennsylvania to exact a forfeiture of their charter, than for this court, in this collateral way, to decide a question of misuser by setting aside a just and *bona fide* contract."

The fact that the bank could not personally enjoy the interest granted by this lease, after the expiration of its franchise, would not have the effect to cut down the estate granted. The bank had the power of alienation, and there is no reason why this lease could not be disposed of the same as real estate held in fee, or as any other asset of the bank. Express power is conferred upon the bank by the terms of the lease to assign and transfer its interest in the leasehold estate. A lease is property, and not a mere evidence of liability, and I can see no valid objection to a corporation making a lease which runs beyond the term of its corporate existence. Even if it be admitted that the lease between the bank and the defendant Schleier created an indebtedness in excess of its powers as prescribed in the National Banking Act, yet I am inclined to the view that the lease must be held valid. The statute does not in terms declare void the debt or liability so incurred. "The remedy," said the court in the case of Sioux City Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Co. vs. Trust Co. of North America (27 C. C. A. 73, 82 Fed. 124), "for the violation of this statute, is not the destruction of the contracts which evidence it, but the ouster and dissolution of the corporation at the suit of the State. The State alone can complain of it, and the debtor cannot usurp its functions."

SET-OFF—RIGHT OF BANK TO APPLY BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNER TO FIRM'S OVERDRAFT.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, January 14, 1902.

OWSLEY vs. BANK OF CUMBERLAND.

Where a bank has an account with a firm, and also with an individual member of the firm, it may apply a balance standing to the credit of the latter to the payment of an overdraft by the firm.

BURNHAM, *J.:* This suit was instituted by appellant, W. F. Owsley, against the appellee, the Bank of Cumberland, to recover a balance of $3,975.09, a deposit alleged to be due him from appellee. He says that he had on deposit with appellee to his individual credit on May 3, 1899, $10,254.97; that

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on that day appellee paid to him $6,279.88, leaving due to him a balance of $3,975.09, which it failed and refused to pay to him. The bank answered the plaintiff's petition in three separate paragraphs. In the first it admits that plaintiff had on deposit with it to his individual credit the amount claimed; but it alleges that on May 3, 1899, it paid to him on demand $6,279.88, and on the same day it paid to him $3,975.09, being the full amount of his deposit—and that he accepted the payments in satisfaction and settlement of the amount due him. In the second paragraph it alleges that appellant and his son, W. F. Owsley, Jr., were running a large stock farm as partners under the firm name of W. F. Owsley & Son, and that the firm kept an account as depositors with the bank; and that on May 3, 1899, the account of the firm with appellee was overdrawn to the amount of $3,975.09; and that on that day it transferred that amount of the funds of appellant on deposit with it to his individual credit to the credit of the firm, and charged appellant's account with the amount so appropriated, and had in this way settled the alleged balance due appellant from it. In its third paragraph it pleads that in the event the court should be of the opinion that it had no right, under the law, to transfer the $3,975.09 of appellant's individual funds on deposit with it to the payment of the amount due by the firm of W. F. Owsley & Son, as set forth in the second paragraph, it then pleads the amount of the firm's indebtedness to it as a set-off against the demand sued for. Appellant filed a general demurrer to the entire answer, and to each paragraph thereof, which the court overruled; and appellant refusing to plead further, and electing to stand by by his demurrer, the court rendered judgment dismissing his petition. The only question before the court on this appeal is the right of the bank to set off against the individual demand the debt due to it by a partnership.

It is a well settled rule of pleading under the common law that an individual demand cannot be set off against a joint demand, nor a joint demand against an individual demand; and this rule prevailed in this State before the adoption of the Code of Practice, and still prevails in those States of the Union where common-law pleading still prevails. But this system of pleading has been long since abolished by the adoption of the Code of Practice. Section 26 of the Civil Code is as follows:

"Persons severally liable upon the same contract, and parties to bills of exchange, to promissory notes placed upon the footing of bills of exchange, or to common orders and checks, the sureties on the same or separate instruments may all, or any of them or the representative of such as may have died, be included in the same action at the plaintiff's option."

And section 27 of the Civil Code provides: "If two or more persons be jointly bound by contract, an action thereon may be brought against all or any or them at plaintiff's option. If any of the persons so bound be dead, the action may be brought against all or any of the survivors with the representatives of all or any of the decedents or against the latter or any of them. If all the persons so bound be dead the action may be brought against the representative of all or any of them. An action or judgment against any one or more of several persons jointly bound shall not be a bar to proceedings against the others."

Under these provisions of the code, appellee could have sued appellant alone for the overdraft due it by the firm of which he was a member, if it had so elected; and it necessarily follows that, when it was sued by him to recover

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an individual demand, it could plead by way of set-off to his demand the indebtedness of the firm of which he was a member. (See Waits vs. McClure, 73 Ky. 764, and Williams vs. Rogers, 77 Ky. 776.)

It also had the right to appropriate his funds on deposit with it to the payment of any indebtedness due to it by him, whether as an individual or as a member of a partnership. (See Purcifull vs. Banking Co. 97 Ky. 154, 30 S. W. 203, 53 Am. St. Rep. 409.) We are of the opinion that each paragraph of appellee's answer sets out a good defense to the plaintiff's petition, and that the lower court properly overruled the demurrer.

Judgment affirmed.

MUNICIPAL BONDS—WHEN NEGOTIABLE—PROTECTION TO BANK MAKING LOANS UPON.

Court of Appeals of New York, February 25, 1902.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION vs. THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

The bonds of a municipal corporation, issued by it in blank, are payable to bearer. They retain the character of negotiability until the name of a payee is filled in; and this is so even though they passed through the hands of one who was not a *bona fide* holder.

A bank, therefore, which has received the bonds in good faith, while in blank, as security for a loan will be protected to the extent of the amount advanced by it on them, notwithstanding they had been stolen by the pledgor from the original owner.

An account opened by a depositor with a bank, adding to his name the word "trustee," does not call upon the bank to make an investigation, in its dealings with him, concerning his authority to act as trustee, nor necessarily import that he was acting as trustee for others.

This action was in replevin for the recovery of ten bonds claimed to be the property of the plaintiff and to be wrongfully detained by the defendant. The answer set up, as an affirmative defense, that the bonds were negotiable securities and had been pledged to the defendant as collateral security for a loan of money.

All of these bonds were alike in tenor and recited that the "City of Yonkers * * * is justly indebted to ———, or——— in the sum of $1,000, * * * which the said City of Yonkers promises to pay at the office of the city treasurer of the City of Yonkers on April 1, 1899, with interest," etc. They further referred to the act authorizing their issue, and stated that they were "registered in the city clerk's office." They were coupon bonds, each bond having attached to it coupons, payable to the bearer, in the amount of the semi-annual interest, as it accrued.

In October, 1878, these bonds, with a very large amount of other securities and of cash, were stolen from the vaults of the plaintiff, as the result of a burglary. Notice was widely given of the loss, and descriptions of the stolen securities were published at the time, but these bonds were never traced nor heard of until they were discovered in the possession of the defendant in April, 1896. It had then received them from George H. Pell, one of its customers, who had pledged them as collateral security for the loan to him, upon his note, of $7,500. At the time of the making of the loan only $9,000 in amount of the bonds had been pledged.

With respect to the tenth bond, no question was made by the defendant as to the right of the plaintiff to recover it, inasmuch as it was received after knowledge that the bonds had been stolen. It appeared from the evidence

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that Pell had been a convict and was of bad reputation; but the fact was unknown to the defendant, which had several transactions with him as a depositor and in legitimate ways.

GRAY, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): That bonds whether issued by a municipal corporation under its seal, or issued by any other corporation, may be negotiable instruments must be regarded as not open to discussion (Bank of Rome vs. Village of Rome, 19 N. Y. 20; Brainerd vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. 25 *ib.* 496; Chase Nat. Bank vs. Faurot, 149 *ib.* 532).

That the omission to insert the name of a payee is not a feature, or a defect, which affects their negotiability, seems to be, also, well settled by authority. These bonds were issued and delivered for use in their present form intentionally, and, therefore, their incompleteness in nowise constitutes any defense to their payment, nor could prevent the character of negotiability from attaching. Their inception as commercial instruments was valid, and the effect of the omission to name a payee was to invest any *bona fide* holder with the authority to fill the blank left for that purpose by the obligor. They were payable to the bearer, until restricted in their currency as negotiable instruments by the insertion of the name of some particular payee (Ledwich vs. McKim, 53 N. Y. 307; Dinsmore vs. Duncan, 57 *ib.* 573; White vs. Vermont, etc., R. R. 31 How. U. S. 575; Angle vs. N. W. Life Ins. Co. 92 U. S. 330; Cruchley vs. Clarence, 2 M. & S. 90; Daniel on Neg. Instruments, Sec. 145).

Indeed, this rule of law is not disputed by the appellant; but it is contended in its behalf that the authorities upon which the general rule rests go no further than to hold that any *bona fide* holder, "in the regular chain of *bona fide* holders," has the implied authority to fill the blanks left in the instrument by the makers. The authority, it is said, to fill the blanks runs primarily to the person to whom the instrument is delivered, and he, in turn, when transferring in that condition, is held likewise to authorize his transferee, and the authority thus passes to the last *bona fide* holder; but if the instrument is stolen from its owner in that condition no subsequent *bona fide* holder can derive authority from the thief to fill in the blanks.

The reasoning is ingenious; but I think it disregards the fundamental principle of the negotiability of instruments. The original intention, by issuing the bonds in blank, must have been, obviously, to make them negotiable and payable to any holder in good faith, as the bearer. The character of negotiability having once been, voluntarily, conferred upon the instrument by the maker, it cannot be destroyed, except by the act of a holder in limiting its payment, by proper insertion, to himself or to some other person. It was delivered for use by anyone into whose hands it might come, and the right of the holder cannot be disputed, except upon grounds which relate to the manner of his acquiring its possession and not to the form of the obligation. The principle of liability, however variously stated, is the same. By sending the instrument into the world, in its imperfect form, the maker is estopped from urging, as against a *bona fide* holder, who has received it of anyone having it in possession, a defect of title; and the holder, though without title, has capacity to give a title, because he is the apparent owner of the instrument. As every person possessing himself of the instrument may fill in its blank space and make it payable to himself, through the voluntary act of the maker, the holder is presumed to be the owner. In such a case the title and the

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possession are inseparable and the legal presumption attaches that the party in possession holds the instrument for value until the contrary be made to appear (Cruchley vs. Clarence, *supra;* Van Duzer vs. Howe, 21 N. Y. 531; Ledwich vs. McKim, *supra;* Colson vs. Arnot, 57 N. Y. 253; Goodman vs. Simonds, 20 How. U. S. 365).

The principle of negotiability is in the instrument having a circulating credit and in its being transferable by indorsement and delivery, or by delivery merely. To import into the general rule a term, or an element of duty, which requires of a purchaser, taking in good faith and for value, that he investigate the *bona fides*, or the title, of previous holders in the chain of title, would be inconsistent with the feature, or quality, of negotiability. There is no middle term between negotiability and non-negotiability, and if, before acquiring a good title to negotiable instruments, it would be necessary for a person to make inquiry of everyone "in the regular chain of *bona fide* holders," as the appellant would have it, in order to be assured of his having an undisturbed current of authority to fill in the name of a payee, where would be the negotiability?

The theory of negotiable instruments and of their currency from hand to hand, like bank notes, rests upon the proposition that they appear to belong to the person having them in possession and to no one else. In the present case, the bonds were payable to anyone who took them in good faith; because his authority to fill in the name of a payee was derived, not from Pell who presented them, but from the City of Yonkers, which, as maker, sent them forth with a general warrant to any *bona fide* holder to make himself their payee.

* * * * * * * * * *

The only other question which I deem it at all useful to discuss, is whether there was anything in the facts and circumstances, as disclosed upon the trial, which required the learned trial judge to submit to the jury the question of the right of the plaintiff to the bonds or the question of the defendant's good faith.

This ground is well covered in the opinion delivered below at the Appellate Division. The appellant enumerates the facts that the payee was blank; that the bonds declared that they were registered; that Pell borrowed upon them as trustee; that the corners were burned, and, lastly, that Pell was, in fact, an ex-convict and a notorious person. Nothing in the evidence tended to show that the defendant had any knowledge of Pell's previous conviction, or that he was a notorious person. Its dealings with him had extended over some time, had been commenced, and were continued, in ordinary and legitimate ways. He was well connected and introduced, and no fact is shown which should have induced the defendant to look upon him with any suspicion. His account was opened in the name of "George H. Pell, trustee," in June, 1895, and down to April, 1896, when this transaction occurred, all of his monetary transactions were through that account. Coupling the word "trustee" with his name as a depositor was not an unusual or peculiar circumstance; nor, necessarily, imported that he was acting as trustee for others. It simply distinguished or described the account which he opened in a particular way, satisfactory to himself, and did not call for any investigation on the part of the bank into his authority as trustee. At no time, so far as the record shows, was there any transaction through that account, or

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otherwise, with the bank, in the interest of persons, for whom he was acting as their trustee.

The bank has every right to assume, as to the bonds offered to it as collateral security by a customer, who had the account with it, that he was acting in good faith and within his lawful rights, and the fact that he was borrowing upon city bonds in nowise affected the bank's right to indulge in the assumption (Am. Ex. Nat. Bank vs. N. Y. & P. Belting Co. 148 N. Y. 698).

FORGED CHECK—LIABILITY OF DRAWEE BANK.

Supreme Court of Georgia, February 6, 1902.

WOODS, *et al.* vs. COLONY BANK.

The rule that a drawee paying a forged check cannot dispute the genuineness of the drawer's signature is absolute only in favor of one who has not by his fault or negligence contributed to the success of the fraud or to mislead the drawee.

The rule does not apply where a bank cashing a check is guilty of negligence in failing to require any identification of the person presenting it, and in failing to ascertain whether or not the signature of the drawer is genuine.

The petition in this case alleged, in substance, that a draft for $150, payable to A. W. Hodge or bearer, and purporting to have been drawn by Jacob Dorminy upon Woods & Malone the petitioners, was cashed by the defendant bank and transferred to it by the person then having it in possession. At the time of cashing the draft the bank was guilty of negligence, in failing to require any identification of the person presenting it, and in failing to use any diligence to ascertain whether or not the signature of Jacob Dorminy was genuine. The bank indorsed the draft, and in due time it was presented to the drawees for payment, and they, in the exercise of all due dilligence, and believing the paper to be genuine, paid it, and charged the amount to the account of Dorminy; the defendant receiving the sum thus paid. Subsequently the signature of Jacob Dorminy was discovered to have been forged, whereupon Woods & Malone credited Dorminy's account with the amount with which it had been charged, and promptly notified the defendant that the paper was a forgery, and demanded the return of the money paid it by them, which demand was refused. The payment of the amount of the draft by petitioners was made under a mistake of fact as to the genuineness of the signature of Jacob Dorminy, and petitioners were guilty of no negligence in the matter. They sued to recover back from the defendant the money paid on the draft, with interest. To this petition the bank demurred.

LEWIS, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): It is a rule of the common law that the drawee of a bill of exchange is presumed to know his drawer's signature, or at least is presumed to know it better than a stranger; and hence it was held that, if a drawee innocently pays a forged bill to one who has bought the paper *bona fide*, he cannot recover back the money so paid upon discovery of the forgery. The leading English case on this subject is Price vs. Neal, 3 Burrows, 1,354, which has been cited approvingly and followed by many of the courts of this country. (See Bank of U. S. vs. Bank of Georgia, 10 Wheat. 333, 6 L. Ed. 334; Bank of Commerce vs. Union Bank, 3 Comst. 230; Goddard vs. Bank, 4 Comst. 147; National Park Bank vs. Ninth Nat. Bank, 46 N. Y. 77; Bernheimer vs. Marshall, 2 Minn. 78 [Gil. 61], 72 Am. Dec. 89; Bank of Boutell [Minn.], 62 N. W. 327, 27 L. R. A. 635, 51 Am. St.

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Rep. 519; Deposit Bank of Georgetown vs. Second Nat. Bank of Lexington [Ky.], 13 S. W. 339, 7. L. R. A. 849, Bank of Belmont vs. First Nat. Bank of Barnesville, 58 Ohio St. 207, 50 N. E. 723; Stout vs. Benoist, 39 Mo. 277, 90 Am. Dec. 466; Bank of St. Albans vs. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 10 Vt. 141, 33 Am. Dec. 188; Commercial and Farmers' Nat. Bank vs. First Nat. Bank, of Baltimore, 30 Md. 11, 96 Am. Dec. 554; First Nat. Bank of Marshalltown vs. Marshalltown State Bank [Iowa], 77 N. W. 1,045, 44 L. R. A. 131).

Allen, *J.*, in the case of National Park Bank vs. Ninth Nat. Bank, *supra*, asserts that "the rule extends as well to the case of a bill paid upon presentment as to one accepted and afterward paid," and adds, "A rule so well established and so firmly rooted and grounded in the jurisprudence of the country ought not to be overruled or disregarded;" while the Missouri case of Stout vs. Benoist, *supra*, lays down as the reason of the rule that "where persons are equally innocent, and one is bound to know and act upon his knowledge, and the other has no means of knowledge, it would be unjust to burden the latter with a loss for the purpose of exonerating the former." Some of the cases cited carry the rule to its farthest limit, and hold that under no circumstances (except, of course, where the purchaser of the bill has participated in the fraud upon the drawee) will the drawee be allowed to recover back money paid under a mistake of fact upon a bill of exchange to which the name of the drawer has been forged. This doctrine, however, has been freely criticized by eminent authorities. (See 2 Morse, Banks, §§ 463, 464; 2 Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1361.)

Mr. Daniel says: "When the holder has received the bill after its acceptance, the acceptor stands towards him as a warrantor of its genuineness, and, receiving the bill upon faith in the acceptor's representation, there is obvious propriety in maintaining his right to hold the acceptor absolutely bound. Indeed, the acceptor, being the primary debtor, stands just as the maker of a genuine promissory note. But when the holder of an unaccepted bill presents it to the drawee for acceptance or payment, the very reverse of this rule would seem to apply; for the holder then represents, in effect, to the drawee, that he holds the bill of the drawer, and demands its acceptance or payment as such. If he indorses it he warrants its genuineness, and his very assertion of ownership is a warranty of genuineness in itself. Therefore, should the drawee pay it or accept it upon such presentment, and afterward discover that it was forged, he should be permitted to recover the amount from the holder to whom he pays it, or as against him to dispute the binding force of its acceptance, provided he acts with due diligence."

The case of Canal Bank vs. Bank of Albany, 1 Hill, 287, upon a state of facts quite similar to those set up in the petition in the present case, held that, although the holders were innocent of any intended wrong, they had obtained money of the plaintiffs on an instrument to which they had no title, and were therefore bound to refund; and this though notice of the forgery was not given until more than two months after they had received the money. In view of the later New York cases cited *supra*, however, the case last cited would seem not to state the rule prevailing in that State. In the case of McKleroy vs. Bank, 14 La. Ann. 458, 74 Am. Dec. 438, a forged draft was accepted by the plaintiffs after it had been paid by the holder, who was a *bona fide* and innocent purchaser of the instrument. It was paid by the

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drawees upon maturity, and the fact of the forgery discovered some weeks later. They immediately notified the bank which had cashed the draft, and brought suit to recover the money paid by them. The Court ruled: "The acceptance of a bill of exchange admits the genuineness of the drawer's signature, and where an acceptor has paid to a *bona fide* holder of a forged draft or bill, having no notice of the forgery, he cannot recover back the money paid. But where a party becomes the holder of such a draft before it has been accepted, and when the loss had already attached it was accepted and paid, and the acceptors, immediately upon ascertaining the fact of the forgery, gave notice of this fact to the holders; *held*, that such a case is an exception to the general rule, and the acceptors are not estopped from proving the forgery and recovering the money they paid through error." This, it may be observed, is a leading case in this country, and has been cited with approval by many of the best authorities.

The rule that a drawee is presumed to know his drawer's signature, or at least that he is presumed to know it better than a stranger, is founded on sound reason, and is predicated upon the further presumption that the drawer is a customer or business associate of the drawee, and that their business relations have been such as to insure such knowledge on the part of the drawee. But in determining the relative rights of a drawee who, under a mistake of fact, has paid, and a holder who has received such payment upon, a draft to which the name of the drawer has been forged, it would seem to be only fair to consider the question of diligence or negligence of the parties in respect thereto. If the holder has been negligent in paying the forged paper, or has by his conduct, however innocent, misled or deceived the drawee to his damage, it would be unjust for him to be allowed to shield himself from the results of his own carelessness by asserting that the drawee was bound in law to know his drawer's signature. Of course, the drawee must, in order to recover back from the holder, show that he himself was free from fault. An examination of the case of Price vs. Neal, *supra*, which is cited with confidence by counsel for the defendant in error, will show that the underlying principle of the decision was the negligence of the drawee. Says Lord Mansfield in that case: "The plaintiff lies by, for a considerable time after he has paid these bills, and then found out that they were forged, and the forger comes to be hanged. * * * Whatever neglect there was, was on his side. * * * It is a misfortune which has happened without the defendant's fault or neglect. * * * If there was fault or neglect in any one, it certainly was in the plaintiff, and not in the defendant." It will be observed that this statement of facts is very different from the one set up in the petition of the plaintiff in the present case. It will also be found upon examination that, in all of the well-considered cases which hold that the drawee cannot recover back money paid upon a forged draft, there exists the same element of negligence upon the part of the drawee; he had not been diligent in notifying the holder when it was discovered.

The case which to our minds most clearly states the true rule upon the subject under consideration is that of Bank vs. Bangs, 106 Mass. 441, which rules that: "The responsibility of the drawee who pays a forged check for the genuineness of the drawer's signature is absolute only in favor of one who has not by his own fault or negligence contributed to the success of the fraud or to mislead the drawee; and if the payee took the check drawn payable to

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his order, from a stranger or other third person, without inquiry, although in good faith and for value, and gave it currency and credit by indorsing it before receiving payment of it, the drawee may recover back the money paid." The court in that case cites the case of Price vs. Neal, *supra*, and recognizes the presumption that the drawee is presumed to be familiar with the signature of his drawer, as giving rise to a responsibility on the part of the drawee which will ordinarily prevent him from recovering back money paid upon a forged check or draft on the ground of mistake of fact. It adds, however: "But this responsibility, based upon presumption alone, is decisive only when the party receiving the money has in no way contributed to the success of the fraud, or to the mistake of fact under which the payment was made." This language seems to us to state clearly the true law upon the subject, and to be peculiarly applicable to the case at bar.

Tested by what has been said, the petition in the record before us measures fully up to the requirements of law. According to it, the defendant bank was grossly negligent in paying out money to a man of whom it knew nothing, upon a paper as to the genuineness of which it knew nothing, and in failing to take any precautionary measures to obtain information in regard to either. Its Cashier then indorsed the draft and sent it forward for collection. Whether this be considered as an indorsement transferring title to the paper and warranting its genuineness, or merely as an indorsement for collection, it was such an act as was likely to throw the plaintiffs off their guard, and mislead them, on account of the channels through which it came, into the belief that the paper was what it purported to be. (2 Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1,361.) And it is to be observed that, if the allegations of the petition be true, the plaintiffs have done nothing to change the status of the defendant to its injury, and a recovery by them would not in any way affect the position of the bank. The loss attached when the bank cashed the forged draft. If that loss was due to the negligence of the bank, it should fall upon its shoulders, and not upon those who have acted innocently and without negligence. At any rate, the petition set out a good cause of action, and the question of negligence should have been submittted to a jury.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

CONVERSION—DAMAGES—TITLE ACQUIRED.

The amount of damages for the conversion of a Savings bank book is the actual damages sustained, and not the amount of the deposit shown by the book.

A party who converts a Savings bank book obtains no title to the deposit and the true owner may sue to recover the money deposited.

Newman vs. Munk, 74 N. Y. Supp. 467.

DEPOSITS—PAYMENT.

Where a bank deposit book stated that all payments made to persons producing the book should be deemed valid as to depositors, who alone were responsible for the safe-keeping of their books; that no withdrawal would be allowed without the book, and the book was the order of withdrawal; and plaintiff testified that a few days after she received the book she allowed her

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husband to take possession of it, and, on his afterwards telling her that he lost it, she gave no notice to the bank; and orders signed, or purporting to be signed, by her were produced, together with the book, at the time disputed payments were made—there was nothing in the circumstances to put the bank on notice requiring it to exercise more diligence regarding such payments than in cases where only the book was produced.

Winter vs. Williamsburgh Sav. Bank, 74 N. Y. Supp. 140.

DISCOUNTING OF NOTE—NOTICE OF DEFENSES—PARTNERSHIP—POWER TO BIND FIRM AS SURETY—NOTICE OF SURETYSHIP.

A bank entitled to discount a negotiable note so that it may be placed upon the footing of a foreign bill of exchange is not required to exercise care to learn whether there are equities or defenses thereto.

Though it may be beyond the scope of a partnership business to execute notes as surety, yet the mere fact that a partner signed the firm name to a note under his own name was not sufficient to charge a bank discounting the note with notice of the fact that the firm was surety merely, and, in the absence of any other evidence that the bank had notice of that fact, a peremptory instruction to find against the firm should have been given.

Warren Deposit Bank vs. Younglove, 66 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 749.

FORGED DRAFT—PAYMENT BY DRAWEE.

The rule that a drawee is presumed to know his drawer's signature, and hence can not recover back the money paid, through a mistake of fact, upon a bill to which the drawer's signature was forged, is not available in favor of a holder who by his own negligence contributed to the success of the fraud practiced, and whose conduct had a tendency to mislead the drawee, who was himself free from fault.

Woods, *et al.* vs. Colony Bank, 40 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 720.

PAYMENT OF BOND—TRANSACTIONS—WHETHER PAYMENT OR SALE.

Where the holder of a bond received the amount of the bond from one whom he had reason to believe was making payment for the obligor, there was a payment, and not a sale of the bond, as there could be no contract of sale without a meeting of the minds of the parties.

Judah vs. Kentucky Trust Co. *et al.* 64 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 607.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—BANK CHECKS—FRAUDULENT INDORSEMEN—NOTICE—NEGLIGENCE—DUTY OF PRINCIPAL—DEPOSITOR—RELATIONSHIP—WHEN EXISTING—FRAUD OF AGENT—LOSS TO INNOCENT PARTIES.

Where a dealer in corn arranged with a bank to cash the checks of his purchasing agent, such checks to be sent to the dealer from time to time with drafts for the amounts thereof, and such agent drew and had cashed at such bank checks purporting to but in fact not representing any purchase of corn, and indorsed by himself, and bearing the fictitious indorsement of the pretended payee, if the indorsement by such agent was irregular it was the duty of such dealer, on the first of such checks being sent to him by the bank, to have notified the bank of such fact, and until so notified the bank was not negligent in receiving and paying such checks.

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Where a dealer in corn arranged with a bank to cash the checks of his agent given for the purchase of corn, and each check bore a memorandum of the amount purchased, the truthfulness of the memoranda could at any time have been tested by such dealer by inspecting the corn in the cribs, but it was no part of the duty of the bank, and it could not be held responsible if some of the checks so drawn and cashed by it did not represent actual purchases.

Where a dealer in corn made an arrangement with a bank to cash the checks of his agent given for the purchase of corn, the bank to be repaid the amount so advanced from time to time on drafts on the dealer, and at the time of making such arrangement he deposited a small sum in the nature of indemnity against its advancements, such deposit did not create the relationship of banker and depositor between them.

Where a dealer in corn arranges with a bank to cash the checks of his agent given for the purchase of corn, and such agent issues checks purporting to but in fact not representing such purchase, and the bank in good faith cashes such checks, and there is no negligence on the part of such banker, the loss must fall on the dealer, who, by his selection of such agent, made the loss possible.

Armour vs. Greene County State Bank, 112 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 631.

GIFT—DEPOSIT IN BANK—ESTOPPEL—JOINT TENANCY—TRUST—EVIDENCE.

A mother gave her only daughter an order directing a Savings bank to pay a deposit therein. After the mother's death the daughter drew the deposit out, as administratrix, without producing the order or mentioning the gift. *Held*, not to make her chargeable with the money as belonging to the estate.

Where a mother and daughter deposit their money in a Savings bank in their joint name, on the death of the mother the daughter is entitled to the deposit as the survivor of a joint tenancy.

Where a daughter deposited her money in a Savings bank in the name of her mother, but retained the bank book and made the deposits for her own convenience, the presumption of a trust was rebutted.

In re Barefield, 74 N. Y. Supp. 472.

RECEIVER OF A NATIONAL BANK—AGENT—ACTION IN STATE COURT.

In an action by a Receiver of a bank to foreclose a mortgage to secure an indebtedness to the bank and for the conversion of the mortgaged property, the evidence of the statement of the mortgagor, after the execution of the notes, in the presence of the President of the bank as agent of the Receiver, that the debt shown by the notes was fictitious, was not objectionable as the declarations of a maker of a note after its execution impeaching the consideration.

In an action by a Receiver of a bank to foreclose a mortgage to secure an indebtedness to the bank and for conversion of the mortgaged property, the testimony that a third person, employed by the agent of the Receiver to procure the mortgage, stated to one of the debtors that if his firm executed an assignment all their property would go to their creditors; but if they gave a mortgage they might pull through, the bank resume business, and they be

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enabled to sell their property, was admissible as tending to show a fraudulent purpose in executing the mortgage, and its knowledge by the Receiver's agent.

A Receiver of a National bank is bound by the acts and knowledge of his agent within the scope of the agency.

A Receiver of a National bank coming into a State court to enforce a mortgage executed to him to secure a pre-existing indebtedness to the bank is subject to the laws of the State relating to mortgages executed in fraud of creditors.

Watts vs. Dubois, *et al.* 66 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 698.

SLANDER TO CREDIT—DEFENSE—RES JUDICATA—INCONSISTENT RULINGS —COMPLAINT.

In an action against a bank for damages for injuring plaintiffs' credit by refusing to pay their checks when they had money to meet them on deposit, defendant filed the general issue, and pleaded a judgment in an action between plaintiffs and another adjudging that all the money deposited with defendant by plaintiffs when payment of the checks was refused belonged to such customer, and was held by plaintiffs in trust for him. Plaintiffs' demurrer to such plea was sustained. Defendant then filed a notice of defense setting up the same judgment. On the trial the court admitted such judgment in evidence. *Held*, that, in the absence of anything to show on what ground the demurrer was sustained, it does not necessarily appear that such rulings were inconsistent.

Where a banker has notice of the fact that money deposited belongs to another than the depositor, it may refuse to pay his check and be compelled to pay the real owner.

An allegation that plaintiffs had money on deposit in defendant bank, including money belonging to their customers, and that they demanded such money and were refused, does not state a cause of action for slander to their credit.

Hanna, *et al.* vs. Drovers' Nat. Bank, 62 N. E. Rep. (Ill.) 556.

SURETY ON BOND—RELEASE—BREACH OF BOND.

An agent gave a bond to account for property delivered to him, and to assign the invoices for sales thereof, with a provision therein that the obligee should deliver bills of lading to the obligor only in trust—he to act as agent to receive and make a sale of the property thereunder—and that the invoices should be immediately assigned to the obligee. *Held*, that the proceeds of the sales were to be collected from the purchasers by the obligee, and where it subsequently authorized the obligor to hold the property in trust for the purpose of selling it, on his promise to immediately deliver the proceeds of the sales, it is such an enlargement of the risk as would relieve the surety in case of breach of the bond.

Tradesmen's Nat. Bank of City of New York vs. National Surety Co. 62 N. E. Rep. (N. Y.) 670.

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NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B.; Barrister, Toronto.]

FRADULENT PREFERENCES—INTEREST OVER SEVEN PER CENT.—ADVANCES ON GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE.

ADAMS AND BURNS vs. BANK OF MONTREAL AND OTHERS. (British Columbia Reports, Vol. 8, page 314. Sections 64 and 80 of the Bank Act.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The Kootenay Brewing, Malting and Distilling Company, Limited, had been doing business with the Bank of Montreal and in the fall of 1897 were indebted to them in the amount of about $40,000. In September, 1897, upon the application of the bank they made a mortgage to them of their real and personal property to secure their indebtedness. In October of the same year they gave to the bank an assignment by way of security of all their book debts, and in December, 1897, they suffered a judgment to be entered against them for the sum of $31,908 at the instance of the Bank of Montreal. At the time that the mortgage was given the mortgagor company was to the knowledge of the bank in insolvent circumstances. It was further to be noted that the rate of interest charged upon the advances to the company was at the rate of ten per cent. In December, 1897, the bank entered into possession of all the assets of the company under their various securities and sold them to one Myers, a defendant herein, for the sum of $25,800. In the month of December Adams and Burns were execution creditors of the company to the extent of some $13,000 and brought this action to set aside the sale of the company's assets by the bank.

JUDGMENT: The plaintiff's contentions were three in number. First, that the mortgage given to the bank in December, 1897, was a voluntary and fraudulent preference obtained by collusion and was void under the Statute of Elizabeth. It was found, however, to the satisfaction of the trial judge that the mortgage had not been made voluntarily but after pressure by the bank upon the company to furnish them with security and the principle applied, "Where there is pressure on the part of a creditor seeking payment for a debt honestly due, there can be no fraudulent preference."

Second, an assignment of book debts was attached as being void under section sixty-four of the Bank Act which provides "A bank shall not either directly or indirectly lend money or make advances upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise." Under the decision of Humble vs. Mitchell in 11 A. & E. 205, "goods, wares and merchandise," do not include choses in action, and while it was argued that there was no power in the bank to lend even on choses in action, the company could not come to the court and ask it to direct the bank to reassign the book debts unless the company did equity, and as they had obtained a further advance of $4,000 upon such assignment and the bank had only realized $800, the court would not direct a reassignment until the balance so advanced was paid, and

Third, judgment was attacked on the ground that as the rate of interest charged upon the advance was ten per cent. the whole proceeding was void under section eighty of the Bank Act, which provides "That the bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."

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After a careful review of the cases, the trial judge was of the opinion that a transaction whereby a bank loaned money at a higher rate than seven per cent. was not void, that the section merely prohibited the bank from recovering any excess of interest over seven per cent.

This judgment was affirmed by the Appeal Court of British Columbia and later again affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada.

PROMISSORY NOTES—ENDORSEMENT BY SURETY BEFORE ENDORSEMENT BY PAYEE—INTEREST—CORROBORATION.

SECOR vs. GRAY, (3 O. L. R., page 34).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was an action against the executors of the will of the late Jane Cleghorn, deceased, to recover a sum of $1,800 loaned under the following circumstances. Jane Cleghorn and her son were engaged together in a business under the firm name of J. Cleghorn & Company, and in the year 1897 borrowed from the plaintiff the sum of $1,000, and later the sum of $800. Some time after the loans were made two notes were given for the sum of $1,000 and $800 respectively made payable to a third party and endorsed by Mrs. Cleghorn before endorsement by the payee. The defence on behalf of the executors was that the notes having been endorsed by the deceased before endorsement by the payee, the note when delivered was invalid and could not be recovered upon, relying upon the case of Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Pearen (31 O. R. 116), and Robinson vs. Mahon (2 O. L. R. page 65).

JUDGMENT: The note made by Thomas Cleghorn and endorsed by Jane Cleghorn, his partner, was, as I find, received by the plaintiff as evidencing the firm's debt to the plaintiff and as collateral security therefor. Had the plaintiff sued Jane Cleghorn on the note only endorsed as it was by her previous to its being signed by the payee, he could not have recovered; but unless he took the note in payment of the claim against the firm of Jane Cleghorn & Company he could recover against her for money loaned to the firm of which she was a member. The action having been brought not upon the note but upon the original consideration therefor, the plaintiff is entitled to succeed. On the question of interest the plaintiff said that it was referred to at the time the money was loaned and Thomas Cleghorn said he had no recollection of it being mentioned. As there is corroboration as to the main fact, that is, of the borrowing, that corroboration is, I think, sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover interest also.

EXECUTION—SEIZURE BY SHERIFF—BANK NOTES PAID IN A BANK—PROPERTY IN THE MONEY.

HALL vs. HATCH. THE BANK OF MONTREAL vs. HATCH, *et al.* (3 Ont. L. R. p. 147).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: One Hall was a superannuated civil servant entitled to receive the sum of $63 per month from the superannuation fund payable through the Bank of Montreal, and was indebted on an execution to Walter Hatch, such execution being then in the sheriff's hands. On May 27, 1901, Hatch went to the Ottawa office of the Bank of Montreal and presented to the paying teller the usual superannuation declaration. After examining this the teller counted out the sum of $63 in notes and placed them upon the ledge in the wicket which communicates between the teller's box and the outer office of the bank where Hall might take them up. After the teller

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had removed his hand from the notes and before Hall had touched or handled them, they were seized by a sheriff's bailiff under the aforesaid execution. The moneys were claimed by the Bank of Montreal and also by Hatch and Hall. The sheriff obtained a direction to have the issues between these parties tried in an interpleader, which was heard before the Master at Ottawa.

JUDGMENT: The Master made a careful review of the authorities and found that at common law the sheriff had no authority to seize money, but Sec. 18 of the Execution Act of Ontario provides as follows: "The sheriff or other officer having the execution of a writ against goods shall seize any money or bank notes belonging to the person against whose effects the writ of execution has issued."

The question then is, to whom did the property in the notes belong at the moment they were seized by the sheriff?

In the case of Chambers vs. Miller (13 C. B N. S. 125) Chief Justice Earle said: "When a check is presented at the counter of a banker, the banker has authority on the part of his customer to pay the amount therein specified on his account. The money in the banker's hands is his own money. In case the banker's clerk goes through the process of counting out the money and passing it to the presenter of the check, he has done all that in him lay to pass the property in the money to such holder, it no longer remained a matter of discretion or choice whether he would pay the check or not.

Byles on Bills, 15th ed. p. 305, states the law to be as follows: "Money laid down on the counter by a banker's Cashier in payment of a check cannot be recovered back by action, though it were handed over under a misapprehension of the state of the drawer's account. A banker's counter is in the nature of a neutral table, provided for the use of both banker and customer. As soon as the money is laid down by the banker upon the counter to be taken up by the receiver, the payment is complete."

I am asked here to carry the law one step further and say that the property passes even before the holder of the check, or in this case, the superannuation declaration, takes the money into his physical control. While this goes beyond the actual decision in Chambers vs. Miller, it is not, I think, contrary to it. It is, on the other hand, directly supported by the dictum already quoted of Mr. Justice Byles, and the statement in "Byles on Bills." Moreover, it is, I think, sound in principle. That which, after all, must govern is the intention of the parties, to be gathered from their actions. Let us see then what takes place here.

Hall goes to the bank with his superannuation declaration intending to draw the sixty-three dollars due to him. He presents the declaration to the paying teller, and the latter, acting for the bank, examines it, and finding it to be in proper form, decides to pay it. For this purpose he counts out sixty-three dollars in bills and places them on the counter in front of Hall for him to take up. The teller has then, for the bank, done all in his power to pass the property in the bills to Hall. Hall has all along had the intention of receiving the money from the bank, since that was his very purpose in going there, and as he sees the teller count out and place on the counter certain bills, his intention evidently is to receive those very bills, subject, perhaps to his counting them, but certainly subject to nothing else. Apart from the possibility of the amount being incorrect, or some of the bills not genuine, circumstances which it follows from Chambers vs. Miller will not alone prevent the

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property in the money from passing, what conceivable reason could there be for Hall's not accepting the money he went to the bank to draw? At the moment, therefore, that the bills were placed on the bank counter, the minds of Hall and of the bank, represented by the teller, were at one. The latter intended to pass the property in those very bills to the former, and the former intended to receive them. The transaction would, therefore, appear to be complete.

I therefore hold that when the sheriff's officer seized the bills now in question, they were the property of the judgment debtor Hall.

Counsel for the bank contended that even were the payment complete, as between the bank and Hall, at the moment of the seizure, yet the former had still an interest in the money, in the nature of a lien, sufficient to entitle it to prevent its seizure. No authority was cited in support of the existence of this supposed right, and I can see no reason for holding that it does exist. It was argued, that even if the money was Hall's money when seized, the bank had still a right to have it counted; but it is plain from the language of the judges in Chambers vs. Miller and would seem to be clear law, apart from that decision, that the bank has no right whatever to compel the payee of a check to count money paid to him.

There will be judgment for the execution creditor with costs, and the claim of Hall against the bank will be dismissed with costs, payable by Hall to the bank. There will be the usual order as to the sheriff's costs.

An appeal was taken from this judgment to Falconbridge, C. J., who dismissed the appeal and upheld the judgment of the Master.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail.

ENDORSEMENTS BY BANK MESSENGER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BALTIMORE, Md., February 10, 1902.

SIR: In the case of a runner or collection clerk presenting a check or checks to a trust company for payment, and said checks not being endorsed by his bank, will his endorsement as collection clerk be as binding on his bank as the regular stamp endorsement used by the banks ("Rec'd payment. First National Bank")? In the case of a prior endorsement being irregular, will the guarantee of said endorsement by the runner in his official position be as binding as the regular guarantee by stamp done within the bank before starting on his daily round? Should the runner receive a check in payment of a draft, said check being made payable to his bank or Cashier, would the teller of a trust company on which it is drawn be doing right to pay such check to the runner if endorsed by him in his official capacity?

H. F. SWOPE, *Teller.*

Answer.—As the messenger of a bank has authority to receive payment of paper held by his bank and given him for collection, he may bind the bank by a receipt for the money paid to him; and his receipt would be just as effective as the regular stamped indorsement "Rec'd payment. First National Bank," which is not an "indorsement" in the legal sense, but a mere acknowledgment of payment. But he has no authority to "indorse" for the bank, in the commercial acceptation of the term, so as to transfer the title to paper held by the bank, and subject the bank to the liabilities of an indorser.

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He would, therefore, have no authority to indorse paper payable to the bank, nor guarantee prior indorsements; and hence the teller should not pay to him checks drawn payable to the bank, and indorsed by him.

ATTACHMENT OF DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LINCOLNTON, N. C., February 28, 1902.

SIR: Will you please give us your opinion as to the following: A sends us a deed from Texas for real estate purchased by a railroad, and upon payment of certain sum deed is to be delivered to B, attorney for the railroad. B presents the New York draft of the railroad for many times more than amount deed calls for, but we immediately deduct the amount of deed and *send our New York draft* to Texas to A, making no entries upon our books. This letter with draft was deposited in the post office about ten minutes before the sheriff came in with a summons and a few minutes later with a writ of attachment on the property of A that we were supposed to have. We claim the debt was paid when letter was placed in the post office, but they wish us to (and, in fact, *demand*) that we stop payment on our New York draft. This we refuse to do. Can we stop payment on it? A.

Answer.—It is well settled that as soon as a check or draft is deposited in the post office addressed to the payee or indorsee, the delivery is complete, and the title vests in him. (Barrett vs. Dodge, 16 R. I. 740; Mitchell vs. Byrne, 6 Rich. Law [S. C.], 171; Kirkman vs. Bank of America, 2 Caldw. 397.) When, therefore, in the case stated in the inquiry, the draft on New York was placed in the post office, it became the property of A, and constituted a payment of the debt to him; and when the writ of attachment was served the bank was no longer indebted to A, and there was nothing upon which the attachment could operate. Nor should the bank stop payment of the draft; for since the indebtedness had been discharged before service of the attachment, the attachment would afford no defense to the bank if sued by A upon the draft. (See Myers vs. Beeman, 9 Iredell [N. C.], 116; Osmond vs. Maye, 11 Iredell, 564; Schuler vs. Bryson, 65 N. C. 201.)

INTEREST ON NOTE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BURLINGTON, Ky., February 28, 1902.

SIR: (1) A executes to Bank B his note for $1,000 payable on call, with interest from *maturity*. Can A come at any time he chooses and pay off the note: if not, has he any option as to the time of payment, or is that matter at the option of the bank, and does it draw interest from date, or from demand. (2) The same question, only that the note reads: "Ten days after demand." J. C. REVILL, *Cashier*.

Answer.—(1) By the terms of the instrument, it is to bear interest only after *maturity*. But the authorities differ as to the time of maturity in the case of a note payable on demand, or what is the same thing, "on call." In some cases, it has been decided, that the paper does not mature until actual demand, while in other cases, it is held that demand must be made within a reasonable time after the paper is issued. (See Merritt vs. Todd, 23 N. Y. 28; Pardee vs. Fish, 60 N. Y. 265; Paine vs. Central Vermont Railroad Co. 118 U. S. 152; Hayes vs. Werner, 45 Conn. 252.) The question therefore might be determined variously according to the court before which it should come. But if the maker should tender payment at a reasonable time after the issue of the note, and the bank should refuse to receive the same, it would lose the interest for any subsequent time, for should the court hold that the note matured then, the tender would stop the running of interest, and if it should hold that demand was necessary, then interest would not begin to run until that time. (2) In this case, interest would not begin to run until ten days after demand.

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BANK NOTES SIGNED WITH A RUBBER STAMP.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 25, 1902.

SIR: Is there any law against a President or Cashier of a bank signing the bank bills with a *facsimile* of signature rubber stamp? CASHIER.

Answer.—The language of the statute is that the circulating notes are "to be signed by the President or Vice-President and Cashier, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes." It would seem to be sufficient, therefore, to affix them in any mode which would bind the bank. The rule of law is that a person may become bound by any mark or designation he thinks proper to adopt, provided it be used as a substitute for his name and he intends to bind himself. (Brown vs. Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 6 Hill, 443; Baker vs. Dening, 8 Adol. & Ellis, 94; Harrison vs. Harrison, 8 Ves. 186; Addy vs. Grix, 8 Ves. 504; Geary vs. Physic, 5 Barn. & Cress. 234; George vs. Surrey, 1 Mood. & Malk. 516.) Under this rule there appears to be no reason why a bank officer may not affix his signature to the obligations of the bank by a stamp as well as in his own handwriting. But as the manual signatures of the officers are a protection against forgery, the Comptrollers of the Currency have discouraged the use of stamps, and from a practical standpoint this policy is a wise one.

DOUBLE TAXATION OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., March 3, 1902.

SIR: A person residing in Minnesota deposits money in a Savings bank in California. Under the California laws the bank is required to pay the taxes on the savings deposit, and the depositor is exempt from taxation. Under the Minnesota laws, the local assessor claims that the depositor is liable for taxation on "all goods, chattels, moneys, credits and effects wheresoever they may be," and therefore claims a right to assess this deposit for taxes, although the California laws specifically exempt such deposit. This is in effect a double taxation on this money. What, if any, is the remedy? D. D. BARNARD, *Cashier.*

Answer.—Unquestionably a State may impose a tax upon its residents for all intangible property owned by them, such property, in theory of law, having its *situs* at the domicile of its owner. A bank deposit, being a mere debt due from the bank to the depositor is of this character, and is taxable in the State where the owner resides, though the bank is located in another State. (San Francisco vs. Mackey, 22 Fed. Rep. 602; Horne vs. Green, 52 Miss. 452.) Hence, in the case stated in the inquiry, the depositor may be taxed upon the deposit in Minnesota, provided the statutes of that State authorize such taxation, and his only remedy would be such as the laws of that State afford him. The policy of the State of California in exempting such deposits from taxation does not deprive the State of Minnesota of the power to tax the owner thereon, he being a resident of that State.

LIABILITY OF BANK FOR COLLECTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BOSTON, Mass., March 22, 1902.

SIR: A deposits to his credit in bank B check for $100 on bank C. B sends check for collection to bank D; D sends it to E, and E sends it to F; F sends it to G, and G sends it to C. C pays check and remits to bank G. The latter bank suspends. Who stands the loss? (C and G are both in the same town.) CASHIER.

Answer.—This question would be decided variously by different courts. In Massachusetts it is held that where the employment of a correspondent or other agent is necessary or customary, the duty of the collecting bank is fully discharged if it exercises reasonable care in the selection of such correspon-

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dent or other agent, and that when the paper has been duly transmitted, with the necessary instructions to a suitable agent, the bank will not be liable for its neglect or default. (Dorchester Bank vs. New England Bank, 1 Cush. 177.) This rule also prevails in Connecticut (East Haddam Bank vs. Scovill, 12 Conn. 303); Illinois (Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Alton City Bank, 25 Ill. 243); Iowa (Guelich vs. Nat. City Bank, 56 Iowa, 434); Wisconsin (Stacy vs. Dane County Bank, 12 Wis. 629); Missouri (Daly vs. Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 56 Mo. 94); Tennessee (Bank of Louisville vs. First Nat. Bank, 8 Baxter, 101) and Nebraska (First Nat. Bank vs. Sprague, 34 Neb. 318).

On the other hand, the rule in the Federal courts is that in the absence of an express or implied contract varying such liability, the collecting bank is liable for the neglect or default of any correspondent or other agent to which the paper is transmitted. (Exchange National Bank vs. Third Nat. Bank, 112 U. S. 276.) This is the rule also in New York (Allen vs. Merchants' Bank, 22 Wend. 215; St. Nicholas Nat. Bank vs. State Bank, 128 N. Y. 126), Ohio (Reeves vs. State Bank, 8 Ohio St. 465), Michigan (Simpson vs. Walby, 63 Mich. 479), Minnesota (Steeissguth vs. Nat. American Bank, 43 Minn. 50), Montana (Power vs. First Nat. Bank, 6 Mont. 251), and in England (Van Wart vs. Woolley, 3 B. & C. 439; Mackersy vs. Ramsays, 9 Cl. & F. 818).

Under the Massachusetts rule, the undertaking of the bank first receiving the paper is not absolutely to make the collection, but merely to perform properly such duties as banks in like cases usually perform themselves, and to select suitable sub-agents to perform those further duties which, from the necessities of the case or the custom of banks, it is expected will be committed to others. In other words, the contract is only for the immediate services of the bank and for its faithful conduct in selecting suitable sub-agents for its principal, the owner of the paper.

Under this rule, each of the banks to which the paper referred to in the inquiry was remitted became the sub-agent of A, the owner of the paper, and their only liability to him was for the exercise of reasonable care in selecting other sub-agents. As the default occurred with G, the only question can be whether in selecting that bank F exercised reasonable care. This is a question of fact which must depend upon all the circumstances of the case, and if suit were to be brought, must be decided by the jury.

PAYING CHECK SECOND TIME.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PIONEER, Iowa, March 11, 1902.

SIR: How much of a necessity or duty does a bank owe to stamp "Paid" on all checks on itself that it pays? In other words: A draws check on bank in favor of B, who gets cash at said bank on the check. Bank does not stamp it "Paid" and turns it over with other vouchers to A. A loses said check after a few months and B finds it and obtains cash at said bank a second time on said check, and check is charged a second time to A. Must A lose amount of check or must he look to bank for it or to B? T. A. GREINER.

Answer.—Where a check has once been paid by the bank on which it is drawn, it is discharged, and even assuming that it may be reissued by the drawer, it has no validity until actual delivery by him a second time. In the case stated in the inquiry, there was no such delivery by the drawer, and as the check had once been discharged, no delivery could be presumed. Nor could the drawer be held upon any theory of negligence, for the proximate cause of the loss was the negligence of the bank itself, in paying the check a second time. The bank, therefore, would have no right to charge the amount of the second payment to the drawer, but must bear the loss itself.

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CHECK AS ASSIGNMENT OF DEPOSIT—REVOCATION OF CHECK BY DEATH.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BURLINGTON, Ky., March 20, 1902.

SIR: The Kentucky courts hold that a check operates as an assignment of the drawer's deposit to the extent of the amount called for by the check and that the holder may sue and recover the amount from the bank provided the drawer has that amount to his credit when the check is presented and payment refused by the bank. Suppose the holder gives the bank notice that he has the check, is the bank under obligation to hold the money to meet it when presented, or can it pay it out to the first check of the drawer presented for payment, knowing the other check is still out and unpaid and is older in date and delivery than the one presented for payment? Does the death of the drawer of a check in Kentucky on a Kentucky bank revoke it where the bank has notice of the check? Does death of drawer revoke a check at all in Kentucky? Cannot the holder of the check even after the death of the drawer and notice of that fact to the bank compel the bank to pay it if it holds sufficient funds of the drawer? I refer to Kentucky law only. F. RIDDELL, *President*.

Answer.—In a case recently decided it was held by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky that the drawer of a check may stop payment thereof at any time before the bank has incurred liability thereon, and that the death of the drawer operates as a revocation of the authority of the bank to pay the check. (Weiland's Admr. vs. State National Bank, BANKERS' MAGAZINE, February, 1902, p. 212.) In earlier cases in the same court it seems to have been settled that a check is an assignment of the funds of the drawer to the amount of the check, which assignment is complete upon the presentation of the check, and that if the bank improperly refuses payment, the holder may sue the bank. (See Tramell vs. Bank, 11 Ky. Law Rep. 900.) The later ruling, it is plain, is not entirely harmonious with the former decision, and indicates a disposition on the part of the Kentucky court to escape from the practical inconvenience which a logical adherence to the theory of an equitable assignment must produce; and while it is difficult to conjecture what a court will do in any given instance, it seems reasonable to assume that the Kentucky court will not extend the doctrine of equitable assignment beyond what has already been decided, and will require that in order to make the assignment complete the check shall be actually presented to the bank for payment, and that until such time the bank may pay checks in the order in which they are presented, notwithstanding it may have information that a check of an earlier date is outstanding, and there is not sufficient money on deposit to pay all.

A FORM OF GUARANTY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: DES MOINES, Ia., March 8, 1902.

SIR: C bought a draft drawn by A on B, for the price of a carload of oranges sold by A to B, on receiving D's guaranty in the words, "Will guarantee B's draft for car of oranges from A," and took the bill of lading which was made out in A's name and attached to the draft. There was no actual or constructive delivery of the oranges to B, and he did not accept the draft. Under the wording of the guaranty is D liable? BROKER.

Answer.—We think not. The liability of D under the guaranty depends on B's liability on the draft and, no liability having arisen against B, we think B would not be bound.

SURETIES FOR A GUARDIAN.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 28, 1902.

SIR: A guardian deposited a portion of her ward's funds in a bank in her individual name. Afterwards she executed a new bond, and the sureties on her old bond were released, and subsequent to such release she converted to her own use the bank stock and the bank deposit. The first sureties are irresponsible, can the second sureties be held liable for the conversion? INQUIRER.

Answer.—The second sureties could have traced the assets of the ward when

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they qualified if they had tried to do so, and their not making the necessary investigation was negligent. We think there is no question as to their liability.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HOUSTON, Tex., March 13, 1902.

SIR: X has a lot distant three or four blocks from his homestead proper, which he uses for stabling his cow and for the purpose of a wood-yard in connection with his business, dealing in coal and wood. Can he successfuly claim it as an exemption under the laws of this State? R. C. W.

Answer.—No; not if, as we understand your question, he carries on his business at still another place.

BROKER'S FAILURE TO ACT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TROY, N. Y., March 6, 1902.

SIR: Brokers in Troy, through New York Stock Exchange brokers, bought stocks for a customer and agreed to carry them for him on margin. The exchange brokers carried them for their general account with the Troy firm, they and the customer being mutually ignorant of each other. The latter ordered certain shares sold at a price which could then have been realized, but the Troy firm failed to transmit the order. After the price had declined, they rendered him a statement showing that they still had the shares for him, and five weeks later failed, whereupon the exchange brokers sold at a loss, without the customer's knowledge, and when he was not in default to the Troy firm. After receiving the statement, the customer did not acquiesce in the violation of his orders nor did he notify his brokers that he would hold them responsible. Who must bear the loss? A. M.

Answer.—The brokers in Troy, and the measure of damages is the difference between the price named in the order and that for which the stock was sold.

A QUESTION OF REMEDY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17, 1902.

SIR: While A and B were partners in business, B fraudulently made a promissory note in the name of the firm and delivered it to C, who had knowledge of the fraud. The firm was afterwards dissolved and a Receiver appointed. The note is past due, and no demand for payment has ever been made. For private reasons A does not desire to commence a criminal action, even though he could do so. He would like, however, to dispose of the note, that is, have it destroyed, and does not care to await C's movements in the matter. What can he do? F. P.

Answer.—He can commence proceedings to have the note cancelled.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WORCESTER, Mass., March 3, 1902.

SIR: The owner of stock in a corporation transferred it to a trustee, to whom a new certificate was issued, in which the stock was declared to be transferable only on the bank's books on surrender of the certificate. The bank had no notice of the trust. The trustee indorsed on the certificate an assignment to the owner delivering it to him. The stock continued in the name of the trustee on the bank's books, and he voted on it, and received the dividends, paying them to the owner. The trustee became insolvent and an assignee in insolvency was appointed. The stock had been previously attached by a creditor of the trustee. The owner offered to surrender the certificate, and demanded a transfer of the stock to himself. The company's by-laws provide that the stock shall be assignable only on its books. Under this state of facts is the owner entitled to the transfer he insists upon? CREDITOR.

Answer.—Yes.

OVERVALUATION WHEN ISSUING BONDS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NAPANEE, IND., March 20, 1902.

SIR: H agreed with his creditors to extend and improve a railroad owned by him; to organize a railroad company and transfer to it such railroad; to cause the company so formed to issue bonds, and to deliver a certain amount thereof to said creditors in payment of their respective claims against him. In pursuance of such agreement H, with others, organized a

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railway corporation, he subscribing for a large number of shares, and the others, persons in his employ and acting under his direction and control, subscribing for one share each. At a meeting held by them immediately thereafter, a board of directors, consisting of all of them except H and another, was elected, and at the same meeting H proposed to sell his said railroad to the corporation for a sum greatly in excess of its value, payable in the bonds and stock of the company, including the subscriptions previously made. The proposition was unanimously accepted by the directors and their action was subsequently ratified by the stockholders. After the issue of such bonds and stocks to him, H transferred the stipulated amount of bonds to his creditors, who were ignorant of the facts relating to the organization and sale. The creditors afterwards recovered judgments on the bonds against the corporation, but were unable to satisfy them, and the company became insolvent and abandoned its charter. Is there any remedy on the part of the creditors against H personally?

BONDHOLDER.

Answer.—Most certainly. The overvaluation of the property at the time of issuing bonds clearly establishes a case of fraud.

AN UNPAID CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BALTIMORE, Md., March 20, 1902.

SIR: The drawer of a check had a deposit more than sufficient to pay it when drawn. Before it was presented the bank had assigned for the benefit of creditors, as had also the drawer of the check, and payment was refused. The assignees of both the bank and the drawer have successfully contested proof of claim on account of the check against their respective insolvent estates. Hasn't the drawee some remedy? PUZZLE.

Answer.—Yes. This claim should not be proven against either set of assignees. Strictly it is a claim against the insolvent drawer personally, but it is a lien on the money deposited in the bank at the time of the latter's assignment and the requisite steps should be taken to intercept any dividends on account of the deposit before payment to the drawer's estate. This can only be done by proceedings in chancery.

LIABILITY ON INDORSEMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WALDEN, N. Y., March 11, 1902.

SIR: B was first indorser on all paper of A. C was second indorser on a portion only of the same paper. A became insolvent, and B and C signed an agreement that, in consideration of having transferred to them certain property of A, they would assume the payment of "all paper of A indorsed by us." Under this agreement is C liable on paper indorsed by B but not by himself? B thinks he is, and claims he entered into the agreement with that understanding. ATTORNEY.

Answer.—To answer your question requires a knowledge of all the facts and circumstances, as there might be that in connection with the agreement which would sustain B's contention. On the face of the meager information given B is wrong. We should say that under the agreement neither B nor C is bound by the agreement to pay any paper on which they are not both indorsers.

RELEASE OF INDORSERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BIG RAPIDS, Mich., March 26, 1902.

SIR: An accommodation note being over due, and the holder pressing for payment, A at the request of the maker, and in consideration of the assignment to him of a bond and mortgage given by the payee of the note as security on the accommodation, agreed with the holder to purchase the note, securing the purchase by his own note, all the papers in the transaction to remain in the hands of an attorney till the maturity of A's note, to be delivered to A on payment thereof, but, if not paid, the accommodation note to be returned to the holder, and the bond and mortgage to the maker thereof. This arrangement was carried into effect; A paying his own note at maturity, and receiving the deposited papers. Can A hold indorsers on the accommodation note? AGENT.

Answer.—No. The extension of the time of payment and the suspension of the right to bring suit would operate to release them.

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AUTHORITY OF ASSISTANT TELLER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13, 1902.

SIR: A package of money was received at the express office directed to the Cashier of B E bank. The delivery clerk of the express office took it to the bank, and, the receiving teller being temporarily absent, delivered the package to S, who was and had been for some time, assistant receiving teller, and who at the time was at the receiving teller's desk. The package was never delivered by S to the Cashier, and the money never came into the possession of the bank. Was the express company so negligent as to be liable for the amount?

MESSENGER.

Answer.—No. Since the bank placed S at the receiving teller's desk and permitted him to act as receiving teller, it thereby held him out as authorized to receive the package, and the bank is liable for the loss.

RECEIVING CHECK FOR COLLECTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., March 19, 1902.

SIR: A depositor brought to this bank a check which, simply from its amount, and not from any appearance of fraud, I advised him not to take, as it might be raised, and suggested it could be deposited for collection, and, if it was not returned, we would suppose it all right. It was left, and I credited it to the depositor, who, two days later, without making any further inquiry, completed the sale in which it was offered in payment. Our correspondent in Philadelphia credited us with the check, but about a month later returned it to us, it having been returned by the bank on which it was drawn as being raised. It was charged to our account and we in turn charged it to the depositor. The depositor is now seeking to recover of us on the ground that we had accepted it in crediting it to his account. Can he do so?

CASHIER.

Answer.—Not under your statement, as it was only credited conditionally, and the conditions mutually understood.

PRESENTATION OF DRAFT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PETERSBURG, Va., March 28, 1902.

SIR: X drew a draft, "without protest," on his debtor, payable at sight, and inclosed it to the C bank for collection, without instruction as to presentment. The drawee lived in the country, some distance from the bank, which on the day of the receipt of the draft notified him by mail, as was the custom of banks in the place, unless specially instructed. A week later the drawee called at the bank, said he would pay the draft the next week, and accepted it. On the same day X was notified by letter that the draft was payable the following week, and later he sent his clerk to inquire about it. No further instructions were given, and a few days afterwards X wrote, asking if the drawee had made arrangements for payment, thus recognizing what the bank had done. About two weeks after accepting the draft, the drawee filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Was the C bank guilty of negligence?

STOCKHOLDER.

Answer.—No. X had notice of what course was being taken, and by inquiring as to its progress, acquiesced in same.

MARKING NOTE PAID BY MISTAKE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24, 1902.

SIR: A note was discounted by the B bank, and sent to the A bank, where it was payable, for collection, and there marked "Paid," by mistake, the discovery being made later in the same morning, that the maker of the note had no funds in the bank, and at once the B bank and the indorsers were notified, and that note duly protested. A contention took place between the banks as to whether, under the clearing-house rules, the note not having been returned to the B bank before a certain hour of the day, it became the property of the A bank, but the dispute was settled by the payment of the amount of the note to the B bank, the payment being expressly made without waiver of any legal rights. The B bank disclaims any title to the note. What are the legal rights of the A bank? CLEARING-HOUSE.

Answer.—The A bank has title in the note sufficient to maintain an action against the indorsers, and they can not successfully avail themselves of the clearing house rules and claim that the note was paid.

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THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

[An address delivered at the meeting of the New York Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, February 27, by R. W. Jones, Jr., Vice-President Seventh National Bank, New York city.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the American Institute of Bank Clerks—When invited to address your body, I felt reluctant to accept; but my interest in the movement in which you are engaged proved the stronger, and I trust, out of an experience extending through service in every position in a bank, I may say something which will prove encouraging and helpful.

The subject I have chosen is not a new one. At the moment much is being written of its defects and their remedies. My hope is not so much to present to you any new phases of the National Bank Act, as to treat it in a manner personal and interesting to yourselves.

To students familiar with the early financial history of our Government, it is obvious that the National Bank Act was the result of successive experiments, up to the time of its adoption February 25, 1863, as the National Currency Act. It was the result of gradual evolution, and in principle a most natural product of our form of government.

Since its adoption remarkably few changes have been made in its provisions, but the great growth of the past few years has, however, brought about much discussion of the system, and criticism of its divorcement from the Treasury, and the lack of flexibility of the circulation provided for. The first growing principally out of a new condition, an overflowing Treasury, and the absorption by it of the circulating medium when most needed for carrying on the trade, and effecting the exchanges of the country; and the latter, by a lack of small currency to supply an urgent demand at certain seasons, and in certain localities, for crop-moving purposes.

I shall not burden you with figures, but an examination of the exports and imports of ten years ago, and a comparison of these with those of the year ending December 31, 1901, together with the bank deposits and clearings for the same years, will give you some idea of the development which has taken place. These, as stated, undoubtedly have their bearing upon the present discussion.

The banking system should most assuredly not be a cloud upon the financial horizon, nor a clog to the wheels of commerce. It should meet the financial requirements of the Government and the people, affording the greatest possible safety and economy in the transaction of all business.

The suggestions of Secretary Gage on the points referred to, have been read with unusual interest, and are familiar to you all. The establishment of a great central institution, having for its principal object the handling of the Government finances, could only be accomplished by special and exclusive charter; otherwise, it would be entirely feasible to establish any number of such institutions, which would render their operation for the Government clumsy, if not altogether impracticable.

The legislation would necessarily be special, providing for the abolishment of the independent Treasury, and delegating to this institution the financial operations of the Government, if the Treasury is to be put entirely out of the banking business, and the surplus accumulating placed at the disposal of the business world.

Past Experience with Central Banks.

The suggestion of a great central bank brings to mind the establishment, by special and exclusive charter, of the First Bank of the United States in 1791, and

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the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. These institutions have left their indelible impress upon our present system and a brief *resume* of their history may be interesting.

There was strong opposition by Madison and others to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States. The national need was so great, however, it was chartered, though the plan was repugnant, as contrary to the spirit of American institutions. The affairs of this bank were wisely administered, resulting in profit to both the Government and its individual stockholders. It met the need of the hour admirably, but notwithstanding was defeated when it applied for recharter in 1811.

No system of banks existed from 1811 to 1816, when the second Bank of the United States was chartered. The State banks in existence, however, supplied the needs so poorly that some of the most prominent and strongest opponents of the recharter of the first Bank of the United States were supporters of the second, and it received its charter April 10, 1816.

The history of the second bank was somewhat checkered, but under the guidance of Mr. Langdon Cheves, who was chosen President March 6, 1819, it was put upon a good basis financially, and rendered most valuable services until the administration of Jackson.

The campaign between Adams and Jackson, in 1828, was one of the bitterest in the history of the country, with the Bank as the principal issue. The election of Jackson brought about its ultimate defeat for recharter.

The two banks mentioned are the only two National banks which have been chartered by this Government, enjoying special and exclusive privileges. Each was made a political issue, and was not, for that reason, perpetuated. The independent Treasury, as proposed by President Van Buren, was the result, and I might add, of the present National Bank Act.

The Use and Abuse of an Asset Currency.

These same periods of history furnish us with very interesting facts regarding the use and abuse of asset currency. From 1811, when the liquidation of the first Bank of the United States took place, until the establishment of the second Bank in 1816, the number of State banks multiplied rapidly, and the redemption of their notes being no longer required, their circulation expanded more than 400 per centum. Speculation was unnaturally stimulated, and great financial distress was the result.

History repeated itself after the failure of the second Bank of the United States to secure recharter. The Government funds were deposited in the State banks, and they increased their circulation in the seven years that followed from sixty-one millions to one hundred and forty-nine millions.

In addition, the number of banks was greatly multiplied, and when the crash came so unexpectedly in 1837, very few were able to stand the test. The losses to the Government and the public were enormous.

Thus I have hurriedly reviewed those periods of our financial history bearing upon the proposed changes. You will observe that the idea of a National bank, under special charter, to act as fiscal agent of the Government, is not a new one, nor untried. In the past it was strongly opposed as contrary to democratic institutions, and it is to be doubted whether the suggestion would now meet with popular favor, for we have certainly lost none of our confidence in nor affection for those principles.

Plans proposed to take the place of our monetary system, based upon the experience of other nations, are not always applicable under the conditions, social and economic, existing in the United States.

A Government bank, if chartered now, would be made, as in the past, a political issue, and nothing could be more harmful to the institution itself, or to the public interests.

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The problem of providing a safe, flexible bank circulation is certainly a most important and interesting one. Even the most pessimistic admit, if privileges were given the banks, under proper conditions and at proper times, to issue circulating notes based upon their assets, this privilege, if properly used, would prove a great safeguard.

The experience of the past, however, should make us slow to undertake the establishment of such a currency provision, to be carried out by banks operating under the present independent system, and such widely varying conditions. If, however, such restrictions were imposed as to make the issue of asset currency for profit impracticable, but an emergency provision, solely, would it not only be relieved of its objectionable features, but add to the strength and efficiency of our present system?

The multiplication of credits must be carefully guarded if we would have safety.

The question of practical importance to us is, Does the present system of banks meet the requirements of our advancing civilization and increased commerce, and if not, can it be so modified or changed as to do this?

In this connection, let us get clearly before us the functions of a bank and its purposes. Are they not to collect, transfer, distribute and trade in credits, and receive therefor compensation commensurate with the service and risk involved?

Undoubtedly, the operations of the independent Treasury are, under the present conditions, clumsy, and might become, in the hands of a Secretary of the Treasury inexperienced in finance, a menace to the business interests.

The present Comptroller of the Currency, in his recent report, recommends the modification of the laws regulating the deposit of Government funds in the National banks. This suggestion, if put into effect, with proper safeguards and the employment of the accumulating funds to discharge the national debt, should relieve the Treasury of its burden, and restore the accumulating money to the channels of trade.

Strength of the National Banking System.

The National banking system, like that of other great nations, was born of public or national necessity, and came into being at the time of the great civil struggle. The first ten years of its existence were uneventful. There were in existence in 1873 nineteen hundred and eighty National banks. At this time the country suffered from one of the most severe panics in its history, precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the First National Bank, of Washington, and the National Bank of the Commonwealth, of New York. The banks stood the strain admirably, and after the first shock were soon restored to public confidence, although the business interests did not recover from the depression until the resumption of specie payments in 1879.

Again, in 1893, the banks were given a thorough test, but where failure and weakness developed, they were in almost every instance immediately traceable to mismanagement and violation of the law. The system has served its purposes admirably in the past, and with slight modifications from time to time will meet the demands of the future. It is a most gratifying fact that it has never been made an issue by the dominant political parties, and as its privileges are available to all, irrespective of political affiliation, we may consider it safe from such pitfalls.

It is equally gratifying that not one of the financial disturbances which have swept over the country since its establishment, has been in any way attributable to its operations.

The number of National banks on December 10, 1901, was four thousand, two hundred and ninety one, with aggregate assets of five billions, seven hundred and twenty-two millions, seven hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-nine cents, an increase of three hundred per cent. over 1873.

As the changes proposed are modeled after the system employed by other nations,

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it is interesting and profitable to note the progress made in banking power in this country, as compared with other leading financial powers. The following table is taken from the last report of the Comptroller:

	1890. Millions.	*1901.* Millions.	*Increase.* Per cent.
United Kingdom	£910	£1,199	31
Continental Europe	1,087	1,357	31
Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Argentina, Uruguay	220	288	31
United States	1,080	2,279	121
Total	3,197	5,123	60

This is a most gratifying showing.

One of the reasons advanced for the change in our banking system, and the establishment of a great central bank, with branches, is that the rates of interest would be equalized, and the outlying districts would therefore be better served.

Under our present system there is every inducement for the establishment of banks in the small towns. These are owned and operated, as a rule, by local citizens, who are thoroughly conversant with the surroundings, conditions and collaterals loaned upon.

A comparison of the facilities extended in this country in the smaller towns with those of Canada, for instance, will develop the fact that no fault can be laid at the door of the National banking system on this point.

To sum the matter up, I should say we have, upon the whole, a most admirable system, altogether consistent with American principles. Should changes be made, it is to be hoped none will be so radical as to destroy the integrity of the present system.

One of the safeguards of the day is the greater conservatism in financial legislation. The people are studying financial questions patiently and thoroughly, and the soundness of their views is finding expression in legislation by the establishment of the gold standard; by the modification of the banking laws relating to bank circulation, and the closer supervision which is daily being exercised by the States over institutions operating under charters from them.

The laws governing National banks are well tried and wholesome. They are in accord with our social and political institutions, and are conspicuous for their conservatism and safety, furnishing under the same provisions admirable banking facilities, not only to the great centers, but to the smaller cities and towns of the country.

The sentiment among the more conservative bankers to-day would oppose legislation extending our banking circulation, for while the business interests have been greatly facilitated by the increase in the capital of our banks and industrial enterprises, this legitimate increase has been accompanied by enormous speculation, which must now be carefully considered and curbed, rather than fostered.

The tendency of our present system of banking is to build up the individual. It would not be American if it were otherwise.

I congratulate you young men in the ranks upon your opportunities. The press of to-day, the bankers' associations, and your own institute, afford you the best opportunities ever enjoyed for study and the thorough mastery of your chosen profession. Master it, and while you may not be called upon to fill the most prominent position in a large bank, you can make a place giving you position and responsibility, and an opportunity to accumulate a competency. The opportunity is yours.

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THE FOWLER CURRENCY AND BANKING BILL.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1902, Mr. Fowler (by instruction of the majority members of the Committee on Banking and Currency) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

A BILL to maintain the gold standard, provide an elastic currency, equalize the rates of interest throughout the country, and further amend the National Banking Laws.

Division of Banking and Currency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, created and established a division of banking and currency, which shall have the entire supervision of all National banks; and said division shall be in charge of a board consisting of three members, which shall take the place of and shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the powers and authority heretofore lawfully vested in the Comptroller of the Currency and be known as the Board of Control of Banking and Currency.

The members of said Board of Control shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office shall be for a period of twelve years, except that the terms of the first three members shall be for twelve, eight, and four years, respectively. The member appointed for four years shall be known as the first comptroller and shall preside over the Board of Control, and the two remaining members shall be known as associate comptrollers, and thereafter that member of the board whose term next expires shall become the first comptroller.

The salary of each member of said Board of Control shall be seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid out of the taxes collected from the banks upon their note circulation; and the members of said Board of Control shall be removed only for cause stated in writing.

Current Redemption of United States Notes.

Sec. 2. That if any National bank shall assume the currency redemption, as hereinafter described, of an amount of United States notes equal to twenty per centum of its paid-up capital, it shall have the right, without depositing United States bonds as now provided by law—

Tax on Circulation.

First. To immediately take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid-up capital, and may circulate the same by paying a tax, on the first days of January and July of each year, of one-eighth of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Second. To take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the assumption aforesaid; and it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of one-eighth of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

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The foregoing taxes shall not be increased so long as said bank shall continue to currently redeem said United States notes, but whenever said bank shall cease to currently redeem said notes it shall pay into the United States Treasury, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of five-eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Third. To take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; and it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of five-eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Fourth. To take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid up capital at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; and it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, five-eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Fifth. To take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; and it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of five-eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Sixth. To take out for issue an amount of bank notes equal to ten per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; and it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of five-eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

EMERGENCY CIRCULATION.

Seventh. With the approval of the Board of Control, to take out for issue an amount of notes equal to twenty per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; but it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of one and one-half per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

Eighth. With the approval of the Board of Control, to take out for issue an amount of notes equal to twenty per centum of its paid-up capital at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the assumption aforesaid; but it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, a tax of two and one-half per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months.

The manner and form of the assumption of the current redemption of the United States notes, as aforesaid, shall be as follows: Each note shall bear the indorsement:

"For value received, the .... National bank of [city], [State], will currently redeem this note in gold coin until the same has been paid and cancelled in accordance with the provisions of law."

Any notes so endorsed shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, as heretofore, and upon presentation and demand be redeemed, as now, out of the issue and redemption division, and the bank which has assumed to currently redeem the same shall, immediately upon the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmit to the Treasury

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an amount of gold coin equal thereto, and when received shall be paid into the issue and redemption division, and the notes shall then be returned to said bank.

SURRENDER OF UNITED STATES NOTES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Whenever a National bank shall present any United States notes at the United States Treasury for indorsement, as aforesaid, it shall at the same time surrender to the United States Treasury an additional amount of United States notes equal to one-half of the United States notes presented for such indorsement and receive in exchange therefor gold coin; and the United States notes so redeemed shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed.

WHEN BANKS SHALL NOT PAY OUT UNITED STATES NOTES.

SEC. 3. That when the National banks of the United States shall have assumed the current redemption of United States notes amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and the United States has redeemed and cancelled United States notes amounting to sixty-five millions of dollars, no National bank shall thereafter pay out any United States notes the current redemption of which has not been assumed by some National bank, but shall return the same to the United States Treasury for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes so returned out of the gold coin in the issue and redemption division of the Treasury, and they shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed.

WHEN OTHER NATIONAL BANKS MAY TAKE OUT CIRCULATION.

SEC. 4. That after the National banks shall have assumed the current redemption of one hundred and thirty millions of United States notes, and the United States shall have redeemed, cancelled, and destroyed sixty five millions of United States notes, in accordance with section two of this act, any National bank which has not assumed the current redemption of any United States notes as hereinbefore provided may then take out an amount of circulation equal to ten per centum of its capital, and from year to year thereafter additional amounts of circulation in accordance with the provisions of section two of this act; but upon the first twenty per centum of the total circulation to which it is entitled under this act it shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January and July of each year, five eighths of one per centum upon the average amount of such notes in actual circulation during the preceding six months, and upon all such notes taken out for issue in excess of said twenty per centum the same tax as prescribed in section two of this act.

GUARANTY FUND.

SEC. 5. That before any National bank shall receive any of the bank notes referred to in this section it shall first deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as a guaranty of the payment thereof, an amount of United States bonds or gold coin, or both, equal to five per centum of the amount of notes so taken out, and such deposit shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of said bank. The interest upon said bonds shall be paid to the bank so depositing them, and if said bank shall retire said circulation, or any portion thereof, an amount of bonds or gold coin, or both, equal to five per centum of the notes so retired shall be returned to said bank: *Provided, however*, That if it should be necessary to sell said bonds for the purpose defined in section eleven of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispose of the same and use the proceeds in accordance with the provisions of law contained in said section.

NOTES SHALL BE FOR TEN DOLLARS OR MULTIPLES THEREOF.

SEC. 6. That all the bank notes taken out for issue in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be furnished by the United States at the expense of the

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respective banks issuing them, and shall be in denominations of ten dollars and multiples thereof.

NOTES SHALL BE A FIRST LIEN ON ASSETS.

SEC. 7. That such notes shall be a first lien upon the assets of the respective banks issuing them, and shall be received upon deposit and for all purposes of debt or liability by every National bank at par and without any charge of whatsoever kind.

SEC. 8. That the total amount of circulating notes of all kinds of any National bank may equal, but shall not at any time exceed, the amount of its paid-up capital.

UPON DEPOSIT OF LAWFUL MONEY BANK MAY ISSUE AT ONCE.

SEC. 9. That any National bank having notes outstanding to secure payment of which United States bonds have been deposited may, upon the deposit of lawful money for the redemption of said notes, take out for circulation the notes provided for in this act, in the manner and at the times specified, without reference to the limitation of three millions each month, prescribed in section nine of the act approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to deposit all the money of the United States in excess of fifty million dollars, except that in the issue and redemption division of the Treasury, in National banks, upon the condition that said banks shall first deposit in the United States Treasury United States bonds equal in amount at par to the sum to be so deposited; and such banks shall, on the first days of January and July of each year, pay interest thereon to the United States at the rate of one per centum per annum upon the average balances of the preceding six months, but such banks shall not be required to hold any reserve against such deposits.

GUARANTY AND REDEMPTION FUND.

SEC. 11. That the United States bonds and the gold coin deposited by the banks as aforesaid, all the money received for taxes upon the bank-note circulation (except that herein otherwise appropriated), and all the interest upon the deposits of the United States with National banks, when paid into the Treasury shall be set aside and constitute a fund which shall be designated as the guaranty and redemption fund.

First. A fund to pay the circulating notes of any National bank outstanding at the time of its failure. But the United States Treasury shall recover from the assets of the failed bank an amount equal to its outstanding notes, and the same shall be paid into the guaranty and redemption fund.

Any National bank desiring to go into liquidation shall first pay into the guaranty and redemption fund an amount of gold coin equal to the amount of its notes then outstanding.

If said fund shall for any reason fall below an amount equal to three per centum of the total amount of the bank notes taken out in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Board of Control may impose an extraordinary tax, not exceeding one per centum in any one year, upon the amount of the notes at the time outstanding; but such extraordinary tax shall be refunded to the respective banks whenever such repayment shall not reduce said fund below an amount equal to five per centum of all the notes outstanding.

Second. A fund the accumulations of which in excess of an amount equal to ten per centum of all the notes taken out for circulation shall be applied to the redemption for cancellation of those United States notes which the banks have assumed to currently redeem; but this redemption shall be in the inverse order of the assumption of their current redemption by the banks: *Provided*, That no such application of said fund shall be made as will reduce the same below five million dollars.

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Redemption of United States Notes in Case of Failure or Liquidation of National Bank.

Sec. 12. That if any National banking association which has undertaken to currently redeem any United States notes as aforesaid shall fail or liquidate, such United States notes shall be redeemed by the Government out of the issue and redemption division, and shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed; but as soon as the amount so paid out can be transferred from the guaranty and redemption fund to the issue and redemption division without reducing the same below an amount equal to ten per centum of all the bank notes taken out in accordance with the provisions of this act, the same shall be done: *Provided*, That the amount in the guaranty and redemption fund shall in no case be reduced below five million dollars.

When Banks shall not Pay Out or Hold United States Notes.

Sec. 13. That no National bank, after notice in writing has been given that the United States is prepared and desires to redeem any particular United States notes whose current redemption has been assumed by any National bank, shall pay out or hold the same in its reserve, but shall forthwith return them to the Treasury for redemption.

Amount of Taxes after United States Notes have been Redeemed.

Sec. 14. That when all of the United States notes whose current redemption was assumed by National banks have been redeemed, cancelled, and destroyed, or provision has been made for their redemption by depositing in the issue and redemption division an amount of gold coin equal to the amount of those notes still outstanding, in which case they shall be redeemed out of said fund, and shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed, the taxes upon the bank notes taken out for issue in accordance with the provisions of this act shall thereafter be one-quarter of one per centum per annum upon the note circulation up to sixty per centum of the capital of the respective banks issuing it, and all the accumulations in said guaranty and redemption fund in excess of said ten per centum shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

Fund Invested in United States Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to keep said guaranty and redemption fund invested in United States bonds.

Sec. 15. That the said Board of Control may grant charters to clearing houses running for twenty years, with such capital and powers to effect clearances between banks, bankers, trust companies, and other financial associations and to do and perform such other business and service incident to clearing-house business as said Board of Control may approve.

Clearing-House Districts.

Sec. 16. That the said Board of Control shall divide the United States into clearing-house districts, and each clearing-house district shall have one clearing-house city for all the bank notes issued by the banks located in said district, and every bank which has taken out circulation for issue in accordance with the provisions of this act shall belong to some particular district, and the notes so taken out shall bear in bold and clear figures the number of the district to which the bank issuing them belongs; but any National banking association may have an agency for the redemption of its bank notes in each of the clearing-house cities.

Notes to be Redeemed in Gold Coin.

Sec. 17. That the bank notes taken out for issue in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemed on demand in gold coin at the home office of the

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bank issuing them, and if said bank is located outside of a clearing-house city it shall then select a National bank as its agent in the clearing-house city of the district to which it belongs, which shall upon demand redeem said notes in gold coin, or it may make said clearing-house its agent for such redemption, or for the transaction of any other business, and any money deposited at said clearing-house by any National banking association for such purposes may be regarded as a part of its lawful reserve.

SEC. 18. That if any National bank shall receive such circulating notes of any other National bank, located outside of its own district, it shall not pay them out over its own counter, unless the bank of issue has an agency in said district for the redemption of said notes in gold coin, but shall forward them either to some bank in the district to which the notes belong, or to the clearing-house, or to some bank located in the clearing-house city of its own district, and then they shall be returned to the bank issuing them or to the clearing-house or to some bank in the clearing-house city of the district to which the bank issuing them belongs unless the bank of issue has in said district an agency for the redemption of its notes in gold coin.

WHEN UNITED STATES SHALL CEASE TO REDEEM NATIONAL BANK NOTES NOW OUTSTANDING.

SEC. 19. That from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seven, all National bank notes, to secure the payment of which United States bonds have been deposited and which are being redeemed by the United States Treasury, shall be redeemed only at said clearing-houses, or at National banks located in clearing-house cities, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the United States shall not thereafter be held responsible for such redemption except in the case of the failure of any bank issuing them.

BRANCH BANKS AUTHORIZED.

SEC. 20. That subdivision second of section fifty-one hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Second—Location: The places where its banking operations are to be carried on, designating the particular villages, towns, cities, counties, States, Territories, districts, possessions, and foreign countries.

Any National banking association may amend its articles of association with reference to the places where its banking operations are to be carried on upon the unanimous vote of its board of directors by and with the approval of the Board of Control of Banking and Currency."

BANKS MUST HAVE REDEMPTION AGENCIES.

SEC. 21. That every National banking association shall have an agency for the redemption of its notes in gold coin in the clearing house city of every clearing house district in which it has a place where its banking operations are carried on, and if there be no such clearing-house district established, then in the chief commercial city of the Territory, possession, or country.

TREASURY BULLION TO BE COINED IN SUBSIDIARY COIN.

SEC. 22. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin all the bullion in the Treasury into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and so much of an act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, into standard silver dollars, is hereby repealed.

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Silver Certificates must be Five Dollars and Under.

From and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall not deliver to any National bank a note for issue of any lower denomination than ten dollars, and shall not pay out any silver certificates of a greater denomination than five dollars; and he is hereby directed to keep in the issue and redemption division an amount of gold coin equal to five per centum of the silver dollars at any time thereafter outstanding, and for that purpose he is authorized to transfer from the general fund to the issue and redemption division any gold coin therein.

Parity of Gold and Silver must be Maintained.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the standard silver dollars of the United States; and to that end he is hereby authorized and required, at the demand of the holder, to exchange gold coin for standard silver dollars when presented to the Treasury of the United States in sums of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof; and, for the purpose of carrying out this provision, the Secretary of the Treasury, when in his judgment there is not sufficient gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury to justify a further use of it for exchange for standard silver dollars, shall be authorized and required to employ any part of the reserve fund of gold coin established by section two of the act of March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the standard silver dollars received in the reserve fund in exchange for gold coin under the provisions of this act shall be held in said reserve fund and not paid out except in the manner provided in regard to United States notes in said section two of the act of March fourteenth, nineteen hundred; and all provisions of law for the use and maintenance of said reserve fund relating to United States notes are hereby made applicable to standard silver dollars in said reserve fund.

Penalty for Breach of the Law.

Sec. 23. That all powers granted by existing law to the Comptroller of the Currency and Treasurer of the United States in regard to the issue of notes to National banks, the collection of taxes, and the infliction of penalties for non-compliance with law, are hereby extended to the Board of Control of Banking and Currency in respect to bank notes authorized by this act, so far as such powers are not inconsistent with other provisions of this act; and all judicial processes authorized by existing law in regard to notes issued by National banks are hereby made applicable in regard to the bank notes herein authorized so far as they are not inconsistent with other provisions of this act.

Sec. 24. That all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

New Counterfeit $10 National Bank Note.—On the First National Bank, of Jackson, Miss., series 1882; check letter C; charter number, 3332; Treasury number, X3496416; bank number, 1292; B. K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States. This counterfeit is a photographic print. The charter number panel on the back of the note is tinted green in a bungling manner. A yellowish brown tint has also been applied to the seal, on face of note. It is printed on two pieces of paper of good quality, between which a few silk threads have been distributed. This note is evidently of the same workmanship as the counterfeit on the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, of Weatherford, Tex., which appeared earlier in this month [March]. Credit for the discovery of this note is due Mr. Charles Byrne, receiving teller of the sub-Treasury at New Orleans, La.

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THE PAYING TELLER.

[A paper read before a meeting of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, March 7, 1902, by Alfred M. Barrett, of the Western National Bank, New York.]

In any consideration of the several departments of bank service by a bank clerk, it would be invidious to describe one as of greater importance than another. Especially is this the case where all the departments are, in a measure, interdependent, as are the branches of a bank's work. Still, if there is any one to which the distinction should be given, I think it is the one which is the subject of my paper. Fortunately, in treating of this matter, I can discuss the paying teller's department from the standpoint of an outsider. For, though once of, I am now outside, of that department.

Importance of the Paying Teller's Department.

I may be asked why I consider the paying teller's department so important. My reasons are manifold. It is the department which, next to the executive of the bank, is brought most into personal relation with the customers. A great deal of the work of the receiving department is done by mail; the loan clerk and the discount clerk see only those of the bank's customers who have paper or collateral to negotiate; the correspondence work is done mainly at a distance, and the bookkeepers are not always in evidence, though upon their work hinges almost every banking transaction. The paying teller, however, is brought in direct personal contact with nearly every depositor of the bank. Secondly, on no other department of a bank does there rest greater responsibility. A mistake made here is in nine cases out of ten fatal to the interests of the bank. If an error is made in the receiving teller's department or the loan department, or any other of the departments, it is in most cases susceptible of correction. Not so with the paying teller's department.

The account of a failing house may be over-certified; a forged endorsement may be paid; a stop-payment overlooked—and the bank in either case must be the loser. An overpayment to an irresponsible messenger, though seldom made, sometimes occurs, and is irreparable.

Thirdly, the paying teller's duties call for the exercise of qualifications of no mean order.

Theoretically, the functions of a bank are to receive moneys, hold them on deposit, and pay them out at the convenience and on the demand of the depositors. In actual practice, however, there are many refinements on this theory, so that sometimes these proper functions of a bank seem to be almost secondary. In fact, under the present advanced system of credits, one might conceive of a bank which, if we except its legal reserve and clearing-house requirements, might almost do business without the use of real or even fiat money.

We can imagine a bank whose entire capital has been paid in in checks; whose deposit bonds have been paid for by checks; whose line of deposits is of these same instruments, and whose payments are made by certificates of deposit or Cashier's checks—a bank, in fact, using but little if any currency beyond its legal reserve and clearing-house funds, in its daily business.

In effect, however, although we may have advanced to a considerable distance along these credit lines, much of the work of the tellers, especially of the paying

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tellers, is with actual money, or at least paper representatives of coin. Bankers are still attached to the money bench or bank from which their title is derived, and deft fingers are still required for the counting of the vast sums passing over the benches or counters of a modern bank. If we consider the actual handling of bills and coin, the counting and recounting, the bunching, and labeling, and sorting, an enormous amount of manual work is done daily in the paying teller's cage.

The handling of the actual currency is, however, only a small part of the duties of the paying teller. In fact, these are so many and so varied that the mere enumeration of them would make a chapter in itself. The individual capable of adequately meeting all their demands must be a many-sided man. He must combine in one person, safety, as well as celerity; mental alertness, as well as physical smartness; an even disposition, perfect equanimity of temper, and tact of a high order. In a bank of any size in a city like New York, it may well be said of the paying teller, borrowing a phrase from military parlance, that he is "on the firing line" all the time. From the moment he opens his window at ten o'clock in the morning until the close of banking hours for the public at three P. M., it is a constant "rush" for him and his assistants, and, like the advance line of a military force, he must be ever on the lookout for surprises.

Some of the Paying Teller's Qualifications.

The paying teller should be thoroughly familiar with the bank's depositors. When checks are presented over the counter to be cashed or certified, he cannot, ordinarily, stop to enquire whether or not the depositor's account is good for the amount of the check. Such inquiry made in the presence of the person presenting the check might lead to the inference that the depositor did not stand any too well with his bank, and thus harm readily be done. A woman's reputation or a professional man's standing may be ruined by a shrug of the shoulders or a wink at the proper time; in the same way, a man's credit may be impaired by an apparent momentary hesitation on the part of his banker to immediately honor his draft, hence the importance of the paying teller's studying and knowing in a general way something of the sort of account each depositor keeps with the bank.

The paying teller must have a knowledge of commercial or banking law. While, of course, the officers of the bank are its court of last resort, many important questions must be decided upon the moment by the paying teller without appealing to the officers. Questions as to the proper payee of a draft; of raised figures; legality of form of drafts; forged endorsements, etc., come to the teller at first hand. He may or may not pass upon them without the counsel of the higher officials, but the knowledge of when to act and when to refer such questions is almost as important to the bank's interests as making the judgment in the first place.

In most of the city banks, the paying teller may be said to have reached the extent of his promotion. Beyond his tellership there is no advancement. Having found a man fitted for the duties of paying teller, the tendency is to keep him in that place. Paying tellers may be said to be like poets, "born, not made." The importance of the position calls for special qualifications, and the possessor of these, acquired through long experience in bank work, is so valuable in his own place that the officers of the bank keep him there. While thus to circumscribe his ambition and limit his horizon seems at first glance unfair, it is only part of the tendency toward specialization in the business world. It has the advantage, also, that it tends toward the protection of the teller in his place in spite of changes in management, now of such frequent occurrence in banks. The teller is a specialist—the product of long experience and training—and cannot be lightly set aside at the whim of a director or the behest of a special interest.

Not only must he be deft-fingered, but the strain upon his mental activity is so

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incessant that he must be just as quick of wit, and even of temper, as he is delicate and facile of touch in handling paper and coin.

I think I can best give an idea of the work devolving upon the paying teller by describing the daily routine of his department in one of the large banks of this city, where work has been systematized in a way to make business proceed with despatch, and without loss of accuracy.

In this particular institution (as perhaps in all banks), the first duty of the teller upon his arrival in the morning is to get his cash out of the vault. By cash I mean his drawer money, which runs from $50,000 to $100,000, and covers an average day's necessities in coin and bills for over-the-counter payments. Right at this point, at the very outset of my description of the routine work of the department, I want to call attention to this paying teller's cash and its significance as regards the confidence reposed in, and the responsibility resting upon, the paying teller. His cash box is absolutely under his control. It is, and must be, accessible only to him. The paying teller and his bondsmen are responsible for this cash, hence it must be under his control. There must be no divided or joint responsibility, for very obvious reasons.

And yet, at first glance, this practice would seem to afford opportunity for peculation. It does for the moment, perhaps for a few days, but the practice is safeguarded by the ever-present imminence of an unlooked-for visit by the bank examiner, or a call by an officer of the bank for a count of the cash and securities. Beyond all this, it has, as a safeguard, the general honesty of paying tellers, and it is significant of the care with which the tellers are selected in most banks, after years of service in other departments where their characters are under close scrutiny, that the inviolability of the teller's cash is seldom called in question, and its accuracy is proverbial.

The drawer money of the teller is replenished in most banks from two sources—from the cash received from the receiving teller, and that taken from the reserve. In banks having a currency department, however, it is drawn from that source alone. Here again we run across one of those conditions which illustrate the importance to a bank of the honesty and integrity of the paying teller. All of my hearers who are familiar with banking methods will understand what is meant by replenishing the money drawer from the reserve. The reserve consists of millions, and in actual practice in many banks the paying teller's cash book is the only record from which its condition at any time can be computed. In making his proof, or daily cash statement, the teller reports, so much in the reserve, and so much in the cash box. If his statements account for the actual balance, his proof is made; yet, until an actual examination by the officers of the bank or the examiner, the paying teller's word is the only evidence that either item is correctly stated.

The proper safeguard to throw around transactions of this sort in a bank not having a currency department would be for the paying teller to issue a voucher or draft on the reserve for the funds needed, which draft should be countersigned by an officer of the bank, and only honored by the custodian of the reserve, upon such countersignature, and when thus honored, should go at once to the general bookkeeper, or auditor if the bank has one. The bookkeeper or auditor would thus have a check upon the paying teller's statements, or, if such were not rendered daily, they could make this check by examining his cash book as to its various items. This would not divide the responsibility but would mean an additional safeguard.

The next step in the routine of the paying teller's department, after arranging his money, is to take care of the deposits to be made with the United States Treasury, as called for by correspondent banks, such requisitions being received by the paying teller from the mail or correspondence department. These deposits cover the five per cent. redemption fund, and shipments of silver. He also takes care of deposits to be made at the sub-Treasury for the payment of customs duties. These

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out of the way, his decks cleared for action, so to speak, the line begins to form in front, and his actual day's work commences.

I have said that the paying teller must have an even disposition, equanimity of temper, mental alertness and tact, and I might have added untiring industry, for all these qualities are now brought into play. To keep the line moving is an ever-present necessity, but only one who has faced a line from the inside of the cage can appreciate what this means.

Most persons presenting themselves at the paying teller's window are there to have checks cashed or certified. Many, however, come to have worn or ragged currency exchanged for new, to get gold for bills or bills for gold, or to get bills of one denomination exchanged for those of another, or to get new money. These, however, are the ordinary customers of the paying teller. It is the casual occurrences before the paying teller's window which are of the greatest interest. It is the shady individuals, the frauds and tricksters, whose visits, much more frequent than angels', the teller must be on the lookout for, and whose tricks he must be prepared to checkmate.

We seldom hear, now, in New York banks, of the sneak thief stealing to the teller's window and with crooked fingers or hook purloining a roll of bills without detection, or more boldly grabbing a bunch and running for the door. The modern thief has improved on these methods, and it is the plausible, oily, smooth fellow with a forged endorsement or a raised check who seizes upon the busiest moment, perhaps, of the busiest day to try to catch the teller off his guard, for whom the latter must be on the lookout.

Under the common law of the land, the presumption is that every man is innocent of crime until he is proven guilty. Such a theory does not obtain with the prudent paying teller. On the contrary, every man appearing before his window must be considered in the light of a suspicious character until he has demonstrated his honesty. Of course, a judgment to this effect by the paying teller is not the work of minutes, or even seconds. In most cases, it is almost instantaneous; that is to say, there is no long process of weighing of a man or his motives. That would be impossible. What I mean is that the attitude of the paying teller toward every-one must be that of suspicion. This is his rampart of defense, so to speak. He must hedge himself about with this fence of suspicious reserve and only upon the presentation of the proper password allow any one to come through it To illustrate. It is a busy day, perhaps, and the line comes along in this wise: Messenger from Brown & Smith, brokers: "Certify," passing in a check for $100,000. The trained eye of the teller takes in at a glance the messenger presenting the check for certification, the check itself, the amount and the signature. The question mentally asked and answered as to each is, "Is it regular?" If the answer is in the affirmative, then, "Am I to certify?" that is, "Is the account of Brown & Smith good for the amount?" or if not, "Does the standing of the firm with the bank warrant me in over-certifying?" Or, "Have I any instructions to that effect?" Bear in mind that this is all the work of a moment, for neither Brown & Smith's messenger nor the line must be kept waiting. Without a moment's apparent hesitancy the paying teller has passed judgment; the check is passed over to his assistant to enter on the certification book, and for the application of the certification stamp, and in another moment or two is returned, the paying teller's signature affixed, completing the certification, and the check is passed through the window to the waiting messenger. In the transaction, $100,000 has practically changed hands. Even while this is doing, while the assistant is making the entry in the certification book, the paying teller may have paid two or three checks handed in over the counter.

Next comes Mr. Jones with his check. "Twenty-five dollars in new bills, please," presenting a check payable to his own order, to cash, or to bearer. If either of the

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first two, the questions the paying teller must ask himself and answer are, "Is this Mr. Jones?" "Is his account good for $25?" In the last-mentioned case he must ask, "Is Mr. Jones' account good for $25?" "Is this Mr. Jones' signature?" Again no apparent delay. The questions are asked and answered in a moment, and the line kept moving.

Next! Well, here's a check presented for $500 drawn by the Citizens' Bank, of Jonesville, an out-of-town correspondent, payable to Richard Smith. "Are you Mr. Richard Smith?" "Yes." "Can you be identified?" "Yes." "By whom?" "Mr. Brown here, one of your customers." Thus far all right, but the teller must ask himself, "Is the account of the Citizens' Bank, of Jonesville, good for $500?" "Yes." "Is there a stop payment on this item?" "No." Then it is, "How will you have it, Mr. Smith?" and the money is paid out as Mr. Smith requests, all in a moment or two. But it is different if Mr. Smith is not identified. Then there is some parleying. Perhaps Mr. Smith is a stranger to banking methods and it takes time to convince him that it is absolutely necessary that he be identified. Meantime the line behind him is growing impatient, and it may be that during the colloquy the paying teller's attention is distracted by inquiries from the assistant or from one of the officers, or the head of some other department in the bank which have to be answered at once. Perhaps Mr. Smith grows impatient and shows a disposition to block business. He must be gotten out of the way quietly but promptly, and the line moves up a peg. * * *

Coincident with the work of paying out funds over the counter there devolves upon the teller the duty of examining checks which have come to the bank through the mails or through the clearing-house. This examination includes the verification of signatures, the scrutiny of endorsements and the examination of dates and fillings. All these duties are important and must not be done in a perfunctory manner. Checks are found drawn erroneously for one amount in the body and another in the margin. That is to say, a check may be drawn for $300 in the marginal figures, and three dollars in the body. The question is, which is intended? The teller must note the difference and be guided by circumstances in the paying or refusing to pay for one amount or the other, or for either. Tom Brown may be in the habit of paying his gas bills by check, and if his check to the order of the Consolidated Gas Company comes through drawn for $300 in the margin and "three dollars" in the body, the teller might pay it for three dollars, as that was clearly Mr. Brown's intention, he being unlikely to have to pay $300 for his monthly gas bill. But occasions on which the teller can exercise this discretion are few. Usually, a check with a discrepancy between the body and the marginal amount is returned for proper filling or else submitted to the judgment of an officer of the bank. If the paying teller were to pay such a check as I have just described for $300, the bank might be liable for $297.

Checks must be examined as to dates. It might be a fatal error for a paying teller to cash a check dated ahead, and it is a rule of the clearing-house that checks are not payable through that institution on the same day on which they are drawn. Important interests might be affected by disregarding the rules governing in these cases.

I do not think there is any need for me to speak about endorsements. Their importance is self-evident. Checks must be carefully scrutinized to see that they are regular as to endorsements. Instances are of frequent occurrence which demonstrate the necessity for caution in the exercise of this function. * * *

Careful Examination of Signatures.

The examination of signatures is by far of first importance. If Mr. Brown leaves some money with an individual for safe-keeping and comes in person and asks for

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it, it may be paid to him without question. But if he should send a messenger for it with a written order, one would have to know that his message was genuine before paying over the money. A check or draft being an order upon a banker to pay over some of the funds held by the bank for the credit of the depositor, the bank must be absolutely sure that the signature to the check represents the depositor. For this purpose, the written signatures of all persons opening accounts with the bank are lodged with the bank and preserved in the paying teller's department. Formerly, these signatures were written in what was known as the signature book, in alphabetical order. These books, however, were bulky, clumsy, and difficult to handle, and frequent reference to them soon caused them to become ragged, dirty, illegible, and in some cases absolutely useless. Often, moreover, it was necessary to take the book away from the bank for use in court, which left the teller without his signature book perhaps when he most needed it. Of late years, however, an improvement was started in a New York city bank and has since spread through the entire country, in the use of signature cards, which bear the same improved relation to the old-fashioned signature book that a card-index system in a library bears to the antiquated system of indexing which was in vogue half a century ago.

As it is absolutely necessary that the paying teller should be familiar with all the signatures, it seems to me essential that he should examine all signatures to checks, but in view of the importance of leaving him ample time for this and his other important duties, it would appear that the work of checking the fillings and scrutinizing the endorsements might be done in another department, or at least by some clerk of inferior grade, under the direction of the teller.

For altered checks the paying teller must be ever on the lookout. A certain class of thieves find in the raising of checks a ready method of making money at the expense of their neighbors, and they have become so skillful at it that not even constant watchfulness can always prevent the carrying out of their plans. Generally a check is altered by raising it from a small to a larger amount, say from \$7 to \$700, or from \$17 to \$1,700, but the very latest refinement of the process is to reduce the amount of a check. Certain office boys in New York have recently taken advantage of the fact that there is considerable looseness in some offices about the delivery of brokers' checks and have obtained such a check for a few thousand dollars, reduced it to as many hundreds or tens, made it payable to bearer, and in one or two instances have succeeded in getting it cashed. Modern chemistry has made very easy the task of altering checks, as certain chemicals can now be procured by almost any office boy whereby erasures of written words and figures can be made without possibility of detection except by the microscope.

In the case of the payment of an altered check for a larger amount than that for which it was originally drawn, the paying bank is the loser, hence the importance of careful scrutiny by the teller.

I might say here that it would be impossible for the teller to apply the suggested careful methods of scrutiny to the signatures, endorsements, fillings, etc., of all the checks passing through his hands, and with the vast majority of the checks presented it would be unnessary. It is the one check out of ten or a hundred thousand probably, about which there is likely to be any trouble, and it is only by making it the habit of his life to pass nothing which is irregular that the paying teller can safeguard his work. He must have so trained his mental faculties that the slightest suspicion of irregularity in presenting a check, or the slightest departure from a recognized standard in the check itself, will attract his attention. This mental alertness, this habit of mind of the efficient paying teller can be the result only of years of training, and it is this which puts the paying teller in an attitude of suspicion toward the newcomer. If he fail to cultivate this attitude, he is not prepared to checkmate the many tricks which are liable to be played upon him, but it is this

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very attitude which is the cause of complaint of "grumpy" and "disobliging" tellers on the part of the unthinking. However courteous a man may be by nature, he cannot successfully maintain such an attitude during the busy day without grating upon the sensibilities of some one, and yet we have seen how necessary it is for the security of his work and the bank's interests. The officials of banks to whom complaints are sometimes made of the discourtesy of the teller must give all these facts proper weight in their judgment.

The Certification of Checks.

Next to the handling of the actual cash of the bank, the most important part of the work of the paying teller is in certifications. It is important for two reasons: First, in the fact that its legitimate use calls for the exercise of the greatest caution and good judgment, and secondly, that its illegitimate use is, beyond question, a grave danger to a bank. It is a danger which it is impossible to effectively guard against. No matter what safeguards are attempted, none give absolute security. That can only be found in the honesty of the paying teller, and in a measure, in the lack of inducement to wrong doing on his part. The certification stamp of a bank renders a check otherwise worthless as good as a Cashier's check, and may commit the bank, in printing the certification thereon, to a liability of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The paying teller is the one who places this stamp upon a check, and in the exercise of this function he has absolutely no limitation for the time being. Of course, except by an elaborate system of frauds, an improper certification would be discovered within twenty-four hours, but by collusion between the teller and outsiders, frauds might be perpetrated because of which a bank would be a heavy loser. Checks are daily certified by New York city banks for amounts which not many years ago would have been considered extraordinary. It is nothing unusual for a bank nowadays to certify a check for a million. Twenty-five years ago, this would have been an event.

Although the certification of checks is a function generally exercised by the paying teller, there is nothing in the banking laws to hinder its being delegated to some other clerk or performed by the Cashier himself. Under certain circumstances, it might be well for a bank to relieve the paying teller of this duty, and impose it upon the Cashier or an assistant especially detailed for this purpose. As it is entirely distinct from the work of paying out cash, there would be no question of dividing the responsibility. Only a small proportion of the total number of accounts ever call for certifications, and the charges against these accounts for checks paid in cash and because of certification could be just as well reported to the bookkeeper from two sources as from one.

Keeping a Proper Supply of Currency on Hand.

One of the details of the paying teller's work which is unthought of by any but those immediately connected with banking, is that of keeping his currency in good shape. This involves the exercise of patience, good judgment and untiring industry. He must carefully weed out his mutilated money, always bearing in mind the danger of running foul of Treasury regulations. The "mutilated" he sends to Washington must bear inspection as having been naturally mutilated. He must not, if he runs across a greasy, unkempt looking bill, tear it across or gouge a hole in it; that is, it must not *appear* as though he had done so, but (and this I put in parenthesis) if his fingers should accidentally bore holes in a ragged bill while handling it, the department cannot assume that it was done on purpose. The teller must have clean money, and in a great many cases, he must have new money for good customers and friends of the bank. We all know the individual who is fond of carrying new money about with him, and when his friends comment upon it, says:

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"Oh, my bank always gives me new money; they know I like it; the boast serving the purpose of letting people know he is on good terms with his bankers to be treated with such consideration.

Besides providing himself with clean money and with new money, the paying teller must be careful that he has his money in such denominations as are likely to be needed at different times, for there are seasons in banking as well as in the natural world. There are seasons calling for certain denominations of money. There is a demand for large-sized bills at one time, and bills of a smaller size at another, which the paying teller who wishes to be up to his work must bear in mind. It is very awkward and expensive to have a bank find itself called upon to ship money in certain denominations, when the shelves of its reserve vaults are loaded with unavailable stuff.

This brings me to another branch of the paying teller's work—the shipment of currency. I will not dwell on this, however, as now that specialization is so well established, most banks of any size have a currency department which takes this labor off the teller's hands. Yet, in banks where the paying teller still does this sort of work, we all know how careful he must be and how painstaking not to make a mistake, for the troubles likely to accrue out of the shipment of money are endless.

It is apparent from this glance at the various items of a paying teller's work that it falls naturally into two divisions:

(1) Work which now belongs to the paying teller's department and must always continue to be done by the paying teller; and

(2) Work now done by some, if not all paying tellers, which might well be provided for in another department.

In the first class, I would place:

(a) The actual payment of checks over the counter in cash.

(b) Examination of signatures of all checks whether presented at the counter, received by mail, or through other departments, or from the clearing-house.

(c) The making up of the debit balance for the clearing-house.

In the second class I would place:

(a) Certification of checks.

(b) Examination of checks for discrepancies in filling and dates.

(c) Examination of endorsements.

(d) Keeping currency in good shape.

(e) Making up of shipments of currency and deposits for the Treasury.

As before stated, the certification of checks might be made the duty of an executive official, relieving the paying teller of this duty. The examination of checks for discrepancies in dates and fillings and the examination of endorsements, as also the watch on them for stop payment might well be taken from the teller and made a part of the bookkeepers' work; indeed, in many banks, this is the case. The keeping of currency in good shape and the making up of shipments and deposits might be made a part of the work of the currency department, if the bank had such a department.

In these days of specialization of work the tendency in all business lines of effort is to limit the range of function of an individual. Such a limitation as I have indicated, would, I think, make for greater efficiency of service in a bank; would facilitate the transaction of the business of its clients, and last, but not least, under such a system the paying teller, not having his duties distributed over such a wide range, would be able to give closer attention to such as would be left to him, and these the most important, the change conducing to safety of the bank's interests.

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A COUNTRY BANKER'S VIEWS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: The experience with banks in the United States seems to prove that the unrestricted growth of small banks under the general banking laws extends banking facilities to every part of the country requiring them, as well, if not better, than it could be accomplished in any other way. That these small banks, as banks of discount and deposit merely, reach a high standard of safety. That when tried as banks of issue, they have as a system for the whole country generally proved unsatisfactory. That in the attempt to make them satisfactory, no degree of restriction was successful until the absolute guaranty of the Federal Government backed up their notes, the guaranty being protected by the deposit of United States bonds. That bank issues so secured and guaranteed do not accomplish the results which are desired.

The question now agitating men's minds is, can any way be devised in which our existing banks, very satisfactory as banks of discount and deposit, will be able to issue a bank-note currency which will really serve the purposes for which a bank-note currency is designed; that is, will such a currency be safe, and, second, will it be elastic?

In the last twenty or more years there has not been a plan for the issue of what is known as asset currency by the existing banks, which in its endeavor to secure safety has not more or less sacrificed elasticity. Any proposition that fixes a limit in proportion to capital or any other limit to the issues of the banks, sacrifices perfect elasticity. Of course fifty or sixty per cent. of capital might at a given date be all the notes business would require. But at other times notes to double the amount of capital might be advantageously loaned on the very best security. In the interests of safety some limit has to be fixed, but whatever the limit determined on, where there are several thousand banks to be considered, it will be too high for some, making their circulation unsafe, and too low for others, making the circulation of the latter inelastic.

The difficulty in formulating a plan under which several thousand small banks, of varying resources and capital, may satisfactorily issue unsecured or asset currency consists in the lack of uniformity of the credit of these institutions. Under the present system this difficulty does not arise, as each bank puts up security for all the circulation it gets. No plan can be devised that will in reality overcome the variations of credit of several thousand isolated banks. A safety fund will, of course, equalize these differences as far as the public is concerned, but among the banks themselves this is virtually taxing the strong banks for the benefit of the weak ones.

On the whole I do not believe that the majority of existing banks desire an asset currency under the restrictions it would be necessary to impose to make such a currency safe for the public. It seems to be realized more and more, if the country is to have a safe and elastic bank currency, that some strengthening of the banks is necessary. This is the origin of the propositions for the formation of clearing house circles, for permitting the establishment of branches, and for a central bank of banks as proposed by Mr. Gage. These all aim at the establishment of a more certain credit than is obtainable in the case of unaffiliated independent banks. The clearing-house plan appears to me to be the least practicable of any. It was suggested by the good effects of the mutual support afforded each other by the banks associated in

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the clearing-houses of the monetary centres in times of emergency. The wisdom of the principle underlying the issue of clearing-house certificates in panics has already been questioned by high authority. It has been pointed out that this mutual support does not enable the banks really to meet their demands, but merely to support each other in a mutual suspension of payments, and that such a course is indubitably a blow to the credit of the banks so associated for the time being. A currency which has for its security an agreement for a disguised suspension of payment, is certainly not a very desirable one.

The branch bank proposition is one that is much more radical and far-reaching than appears on the surface. It has been included in many of the financial bills recently introduced in Congress. It seems to be contradictory of the plans for permitting the existing banks to issue an asset currency. If the establishment of branches is permitted, there will shortly be a complete revolution in banking methods. All of our existing banks of all classes will be absorbed in a new system consisting of parent banks and branches, and a system of asset currency, suitable for the present system of independent banks, will be entirely useless for a system composed of a few great parent banks and their widely extended branches. The branch system may answer when once established, but the destruction and the reconstruction will be on lines so extensive that no one can foresee what uncontrollable disaster may arise in the process. The United States has had seventy or eighty years of trouble in building up the present banking system.

It is inconceivable that so radical a change as that contemplated by the introduction of branch banking, involving so many opportunities for consolidations and combinations in which so many innocent stockholders may be made to suffer, can be accomplished without great losses and disasters. There are no doubt many ambitious and enterprising men who look upon the inauguration of the branch system as the beginning of opportunities for the profitable aggregations of capital which have not been surpassed in the consolidation of railroads and of manufacturing interests. Nowhere in the world can there be found a richer field for the exploitation of capital than in the present banks of the United States. No one can tell to what extent these operations might be carried. An era of over-speculation in banking capital would be much more disastrous than in any conceivable form of productive industry.

Mr. Gage seems to have realized something of the impossibility of an asset currency issued by the present banks, or of the feasibility of any other device, when he suggested a central bank, or as he styled it, a bank of banks. Mr. Gage's so-called plan was no more than a suggestion, but if there is any way to establish a safe and elastic bank-note currency, it seems to be in this direction. Not just such a bank as some have apparently assumed Mr. Gage to have suggested, but one with powers which would not interfere with the existing banks as has been suggested in THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Such a bank, issuing the currency of the country, holding public moneys and insuring the collection of checks at par all over the country, ought to recommend itself to the majority of existing banks. There is no necessity that its capital should be subscribed by banks. Its circulation might be guaranteed by the Government, to the extent that the circulation of the Bank of France is guaranteed; that is, the Government should stand ready to aid the bank in the last emergency, if any such should arise. The existing banks do not value the circulation privilege, and they cannot as a whole do much with public moneys. The collection of checks at par in all parts of the country would be a positive relief and benefit to them.

If the United States abandons Government notes and depends on bank currency entirely for its paper circulation, it will require a larger amount than is issued in any country in the world. On March 1 there was in actual circulation in the United States, exclusive of gold certificates, $1,210,212,068, made up of silver certificates,

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Treasury notes, greenbacks and National bank notes. It may be, as is claimed by some authorities, that this amount is redundant in ordinary conditions of business, but it is the only indication of the amount to be issued by the banks if bank currency be substituted. Leaving out silver certificates as well as gold certificates, the amount of bank circulation to be issued may be fairly placed at between seven and eight hundred millions. This would be an enormous amount for one bank to be responsible for, and to make it safe a reserve of at least forty per cent. in gold would be required. This would be the case were the legal-tender and present National bank notes retired and the bank required to substitute its notes for them; but were the legal-tender notes retained, the reserve on the notes issued by the bank ought to be as high as sixty per cent. In this latter case a greater percentage of the bank notes would at all times be liable to redemption. An elastic bank-note circulation divides itself into two parts. The one part is that which is equal to the average constant demand for paper money, the other which is issued and redeemed as the temporary demand rises above or recedes to the average demand. For example, the Bank of England issues a certain part of its notes upon Government securities, above this it issues notes based upon an equal amount of gold. This amount based on securities was originally fixed in the law of 1844, as equal to the average which remained in circulation under normal business conditions. This by the act referred to was fixed at £14,000,000. The same act fixed the circulation which might be issued by the English joint-stock banks and the Scotch and Irish banks. The banking laws of Great Britain as to bank circulation thus recognize the principle of a certain average amount of notes which the constant requirements of business will keep in circulation so active as to prevent its presentation for redemption. The other part of the bank-note circulation consists of the issues to meet demands in excess of the average. This part furnishes what is called elasticity. It is this part that requires the maintenance of reserve. If, therefore, the legal-tender notes are retained in circulation, the bank only issuing notes as required above and beyond the legal-tender notes, it would be the bank notes that would form the elastic part of the whole circulation and the legal-tender notes the permanent part. The bank therefore would be obliged to keep a larger reserve on its note issues, where those issues only supplemented the legal-tender notes, than if its note issues entirely superseded the legal-tender notes. The same consequence would ensue whether the bank notes be issued by one great bank or by the existing National banks. The retirement of the legal-tender notes would give the banks the advantage of both parts of the circulation, the permanent and the fluctuating. The profit is, of course, mainly from the permanent part.

As there has been no real business redemption of notes, either bank or Government, in the United States, there has been no means of determining just what the elastic or fluctuating part of a credit bank-note currency would be under normal conditions at different seasons of the year. Unless this point can be estimated, it would be difficult to tell what profit the banks would obtain in issuing a credit circulation. Small as the profit on the present National bank circulation is, it can be calculated with ease; but as to a credit or asset circulation the banks would be at sea, unless they could approximate to the probable average redemption. Moreover, if the banks were to undertake the retirement of a portion or the whole of the legal-tender notes, the cost of this operation must be deducted from the profit on circulation.

To sum up, I agree that to carry on great governmental and commercial transactions, such as the expansion of productive energy and commerce make necessary, that a greater concentration of banking power is required. That under present laws and restrictions bankers are very much hampered in bringing about this concentration of power. But while this concentration of power is necessary, it should be accomplished in some way that will not be disastrous to the present system of small banks.

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These small banks conduce in the most natural and effective way to the general prosperity of the country which is a feeder of the great business transactions.

I believe that any system of consolidation that would destroy these small banks and substitute monopolies for them would be most disastrous to the general prosperity.

I also think that to entrust the issue of an asset currency to these small banks, sufficiently free from restrictions to give the elasticity which is the basis for the demand for such a currency, would not be safe and would in the end discredit many of these banks. An asset currency with sufficient restrictions to make it reasonably safe would not be elastic.

I believe that branch banking will consolidate the banking capital of the country, but that it exposes the people to the dangers of an era of unbounded bank speculation and possible disaster. It would entirely change the status and efficiency of local banking. I believe that the creation of a great central bank, with restricted powers, might perhaps afford the relief required without destroying the advantages of our present banks of deposit and discount. To my mind the problem of the proper settlement of the banking laws of the country is a greater one than is yet fully realized. I recognize too that it is a pressing one. No one of the bills introduced in Congress seems to touch the real requirements of the case. I hope, however, that the importance of the question will be brought home to the legislators, and that these bills will form the basis of a careful and disinterested discussion of the whole situation. COUNTRY BANKER.

WINDOW-DRESSING BY BANKS.—At the last half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of London, Limited, Mr. Felix Schuster, Governor of the Bank, in the course of his remarks to the shareholders, said:

"I have, on more than one occasion, alluded to the monthly balance-sheets of banks as giving a truer picture of their position than the half-yearly ones, and I feel I ought in this connection to say one word with regard to certain remarks in the press with reference to the very large borrowing by the market which took place at the Bank of England on the last day of the year—borrowing which was alleged to have been brought about by the 'window dressing,' as the phrase is, on the part of banks. You know my views on this point, for I have stated them more than once, and I consider that the holding of large cash balances not on one day nor on a dozen days, but all the year around, is a measure of precaution which should always be borne in mind, and cannot be too strongly advocated; that even at the sacrifice of some profit such reserves should always be kept, and when the proper time comes should be kept in gold, so as to be available to relieve real pressure, should such arise.

As to the form of publication of bank accounts, I believe the monthly accounts should be sufficient, but if more frequent publication should be thought desirable, this bank certainly would have no objection, and perhaps the plan of the New York Clearing-House might be usefully adopted, according to which, not the figures of any one day, but averages only, are given. In their weekly returns, however, only the aggregate amounts of all the clearing banks, and not the figures of any individual institution, are stated, just as the Bank of England used, up to a certain time, to publish bankers' balances in their weekly returns."

Mr. Schuster is mistaken in saying that the weekly returns of the New York banks state only the aggregate amounts of all the clearing banks. The reports published weekly by the clearing-house show the figures for each individual bank.

There are grave objections in calling for reports of condition at stated dates, known beforehand to the banks. In the case of the New York banks these objections are avoided by requiring reports of average condition, and in the case of National banks throughout the United States by requiring that reports shall be made for some past date.

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SECURITY OF NOTE HOLDERS AND DEPOSITORS.

M. Pierre des Essars, who is connected with the Bank of France, has an article in the New York "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of March 14 criticising the American banking system. In speaking of the present method of securing bank notes in this country, he says:

"The State takes the place of the banks in their relations with note holders, and guarantees payment of the notes, in any event; but what promise does it hold out to depositors? What security does it give them? None at all. The act of 1864 has nothing to say about depositors. Now, it is a matter of small importance that one-eighth of the creditors of a bank are secured, if the other seven-eighths are left exposed to every unfavorable contingency. The holders of notes are neither more nor less worthy of protection than the depositors, and they are less numerous; consequently, it is difficult to understand upon what principle or by what course of reasoning they have been erected into a privileged class. Not a single sound reason can be advanced in support of that arrangement."

Most banking authorities have thought that there are sound reasons why note holders should be specially secured. For instance, the notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender (except by the Bank itself), and it would be unjust if they were not fully secured. In this country National bank notes are not legal tender, but in ordinary business transactions they have substantially all the qualities of lawful money, and wherever bank notes are used as currency they are a *quasi* legal tender. Whoever does business can not refuse to receive them. In a country like the United States, with numerous banks of issue, it is impossible for any one to determine the soundness of notes, unless they are in some way specially secured—not necessarily by a bond deposit, but by being a first lien on assets, by a safety fund, or otherwise.

The depositor is in a different situation. He can use discrimination in selecting a bank in which to put his money, and be guided by his knowledge of the bank's condition and the character of its management. Besides, by placing his funds in a bank the depositor derives a profit, either directly in the shape of interest or indirectly in the convenience, safety and business facilities which the bank affords. The person taking a bank note receives no such benefit. By accepting the note when he is entitled to coin, he helps the bank make a profit on the issue of its notes. This is a profit of which he does not partake. So long, however, as the notes are fully secured they will, on account of their convenience, be preferred to coin.

By conferring the monopoly of note issues upon a single large institution, practically under Government control, bank notes are specially secured in France, and it is believed that there is not a nation anywhere that does not recognize this principle of special protection to note holders in some way.

M. des Essars has apparently overlooked very important provisions in the Act of 1864, viz., the double liability of shareholders, prohibition of loans on real estate, restriction of loans to any one person or firm to ten per cent. of capital, publication of reports five times a year, examination by the Comptroller, and many other provisions designed for the protection of depositors and for no other purpose.

But the aim of M. des Essars is to shew that the fundamental weakness in our banking system is the lack of some central institution, clothed with authority to issue notes, and to which the other banks can apply for rediscounts to enable them to extend their credits or to meet the demands of depositors. After reviewing the situation of affairs in this country in times of an urgent demand for currency, M. des Essars says:

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"The situation would be altogether different if there were in the United States an institution like the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, or the Bank of England, upon which the smaller banks when pressed by their creditors could rely for a rediscount of their bills receivable or for an advance upon the securities held by them as collateral. Not only would there then be a prompt repayment of deposits, but commerce would no longer be exposed to a lack of credit at the very moment when its need was greatest, and thus many panics would be prevented altogether.

What is lacking in the United States is a focussing of the banking power—a central establishment to serve as a banker for the banks, and to have a privilege of issue, which, if not indefinite, should be at least very extensive. The need of such an institution is so imperative that the banks have found themselves compelled to set up a sort of emergency rediscounting arrangement for issuing fiduciary paper. Such is the exact nature of the clearing-house certificate: but it is a mere imitation, or rather a caricature, of the true note-issuing function; and it falls far short of the services we have a right to expect from the use of real paper money.

The very force of circumstances, then, must sooner or later compel the establishment of a great bank of issue, modelled upon the Bank of France, the Bank of England, or the Reichsbank, to cite only the principal types. Nevertheless, these European institutions, if transferred without modification to the United States, would probably not suit either the needs or the customs of the people.

In my opinion, the territory of the Union is too extensive for its needs to be met by a single bank; the proper management of the numerous branches it would be compelled to establish in order to cover so broad a field would present difficulties practically insurmountable. It would be preferable, therefore, to establish several, perhaps four or six, central banks; on the matter of number, American bankers are best able to judge.

These banks should be stock corporations with a very large capital invested, not principally in their own business, but largely in United States bonds; so as to serve as a guaranty against loss upon their investments, and a basis of protection for their notes. The business of these banks should be simple and cover as few different lines as possible; such, for example, as discounting bills of exchange having not more than three months to run, and bearing three good signatures or two very good; three months' loans on United States bonds, or on bonds of the various States and cities, and upon certain industrial securities of the very highest class; the purchase and sale of foreign bills of exchange; the acceptance of securities on deposit; the acceptance on deposit and the management of the funds, trusts and estates; the purchase and sale of the precious metals.

These banks should be authorized to issue bills payable at sight to bearer, either in return for lawful money of the United States, or in discounting commercial paper, or as a loan upon collateral. There should be no fixed limit to the amount of their circulation; but a tax might be levied upon all bills issued beyond a certain specified limit, as is now done in Germany. The banks should accept each other's bills, making periodical settlement of their mutual accounts."

Perhaps it would be sufficient to establish banks as above suggested in the principal cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, and possibly two or three other cities. This would obviate the objections to a system of central banks with an unlimited number of branches which would injuriously compete with existing institutions.

Profit on Circulation.—The selling price of the five per cent. bonds of 1904 is 106½, and the profit on $100,000 circulation secured by these bonds is computed as follows:

Interest on circulation at six per cent		$6,000.00
Interest on bonds		5,000.00
		$11,000.00
Less tax	$1,000.00	
Cost of redemption	45.00	
Express charges	3.00	
Plates	7.50	
Agent's fees	7.00	
Sinking fund for bond premium	3,250.00	4,312.50
		$6,687.50
Interest at six per cent. on cost of bonds $106,500		6,390.00
Net profit on $100,000 circulation		$297.50

This is less than three-tenths of one per cent.

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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,

Late President of the Gallatin National Bank.

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR THE LATE FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

A meeting of the representative bankers of the city was held at the clearing-house on March 17 in memory of Frederick D. Tappen, late President of the Gallatin National Bank, and long associated with the clearing-house in the highest official capacities.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, presided, and in opening the memorial services said:

"It is not usual to call this association together on the occasion of the death of any one of its members; it has seemed to us, however, that the services of Mr. Tappen to the association have been of such a unique and remarkable character that it was due to ourselves as well as to his memory to place upon our minutes a suitable record of our esteem for his character and of our estimate of his usefulness to the clearing-house association, and of the benefits he has rendered to the business interests of the country in his action, with others, in averting the terrible perils arising from panics which have threatened with ruin, at times, the financial interests of the whole country.

The day the clearing-house commenced business–October 13, 1853 –Mr. Tappen and he who now addresses you represented our respective banks as 'settling clerks.' Most of that body of young men have since crossed the border and been called to settle more important accounts above. Since that time Mr. Tappen has filled almost every position of consequence in the association, and we had learned to trust him as a leader, as a strong and steadfast guide, as a pilot who would safely take us through the terrible anxieties which at times came upon us. Men are raised up for occasions. Mr. Tappen was one such in our clearing-house business. He has gone to his rest, and each one of us pays a feeling tribute to his memory."

GEO. G. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our friend and associate, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, who for nearly fifty years has been identified with this clearing-house, giving to it time and thought and labor without reserve, making it largely his life work; and

Whereas, We wish to place upon our minutes our appreciation of his services and our deep sense of the loss we have sustained; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Tappen this association loses a wise counselor, a capable, courageous and self-poised leader; one resourceful in times of difficulty and financial peril; a man undaunted in his devotion to the public good as reflected in the great interests centred in this clearing-house, whose judgment we respected, a d whose presence we always welcomed; further

Resolved, That we record with a sincere appreciation his laborious and responsible services in connection with the issuance at various times of clearing-house loan certificates and the resultant good therefrom; also

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to his family.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, in seconding the resolutions, said:

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ADDRESS OF J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

I regard it a melancholy privilege, Mr. President, to second the very beautiful and appropriate resolutions that have just been submitted. This is the first distinctively memorial service in the history of the association. There is exceeding fitness in the purpose for which we have assembled, and we do well to pause in the business of the hour and enter into the spirit of this impressive occasion, the object of which is to pay a tribute of affection to the memory of one of our oldest members, who, perhaps more than any other, has commanded the respect and confidence of the financial world.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

Frederick D. Tappen, identified with this association from its birth, the recognized and beloved leader of the bank Presidents of New York, amidst universal expressions of sorrow, has entered upon the rest which is eternal.

Mr. Tappen had an hereditary promise of a long life, for his father, sturdy to the last, died a few years ago at the patriarchal age of ninety-seven, and although the son was past the three score year and ten limit, he was so well preserved, so erect in his carriage, so alert and active in his mental and physical movements, no one considered him an old man, and no one realized that he had reached that period of life when tired nature is incapable of vigorously combating exhaustive disease; therefore, when the information of his death came it was as a shock to his large circle of admiring friends: for while it was generally understood that he was ailing, no one supposed that he was critically ill. Mr. Tappen went to Lakewood about the middle of last month, suffering from what he regarded as a slight attack of indigestion. The information as to his condition that came from time to time to his friends in New York indicated that the rest and recreation he was enjoying had resulted in so far restoring his health as to cause him to contemplate an early return to his home. On Monday evening, February 24, a sudden change in the weather took place, and while sitting on the balcony of the hotel where he was staying, Mr. Tappen contracted a severe cold. On Tuesday laryngitis set in and on the following day symptoms of pneumonia appeared and his illness became so alarming that physicans were called from this city in consultation. He grew rapidly worse until Friday afternoon when all hope of saving his life was abandoned; and as the sun's last rays were fading into twilight, in the presence of his wife and daughter and a few sorrowing friends, this master of finance died.

Mr. Tappen came from hardy Dutch ancestors, who settled in this State in 1630. He was born in the city of New York, January 29, 1829, the same year that the bank in which he spent his entire business life was organized, under the name of the National Bank of New York, with Albert Gallatin, the famous patriot and financier, as President. Mr. Tappen was prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School and was graduated from the New York University in the class of 1849. His taste for mathematics inclined him to the study of civil engineering, and when in a reminiscent mood he would sometimes rehearse the rough experiences he encountered over fifty years ago as a young engineer on the line of the Erie Railroad. Some relative or friend induced him to abandon the hard life of a surveyor, and in 1850 he accepted the appointment of specie clerk in the National Bank of New York, now known as the Gallatin National Bank, and from that day to the close of his life his career was marked by steady advancement and brilliant achievement.

In 1857, in the midst of one of the most disastrous panics the country had ever known, Mr. Tappen assumed the responsible post of Cashier, and in 1868, he became the President, of the Gallatin National Bank, in which position he served with conspicuous ability until the time of his death. Considering Mr. Tappen's long and active connection with this association, it must be counted as a singular coincidence that the first President of the National Bank of New York, Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the United States Treasury under Jefferson, and after whom the Gallatin National Bank was named, should have been the man who first suggested "the formation of a clearing-house as a convenient, labor-saving device in the settlement of bank balances." Twenty years after this suggestion was made, the clearing-house was formed, but from being "a mere labor-saving device," as it was at the beginning, it has

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developed into a great conservative force, mutualizing the interests of its members and harmoniously subordinating them to the general good. We are to-day a combination of separate units, "distinct as the billows yet one as the sea." No member of this association has watched over its welfare with such paternal solicitude or has witnessed its gradual development into a mighty unifying power with greater pride than Frederick D. Tappen. His practical knowledge of and experience in the varied intricacies of banking made him, at the very outset of his career, a resourceful and valuable aid to his colleagues in the clearing-house, and it may be truthfully said of him that no one has contributed more than he to the power and success that the institution has attained. His service on important committees extended over a period of time pregnant with imposing issues, political, social and economic. Entering the clearing-house as a bank President in 1868, he was soon appointed a member of the conference committee. His practical ideas at once attracted the admiring attention of his associates, but his talent for leadership was not discovered until 1869, when he became a prominent figure in the trying time of Black Friday, when Wall street was shaken to its very centre. Thus we see that at an early period his guiding power made itself known and acknowledged in this association, and whether as chairman or a member of the various standing committees, his promptitude was as characteristic as his judgment was true to the sphere in which he labored.

Mr. Tappen's life for the past thirty-three years is in itself the financial history of this association. Since 1873, he has served with signal ability on every important committee of the clearing-house. In 1882 and 1883 he was President of the association and eight years later he was again placed in supreme command. The gavel in his hand was a symbol of authority, guided by a wise discretion, cheerfully submitted to because of the confidence reposed in his judgment and the affectionate esteem entertained for him by all. In times of financial peril, he was always regarded as a wise and conservative counselor, and on each occasion when loan certificates were issued—1873, 1884, 1890 and 1893—he, as chairman of the loan committee, piloted many a tottering institution through troubled waters, out on to a smooth and tranquil sea.

Not all the battles of the world are won by the soldier. There are generals in finance as well as in war. There are heroes in the counting-house as well as on the battle-field, men who for honor and for duty stand firm with undaunted courage at the post of danger in the day of trial. We all know that Mr. Tappen was one of these heroes of civil life. Who of us can ever forget the great financial battle of 1893 and the glorious victory achieved by the associated banks of New York under the brilliant generalship of Mr. Tappen. In recognition of his valuable services in these trying times, the grateful appreciation of this association was recorded in commendatory resolutions, and the members of the loan committee presented to him a testimonial tankard, which was given in 1696 to the first Governor of the Bank of England, Sir John Houblon, "in token of his great ability and industry and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty." The circumstances surrounding the first presentation of this tankard were in such close parallel to the financial troubles in 1893, and the inscription on it so correctly described the services of Mr. Tappen in that and preceding panics, it seemed fitting that the inscription should be appropriately duplicated and this historic piece of silver presented to him as a lasting memorial of the gratitude of his associates in the clearing-house for the distinguished services rendered by him to the business world. I venture to say that the family of Mr. Tappen regard this silver tankard, which is not of great intrinsic value, as one of their most precious heirlooms.

In 1895, when the Venezuelan boundary question threatened war between this country and Great Britain, and in 1896 when the danger of the victory of the free silver party seemed imminent and a collapse of the public credit was apprehended, and in 1899 when the failure of prominent financial institutions in Boston and New York caused great solicitude, he rendered invaluable service; and last May, when the troubles in Northern Pacific stock created the most intense alarm, men turned to Mr. Tappen "as the traveller turns to the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." With keen perception, deliberate judgment and heroic courage, he undertook to bring order out of chaos. He called to his aid some of the most important and influential men of Wall street and, through their united efforts, the financial storm was stayed and the danger which at one time seemed most threatening was averted.

Mr. Tappen negotiated the purchase of the land on which this clearing-house stands. As chairman of the building committee, it was under his supervision that this superb structure, which is conceded to be one of the most beautiful architectural ornaments of this city, was erected, and so long as it stands and continues to be the home of this association, just so long will it bear witness to the cultivated taste and sound judgment of the man to whom, more than to any one else, its existence is due.

Two years ago, when Mr. Tappen completed the fiftieth year of his connection with the Gallatin National Bank, the day was marked by the presentation to him by his associate officers, directors and clerks of a massive loving-cup of solid gold and a beautiful album, giving the dates of his rise to successive stations in the bank and to the various positions held by him

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in the clearing-house association. Thus we see that a career modestly begun was honorably pursued, and that those for whom he toiled through half a century of ceaseless activity indicated their appreciation of the importance of his service and the nobility of his character by this golden tribute of esteem.

Mr. Tappen was a man whose thoughts did not always run in the channels of finance. His tastes were varied, as indicated by the fact that he was not only identified with many business corporations, but that he also rendered a loyal service to some of our most prominent charitable institutions, and was a member of several of our most important social organizations. He was Vice-President and trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company and the Bank for Savings. He was a director in several banks and railroad corporations, and was associated with the management of two of our largest insurance companies. His sympathy for the sick made him a useful governor of the New York Hospital, and his desire to relieve suffering humanity caused him to render an efficient service as a manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a member of many social organizations, and it was only a short time ago that he retired from the presidency of the Union League Club of this city. He was a churchman, and for many years served as senior warden of All Soul's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Heber Newton is rector.

Mr. Tappen believed in culture and science; he loved books and literature, scholars and scholarship. He spoke the French language with fluency and grace; he was an accomplished musician, an expert at whist, a good billiard player, and a skillful fencer. He loved the gun, but the recreation in which he took most pleasure was the idyllic sport of the fisherman. He had many resources of enjoyment, but his life was by no means a constant gleam of sunshine.

He encountered many severe trials in his onward march to success, but his buoyant, happy disposition enabled neither sorrow nor disappointment to get more than a temporary hold upon his heart. His joyous smile was the delight of his associates. In him they found a well-spring of perpetual youth, and neither age nor physical infirmities could wrinkle his sunny face or quench the fire of his watchful eye; and if he had lived a century, he would have died young in heart and in spirit.

Among the names, so fast lessening in number, that shine in the roll of membership of this clearing-house association, as links connecting its present state with the traditions of its origin, none is brighter or worthier than that of Frederick D. Tappen. Who of us can ever forget the faithful devotion that marked the thirty-three years of continuous service freely given to this association, or can recall without admiration the modest dignity with which he bore all the honors that have been so lavishly bestowed upon him? Mr. Tappen was in no sense a great man, and his achievements in life were not such as to entitle him to a conspicuous place in the history of his time; but he was pre-eminently a useful man in the field in which he loved to labor, and his daily life among us has been an exemplification of the proverb: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Every member of this clearing-house had implicit faith in his integrity: his character was as white as snow, and in thought, speech and act he stood in this association like a majestic Parian marble shaft in the meridian splendor of a cloudless day.

The secret of the love and esteem we cherished for him is to be found in that rare quality which made the essence of his character and gave value and distinction to his whole life—the quality of fidelity. Faithful in all things, great or small: faithful to conviction, faithful to duty, faithful to friendship, an example of principle and probity of the older fashion in a degenerate time, his life is a lesson and its close a public loss.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

The next speaker was A. B. Hepburn, former Comptroller of the Currency and now Vice President of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Hepburn said:

Address of A. B. Hepburn.

It has been said of nations, "Blessed are they that have no history," implying that history deals mainly with wars, revolutions and other epoch-making experiences, while the peaceful, prosperous periods of a nation's life attract little attention at the hands of the historian. We might also say, Blessed are the banks that have no history. Inherent strength and strength of management, unquestioned and undiscussed, is the character and reputation to which banks do most aspire. The nature of a banker's business tends to reserve, sobriety and quietude. As a dispenser of credits—credits supplied from funds of which he is only trustee—he is necessarily coldly critical and his action is based upon keen analysis and wholly devoid of sentiment. As an arbiter of credits offered, his vocation calls for few words. It is arduous and exacting, calls for a high degree of ability, and demands qualities which command respect and confidence. His life is cast in a dull arena compared with the pulpit or the press, the actor or the orator. He wins esteem, but not applause. He is a general counselor, often a

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private benefactor, but seldom a public hero. For our heroes we look to the bar and the bridge, the forum and the field.

And yet, Frederick D. Tappen, pursuing this quiet vocation, all his life a banker, from sheer force of character, integrity of purpose, clearness of vision and commanding courage, became a leader among men, and in several financial crises rendered service so conspicuous and meritorious as to approximate heroism and win the applause of the nation. He was not a money maker in the New York sense of the word. Neither himself nor his bank was identified with the promotion of large enterprises. His bank was strong, clean and secure. It was not involved in the success or failure of any scheme. His personal affairs were beyond the influence of boom or panic; hence, whatever the crisis, he was a man whose judgment could be brought to bear uninfluenced and unswerved by personal interest, his sold regard being for the associated banks and the public interests for which they stand.

A. B. HEPBURN.

He was unselfish to a marked degree. He never used the power with which this association clothed him or the knowledge acquired as a consequence of such power to build up the institution of which he was President. He inquired into and became familiar with the affairs of many institutions, and yet no bank ever lost an account in consequence of such knowledge. Inflexibly just and fair, he enjoyed confidence so implicit that all felt safe in entrusting him with knowledge of their bank's affairs without fear of public discussion, so much to be deplored. Mainly his life was spent in the quiet curriculum of financial affairs. Only at intervals, when troublesome times called for a leader strong and true, were his real character and worth revealed to the general public. And yet the good men do, the real worth and character they possess, is builded from the accretions of their daily lives. A flag unfurled at the masthead attracts more attention, but is not of more value to the welfare of the vessel than the anchor

"Deep down among the seaweed and the ooze,
With a grip on the base of the world."

In the church he was a central figure, around which the administration revolved. As a social companion he was cultured, genial, jovial, entertaining and inspiring. His death falls with peculiar force upon those of us whose resources of intellectual and social enjoyment Time with his scythe keeps constantly narrowing. Having crossed the half-century mark, we do not make friends easily, and when a companion, whose friendship time has tried, is taken away, it shocks our sensibilities and burns into our lives as an irreparable loss. The years yet remaining to us afford no time to fill the vacancy.

His family consisted of his wife and daughter and his grandchildren—lovely and accomplished ladies, bright and beautiful children. He was the idol of the family, the pet, the pride, the chum of all, and with all due allowance for partiality, the test and touchstone of one's true character, the sterling qualities of manhood, the real evidence of goodness, are to be found in his relations to his family. If he is mean and cold and selfish, his arrival is not heralded with merry peals of laughter, beaming countenances and general hilarity. No one familiar with Mr. Tappen's household could but be charmed with his domestic relations, the genial, wholesome, lovely and loving relations which cemented and made perfect his family circle.

In recalling the man as I knew him in business, in society, in the church and in his home, I recall the following expressions from distinguished authors as particularly applicable to Mr. Tappen:

Lessing: "The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man without any high pretentions to an oppressive greatness—one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper and steadfast as an anchor. For such

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an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker."

Seneca: "The expression of truth is simplicity."

Sophocles: "Truth is always straightforward."

Ovid: "The burden becomes light which is cheerfully borne."

Marston: "Much danger makes great hearts most resolute."

Goethe: "Courage and modesty are the most unequivocal of virtues, for they are of a kind that hypocrisy cannot imitate."

Joseph C. Hendrix.

Like the giant oak rent by the blast, he fell in the full vigor of physical and intellectual manhood; and while we mourn his loss and join with his family and the community at large in deep and lasting sorrow, we also rejoice in his splendid career, his noble, unselfish, glorious life.

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce, next spoke as follows:

Address of Joseph C. Hendrix.

There is no more appropriate place in which to do honor to the memory of our late associate, Frederick D. Tappen, than this—the council chamber of the clearing-house. This was the arena wherein he achieved national distinction, and here he won his laurels. His heart was truly in the service which he rendered so cheerfully and assiduously to the common interest. Here he found joy in the affection and high esteem of his associates. Here time and again he took upon his shoulders a great load of responsibility. Here he modestly and briefly recounted the results and then swiftly stepped to the ranks to await some future call, when there was need of "iron nerve to true occasion true." When the Duke of Wellington died Tennyson wrote:

"Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?
Here, in streaming London's central roar,
Let the sound of those he wrought for
And the feet of those he fought for
Echo round his bones for ever more."

The faithful service and unusual ability of our dead friend deserve the distinguished honor of this occasion. His true memorial will be in the history and traditions of this clearing-house.

In the field of finance, so broad and varied, there are many specialists, whose command is of some area, quite insignificant compared to the whole, but to this clearing-house, the great nerve centre of the finances of our country, a million rambling lines of activity run, and it requires a specialist of rare skill to deal with them all at once. His influence for the time being may be international. His judgment may bind up panic or create new disaster. The problem presented is never twice the same. Yet to each problem the same perfection of skill must be brought.

Mr. Tappen had good schoolmasters in finance. He could but derive from James Gallatin some lasting principles, for in the panic of 1857 Mr. Gallatin was the active spirit in trying to keep the banks of the city united in a policy to maintain specie payments. The young bank clerk, who was at his desk in the old National Bank of New York—now the Gallatin National Bank—saw and heard Albert Gallatin, the first President of the National Bank, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison. At eighty he had gone to his rest, but who doubts that a spirit of sane and sound finance survived him; that his son, his successor, inherited it, and that Frederick D. Tappen, the son's successor, was legitimate heir to the principle, policy and practice of sound banking of the Gallatins? It was James Gallatin who, in 1857, stepped to the front to reform the suddenly disordered and dismayed banking forces. It was the day when specie payments were suspended as a result of a run upon the

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banks for specie. A night meeting of the banks was called. Twenty banks had closed their doors, and they failed to respond. Twenty-nine banks had gone through the business of the day, some sustaining a heavy run. A general suspension of specie payments was imminent. Mr. Gallatin was spokesman, and acted as secretary of the meeting, casting his vote with the ten minority banks voting against suspension. The ten banks organized separately under Mr. Gallatin for mutual aid in an endeavor to keep faith with the public. The clearing-house was the scene of factional strife. Two of the ten banks were persuaded to go over to the majority. The remaining eight agreed to stand together. The derangement of the exchange was so great that settlements were delayed. Some of those that wanted to continue to pay in specie could not get their credit balances, and their high purpose was defeated. A storm of destruction which might have been prevented by instant co-operation swept far afield, carrying distress and disaster. It, however, taught a lesson to New York bank management, and that lesson was "instant co-operation."

In the records of an old bank of the city is a long report of that panic, the refrain of which is that there was no necessity for the suspension—that the banks would not combine. It was all so plain after the event. Young Tappen heard all about it day by day. It was the lesson of his youth. He learned it well. It was his turn to apply it when, in the next great credit panic, he was a pilot giving orders to a united following, yielding obediently to his leadership.

By process of evolution, the clearing-house certificate for use between banks in the settlement of exchanges had come to fortify the weak, appease the discordant and encourage the strong. The plan of these certificates, coupled with the idea of treating the ready money as a common fund for mutual aid and protection, was first presented in November, 1860, substantially in the form in which it has since proved so beneficial.

The loan certificate was in the first instance a war measure, devised to aid the Government, and was based exclusively on United States and New York State bonds, until the great credit panic of 1873, when it was, under Mr. Tappen's guidance, put at the service of the commerce of the country. As it pooled the gold of the banks for the nation in the time of the Government's peril, it massed the cash resources of the banks for the nation's industry later on. For what may be termed the war period, the issue of loan certificates was $59,159,000. The issues since and within the period of Mr. Tappen's leadership amounted to $109,615,000, and all were redeemed in periods ranging from three to six months from the issue date.

This country is without a bank of ultimate reserve. There is no reservoir of cash to which institutions dispensing credit may go when in need. It is the one glaring defect in our banking system. The sub-Treasuries of the Government stand like relics of a primitive civilization, helpless to answer the sharpest necessities of national commerce. The clearing-house loan certificate serves in extreme cases to supply to the business community the help it requires. Valuable as this instrument of relief, as manipulated by the skillful hand of Frederick D. Tappen, has proved, useful as it is, hanging here like a trusty weapon ready for the next event, no one recognized better than he did that it was to be used with the greatest care and caution, and never until minor protective and remedial measures had been fully tried. His experience developed resource. He was fertile in expedients. His first process was a diagnosis. Then he decided upon the remedy. He could be deaf to the voice of speculation. He was alert to the first whisper affecting credit. He could differentiate sharply between a spirit which would use the banks and that which would make the banks more useful. For hysteria he had no prescription. For genuine commercial illness he was a devoted physician.

In minor crises he was singularly useful. He could close a bank under his power from this body with less concern than he would show to give help where it was deserved. He could detect bad banking almost through the leather of the portfolio. He had no use for it, and knew that his associates had none. High as was his standard and exacting as was his rule in protecting our common interest, he was the soul of kindness and sympathy in his personal relations. He had robust notions as to the treatment of a money panic. He stood on no sentiment. The way to break a money market advancing wildly under the bids of excited men was to break it by main strength. Fill every demand at the bid price, and keep offering until every pressing necessity was supplied. The men of the markets knew that this was the skillful method. The editors sometimes doubted a philanthropy bringing such a high percentage of return, but their financial columns showing the closing quotations for money and for securities answered the uninformed criticism. A panic has been defined as a condition where men are frightened at finding themselves afraid. In a money panic the more frightened men are, the wilder are their bids for money, and it is common sense to drive away fear from this class at once, otherwise they remain as a disturbance and defeat the object in hand. Mr. Tappen, in every instance, acted with wisdom and discretion, and attained his end, which was to restore normal conditions.

Mr. Tappen held the old-fashioned notions of banking in New York, and he was determined to conform his acts thereto within his own field, despite the changes of the times. He gained his distinction by bringing to all the benefit of his special skill, and he was better

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fitted for such a role by his own modesty and reserve in policy and management. Banks, in his judgment, had no right to embody in practice any principle which was inherently pernicious or injurious to the whole community, for banks all had a common interest and could not be isolated. The constitutionally conservative should not, by their high sense of obligation or by their fears, be called upon to provide, not only for their own safety, but for the common safety. These were principles familiar to the bankers under whose leadership Frederick D. Tappen grew up. He was full of the traditions left by the Gallatins. No strange gods tempted him. He believed that while a banker gained his inheritance of wisdom and prudence from the past, it was his duty to apply it to the future, and be prepared for changes such as none can clearly foresee, but all may safely count upon as inevitable in some form. He kept his house in order at all times, and was "whole in himself, a common good."

He was a knight without fear or reproach. No private interests entangled him when his hour for duty arrived. He kept himself scrupulously independent of any set of financial interests or influences which did not have their beginning and end in sound banking. He enjoyed being of use as one "of that antique world when service sweat for duty, not for meed."


ALEXANDER GILBERT.

Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, then spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF ALEXANDER GILBERT.

This is an extraordinary occasion. We are assembled to-day to honor the memory of a man who for more than twenty-five years has been a prominent factor in the councils of this association and in the financial activities of this city. Many eminent men, strong, useful men, members of the association in the past, have contributed largely to its upbuilding and have passed away, but I cannot recall that to any one of these has such a tribute been paid as is embodied in this memorial meeting. Therefore I say that this is an extraordinary occasion. Measured by the world's standard of greatness, Mr. Tappen was not a great man; he fought no battles; he wrote no books; he made no important discoveries; he did not achieve pre-eminent distinction in any department of the world's activities. Measured by the standard of usefulness, he did achieve pre-eminent distinction. He was a useful, helpful man; he had the capacity to serve and the willingness to serve, and in his many years of service became one of the most useful men ever identified with the clearing-house association. When I say this, I award to him a place and a distinction which any man should deem it an honor to strive for.

Mr. Tappen and I commenced our business careers not very far apart, although he was many years my senior. He was appointed Cashier of the National Bank in 1857; I of the Market Bank in 1864. I cannot say that I ever was very intimate with Mr. Tappen; there was a certain reserve about him that made it difficult for many to get on terms of intimacy with him; but a common interest in the great questions that were disturbing the country during those early years brought us together occasionally, and at a time when we both were forming our plans and ideals for the future. So I got to know him, and to study him, and to form an estimate of him which I have often expressed but never changed. He had a laudable ambition to be well and favorably known: not an unseemly desire to force himself into unmerited prominence, but he felt the impulse of an inborn conviction that he had the capacity for useful service, and if he could but get out into the wide world of business activity and take a part in shaping its policies, and bearing its burdens, he would win for himself a recognition of his ability, and the place he deserved to fill. It was not so much a desire to be widely known as it was a desire to be well and favorably known in the circle of his own business life.

I said that measured by the world's standard of greatness he was not a great man. I can say with just as much sincerity that he was not an ordinary man. Ordinary men do not win success and hold the confidence of their associates to the extent that he did for so long a time. We judge men by their work, by the esteem in which they are held by those who know them well. We, the members of this association, have watched his goings and comings for many years; we have seen him spend his time, his energy and his best thought in the interest of the clearing-house and the associated banks, and we can truly say that in a large measure

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the efficiency of the clearing-house to-day and its importance to the associated banks is due to his unflagging interest in its behalf. It would not be right to say that all the credit for the growth and development of the clearing-house system during the past twenty-five years belongs to him, for during that time many men eminent in the world of finance, wise men, members of this association, have contributed equally to the solidifying and unifying of our banking system; he was one of these, and as such we are glad to do him honor.

It may also be said that he came into prominence at an opportune time: the country was passing through quick and wonderful changes: great questions growing out of the Civil War were agitating the nation; questions of finance, of fiscal policy; able men were at the head of our banking system, leaders in our clearing-house work. He became the associate of these men; he imbibed their wisdom, their conservatism, and under their influence developed into a calm, thoughtful, useful man, prepared for the place he so ably filled.

The secret of his success it is not difficult to understand; his plans for future action were laid in advance. He prepared himself for great opportunities when they should arrive. He kept himself in constant touch with strong, helpful men who could be of service to him in the hour of need. He possessed the rare gift of knowing when to act, how to act, and of persuading others to act with him. And so it happened that he was enabled to render signal service to the banking and commercial interests of the country on several important occasions.

The man whom the world delights to honor is the man who spends himself in the service of his kind: who can make himself useful in the small circle of his own environment. The man for whom great opportunities lie in waiting, is the man who is prepared for opportunities when they come to him. Mr. Tappen was willing to serve; he served faithfully; he prepared himself conscientiously for the opportunity to serve, and this is why we assemble here to-day to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Let us lay upon his tomb a wreath of loving remembrance.

Ex-Postmaster-General James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, was the last speaker. He said:

ADDRESS OF EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

A distinguished statesman of varied experience, in a eulogy of President Garfield, delivered before the authorities of the city of Boston, expressed what seems to me to be a very profound truth, when he said that: "In great emergencies there are always many useless men of genius and learning; but, in administration, men of labor are scarce and invaluable." It is a generalization that I have often thought applied with special force and accuracy to the career of Mr. Tappen, long-continued, tried as by fire, encompassed by perils and sudden, momentous emergencies, and coming out of those experiences with increased prestige and with surperb vindication of his judgment both in plan and execution, these being at times almost simultaneous. It was not until the later years of his life that the measure of Mr. Tappen's influence and authority, and their relation to the well-being of the country, were so well understood and so fitly recognized, that he passed into the ranks of those who had gained widespread public appreciation. His public fame, I should say, did not really come until after his magnificent handling of the resources of this institution, during the perilous money famine and silver panic of 1893. His services then for us and for those in close contact with him emphasized the abilities and character which had inevitably pointed him out as the leader in times of peril of that kind. But there was something so dramatic, so courageous, in his service in 1893, and it was continued for such a length of time, and was of such palpable benefit to the entire country, that there came public recognition of what he then did; and, since that time, his name has been almost a household word in financial circles; and with the general public it was typical of the highest integrity and utmost unselfishness, and the capacity to use, with the most skillful strategy, the magnificent resources which this institution possesses and which are available in time of peril and demoralization. It was exactly this work that justifies the characterization of Mr. Tappen as "in administration, a

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man of labor;" and, as we all know, they are "scarce and invaluable." He did not profess to have—nor would he have deemed it a compliment had he been told that he possessed—the marvelous creative genius of the financier. His force and capacity were conservative. He was no "plunger," excepting that, in a moment of danger and peril, he could, with the swiftest command and execution, marshal your great forces, and advance with them into the very centre of danger, and disperse therewith the forces of demoralization and panic. When he had done this work, he became again the quiet, modest, common-sense, unassuming man, of charming personality, of blunt, rugged speech and honest force, and of affection and friendship that "clung with bands of steel," that we all have known for many years so well. Of him, we can truly say with the poet:

"Gone before us, oh, our brother,
To the spirit land;
In vain look we for another
In thy place to stand."

Manager William Sherer, of the clearing-house association, read a communication from W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote and the meeting adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.—The report of the Russian Minister of Finance on the Budget of the Empire for 1902 estimates that the expenditures for the year will be 1,946,571,976 roubles, which will be met by estimated ordinary receipts, 1,800,784,482 roubles; extraordinary receipts, 1,800,000 roubles, and the free balance in the Treasury. 143,987,494 roubles.

Thus the excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure amounts to 24,871,000 roubles, which will be employed to cover part of the extraordinary expenses.

As compared with the Budget for 1901 there is an estimated increase of 70,688,476 roubles in the ordinary revenue for 1902 and of 119,260,925 roubles in the ordinary expenditure.

A report recently published concerning the depreciation of stocks of French and Belgian companies doing business in Russia indicates the effect of the financial and commercial crisis that has existed in this country during the past three years, on all classes of business. On October 15, 1899, the stock exchange value of the shares of ninety-eight Franco-Belgian companies was 1,316,332,000 francs ($254,052,076); on October, 1901, it had depreciated fifty-nine per cent. Among the different industrial branches affected, the glass manufactures suffered very heavily; the aggregate capital of the metallurgical enterprises decreased sixty-five per cent. The shares of the Franco-Russian works fell from fifty-five francs ($10.62) to 2.50 francs (forty-eight cents). The stock exchange value of the shares of the Franco-Belgian concerns in the province of Ekaterinoslaf two years ago was 10,875,000 francs ($2,098,875); to-day, they are worth only 67,500 francs ($13,028). The Yermak Company's shares have fallen from 600 francs to six francs ($115.80 to $1.16). In the various building and constructive branches the loss is sixty-five per cent. The gas and electrical companies' shares have fallen in value sixty-one per cent. The coal companies appear to have come out of the ordeal somewhat better, the value of their capital being reduced from 347,148,000 francs to 185,957,000 francs ($66,999,564 to $35,889,700), or a loss of forty-six per cent.

New Counterfeit $5 National Bank Note.—A photographic print on two pieces of paper with fiber between, on the Union National Bank, of New Orleans, La.; series 1882; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States; check letter C; charter No. 1796; bank No. 5470; Treasury No. D569474; portrait of Garfield. Charter number and seal on face tinted reddish brown with a brush. Panel on back containing charter number, tinted blotchy green. Face of the note is fairly deceptive. Same workmanship as the $10 National bank note described elsewhere in this issue.

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MR. HEPBURN ON "AN ELASTIC CURRENCY."

Hon. A. B. Hepburn, former Comptroller of the Currency, and now Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York, delivered an address before the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York city, on March 18, in which he clearly reviewed some of the proposals recently put forth for changing our banking and currency system.

In analyzing the suggestion of ex-Secretary Gage for a federated bank, the stock to be held by banks throughout the country, Mr. Hepburn said:

"Mr. Gage's suggestions literally carried out would amount to a practical consolidation of the banks. I think the interest of the country in banking, as in all other business, will be best conserved by a wholesome rivalry and competition. Mr. Gage's suggestions should be judged leniently, however. He recognizes a public prejudice against branch banking, which is the natural outgrowth of forty years' experience with such a system under the ban of our National laws. He asserts this prejudice or conviction on the part of the public to be insurmountable, and seeks by indirection to approximate the advantages of such a system."

THE NEED OF AN ELASTIC CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Mr. Hepburn next spoke of the urgent need of legislation permitting a freer use of banking credit, and on this subject spoke as follows:

"What we need is legislation (or relief from legislation) that will permit banks to do within the law and under wholesome regulations precisely what the banks under stress of necessity did in 1893 in contravention of law. A bank note is not money. It is a substitute for money—a non-interest bearing obligation of the banks to pay to the bearer a certain amount in legal tender money upon demand. It should not be a legal tender; the legal tender quality would tend to prevent its return for redemption, and thus impair its elasticity. Called into existence by some commercial need, local to the bank of issue, it should appear and disappear at the beck and nod of commerce.

The Imperial Bank of Germany is authorized to issue uncovered notes to the amount of 450,000,000 marks. All notes issued in excess of this limit must have an equal amount of cash held against the same in the reserve. The bank may, however, exceed the limitation of the cash reserve by paying into the Imperial Treasury a tax of five per cent. on the surplus issue, providing, however, that the bank shall maintain at all times a reserve, exclusive of the notes of other banks, equal to one-third of its notes in circulation. During the acute financial stringency which existed in Germany last year, and from which it has not yet wholly recovered, the Imperial Bank issued over 100,000,000 marks in excess of the limitation of the cash reserve, upon which it paid a five per cent. tax into the Imperial Treasury. Such circulation, so taxed, could hardly be profitable to the bank, and yet it afforded very great relief to the business interests of the empire. Imagine what financial disasters might have ensued had their currency laws been similar to our own. Imagine the advantages to our own country of such a superior currency system, compared with our rigid laws, modified only by clearing-house certificates, limited in their use to bank settlements.

Mr. Gage, in his last report to Congress, recommended: 'That any National banking association which shall deposit thirty per cent. of its capital in the form of

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United States bonds at their par value, and twenty per cent. of its capital in United States legal-tender notes with the Treasury of the United States as security therefor, shall be entitled to issue its circulating notes to an amount equal to its paid in and unimpaired capital. In addition to the deposit of security so required, banks permitted to issue notes as above shall pay semi-annually to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust, an amount equal to one-eighth of one per cent. on their capital stocks, respectively, such payments to constitute a guarantee fund for the protection of the note of any bank which, by reason of insolvency, shall become unable to pay its notes on demand.' This proposition contemplates a partial retirement of the greenbacks, and authorizes credit currency equal to fifty per cent. of a bank's capital.

Recently, the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives has introduced into that body a comprehensive scheme for currency reform. It does away with the office of Comptroller of the Currency, as now constituted, and substitutes in place thereof a board consisting of three members. Banks are to assume the current retirement of $130,000,000 of the outstanding United States notes, commonly called greenbacks; the Government coincident therewith is to retire $65,000,000, leaving only $151,000,000 outstanding. In graduated amounts, covering a period of five years, the banks which assume the current redemption of United States notes may take out asset circulation equal to sixty per cent. of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, and thereafter a provision is made for an emergency circulation, subject to an increased rate of taxation. The country is divided up into clearing-house districts with reference to note redemption. A guarantee fund is provided by taxation to redeem the notes of insolvent banks. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to deposit Treasury funds in excess of $50,000,000 (not including the $150,000,000 gold reserve) with the National banks, which are required to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum. Silver dollars are made interchangeable with gold. Branch banking is authorized. The effect of such a comprehensive measure is to unite, in opposition to the enactment of the proposed law, all elements who are opposed to any one of its provisions It concentrates and unites the opposition, and renders the success of such a proposition more than doubtful.

The greenback was one of the instrumentalities for putting down the rebellion. Its use, its legality, its continuance, were questioned by many and violently assailed by those people least in sympathy with the prosecution of the war, and by the people of the reconstructed States since the termination of the war. Thus the patriotic sentiment of the country was arrayed in support of the greenback. It has received something of the veneration accorded to the old soldier. It is regarded as cheap money by the populace generally, and good beyond question, because it is a direct obligation of the Government. Its hold upon public sentiment is so great as to determine in advance the fate of any bill looking to its retirement. And yet it seems impossible for any public official or representative to propose any scheme of currency reform without handicapping his proposition with provisions looking to the retirement of the greenbacks. It seems to me that the wise course to pursue and the practical method of accomplishing results would be to formulate a bill authorizing asset currency simply. Predicate such action upon the necessity and desirability of having a currency responsive to the needs of commerce, that can increase in volume as the population and volume of the business of the country as a whole increases. Let such a currency be once established and in practical operation vindicate its safety and utility, then public sentiment will readily accommodate itself to the idea of the retirement of the greenbacks."

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BANK ADVERTISING.

Webster says that to advertise means to apprise, inform, make known, or notify; to announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

Practically, then, there are eight intentions embodied in one advertisement, and to make these appeal to the receiver of the information harmoniously, effectively, and, to a certain extent, compulsively, is the sum and substance of the boasted art of advertising.

Merchants advertise to attract prospective customers, and to just the extent that money is the medium of exchange which indirectly enables the farmer in Nebraska to do business with the fisherman of Maine, so the advertisement of to-day is the medium that brings about a multitude of transactions otherwise impossible.

In keeping with latter-day progress, the art of advertising is only recently finding general appreciation. So far as the modern volume of commerce in its relation to advertising is concerned, at times it is hard to distinguish between cause and effect; but without question the dealer of half a century ago was restricted in his deals through failure to advertise. Whereas, he who to-day scorns the now universal custom of advertising for business will never see his affairs expand, but at best will remain a stationary fixture in the mercantile community, impervious to the fact that to stand still means to fall behind.

Up to a recent period the dignity, so-called, of the banking fraternity was the obstacle that prevented extensive advertising in this circle. Even to-day it is the maxim of many that paid publicity is beneath the banker's code of ethics. But there exists not the slightest doubt in the minds of present-day, progressive financiers as to the proper course to pursue, and results are always vindicative.

Formerly, the banker would sit comfortably in his easy-chair, welcoming his customer with an air of more or less condescension. That same man to-day probably does not advertise. His brother officer, in the bank across the way, does not cringe before the dealer, but simply omits the air of importance, while he has brought to perfection the faculty of meeting the various characters that cross his path, each according to its proper sphere. No doubt this progressive man advertises.

To sit and wait, and not to advertise, will increase no bank's assets. But to go after business, to "hustle" and to advertise, to seek with all legitimate means new sources of profit, is the plain duty of the modern financier. Of these two mentioned principles, the first is synonymous with slow, old-fogyish, behind-the-times; the second with wide awake, up-to-date, live.

WHY SOME BANKS GROW WHILE OTHERS STAND STILL.

The peculiar fact that some of the most solid and whilom largest banks of the country, while holding their own, are losing in comparison with new institutions can be attributed to a pursuance of the policy first indicated. And the astonishing growth of some of the very youngest financial establishments is due to the application of the second policy—the policy of vigor and life. So in times gone by the clipper sailing-vessels were admired for the high speed they attained, which appears insignificant compared with the records of the ocean greyhounds of to-day. A race between these types would be absurd.

Advertisements embrace a large and varied scope, containing many features whose classification is perhaps doubtful. It may all be divided into two general classes—voluntary and quasi-involuntary advertising.

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Voluntary advertising includes the use of periodicals, handsome stationery, useful souvenirs, the handy pamphlet and instructive statement. In a measure, involuntary is the successful conclusion of important transactions, an exemplary administration, the courteous treatment of customers, luxurious quarters, social representation and, incidentally, the fact that only clean money is paid out over the bank's counters.

Of these sub-divisions of the art of advertising, each in turn has its numerous applications. Failure in one of them may more than offset the good results brought out in another, so that strict harmony throughout, in point of method, will alone effectively advertise a bank.

There are tricks in all trades, but one trick all trades have in common; and that is this trick of advertising successfully. First of all it must be sought to reach the proper people. The sea-coast bank that advertises in a miner's journal and the inland bank that solicits the accounts of oyster dealers are both wasting money. A bank's customers should see its name in print as well as anyone else, since it will teach them to appreciate their connection with the institution, a feature deserving far more than passing attention. Great care must be exercised in selecting from the thousands of newspapers and periodicals that flood the country such as are within the proper sphere. The choice of the most influential local papers should prevail, except in the case of banks having a savings department, where a card in the publication popular with the masses will not be amiss.

Trade Papers and Financial Publications.

Trade papers can be used to excellent advantage where it is sought to reach a particular line of business. In this connection locality is an item, as before indicated. Banks in reserve cities will bid for bank accounts in the columns of financial publications. Brokers' business can easily be reached in the same manner. Likewise the different mercantile lines are approached by an appeal through one of the numerous organs devoted exclusively to each particular class. Trade publications are ordinarily very influential despite their necessarily restricted circulation. However, the financial papers are not handicapped in this manner, since their columns are a barometer of general business conditions, scanned equally by banker, broker and merchant.

For a bank doing a collection business, a financial publication will be found the best of all mediums, going direct to the ones desired to be reached—the banks. Both city and country banks can materially enlarge this branch of their business by judicious advertising in reputable financial periodicals. A city bank, seeing the announcement of its country correspondent, takes it as an evidence of prosperity, progress and energy; and, on the other hand, the country bank likes to keep its funds with a city institution that publishes a satisfactory statement and is well known. The inter-relations of all parts of the United States and of the various kinds of financial and other enterprises, compel banks, wherever located, either to advertise or fall behind in the race. Besides the direct advantage that accrues to a bank from advertising in a financial publication of wide circulation and high standing, there is the not inconsiderable advantage consequent on being seen in good company. As a rule it is fair to assume that a bank which discriminates in placing its advertising will also be careful in placing its loans and in managing its business generally.

By all means repetition in the same field must be avoided. Which does not mean that a bank should advertise in only one financial journal, but rather that duplication is more frequently a waste than a benefit. It is not necessary to make a contract for costly advertising simply because a competitor has done so. Good judgment and discretion should be employed in all instances. Let it be borne in mind

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that one impressive card outclasses ten of a miniature character. An independent pace will always attract; for originality is the spice of all advertising.

Let the wording be concise, emphatic. Good grammar is essential and, without crowding, the best possible use should be made of the space at disposal. The correct idea of what is to be presented should be honestly conveyed and misrepresentation avoided. Deceit in an advertisement will make it a mighty costly one in the long run.

The successful card is practical in all respects, not merely so far as its construction is concerned, but mainly in regard to the matter it contains. A condensed statement can most likely be applied favorably. If used comparatively with those published during the past, progress made during certain periods can aptly be illustrated. A directory consisting of men whose names have a good sound in the community will no doubt look well in print. In case of a United States, State or municipal depository, the stated fact will always inspire confidence.

Calling Attention to Special Features.

If there are special features in the administration of a bank that enable it to do particular turns with little expense, they should have mention. When outside connections permit it, a bid for that phase of business will pay. A well-managed foreign department, forcibly brought to the attention of the public, will be more likely to make ends meet and increase the outlook for a solid residue of profits.

So-called reading notices touching on elections, change in directorate, capital, surplus or deposits, always make a good impression. The completion of some notable deal, permitting of publication, can be announced in this fashion. Such insertions frequently carry more weight than an expensive card and ordinarily can be had for the asking.

At all times it must be borne in mind that money is easily spent where it will do no earthly good, and that a mere halo of glory does not swell the profit and loss account. Funds should not be wasted merely because they chance to be available. On the other hand it is to be remembered that one new, profitable connection may more than pay for the advertisement that secured it, be there ever so much apparent abrasion.

Manner of administration is a factor of paramount importance in connection with the problem of advertising correctly. Thousands of dollars spent annually to advertise a bank will not offset a misconception of their duties on behalf of the executive officers. It may be asserted that the successful bank manager will, from the very nature of the thing, be a successful advertiser, and *vice versa.*

Advertising means to keep before the public. Commercial conditions have reached a stage where the acceptor of a commodity relies on the offerer for his supply. To see prospective customers in person generally is a physical impossibility. The problem then presents itself to reach, through the medium of advertising, those elements that constitute a desirable market. And the more discriminating this market grows to be, through the multitude of propositions constantly thrust before it, the sharper, more sagacious must he be who wishes to maintain and broaden his influence in those directions.

The bank's assets are as the steam that moves the piston, and the relation of pressure to working material must be thoroughly understood.

A general reputation for straightforwardness, absolute integrity, strict observance of business principles, a name synonymous with solidity, the standard of administration, educationally as well as in reference to experience of officers and employees alike—these things constitute the momentum which keeps the wheels moving.

Judicious advertising, with close attention to details, is the governor that maintains uniform motion.

R. M. Richter.

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TEXAS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The bankers of Texas held the eighteenth meeting of their State association at Galveston, March 20 and 21. Wm. T. Austin, of the Board of City Commissioners, and T. J. Groce, President of the Galveston Clearing-House Association, welcomed the bankers, and Jonathan Lane, Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Houston, responded in behalf of the association.

PRESIDENT HILLIARD'S ADDRESS.

In his annual address President Hilliard spoke, in part, as follows:

"The time has passed when a Texan's chief pride lay in knowing it was the largest State in the Union. I once heard a gentleman—now the most prominent candidate for Governor—say, referring to his Congressional district, that it was 'the largest representative district in the civilized world, bounded on the north by Colorado and the great Indian Territory; on the east by Arkansas and Louisiana; on the South by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the grace of God alone.'

If that gentleman was talking with you to-day he would tell you of the progress Texas has made in all that moves toward a higher civilization and a modern enlightenment. He would tell you that Texas now is the second State in railroad mileage, and that when work now under way was completed she would be the first. He would tell you that you are now assembled in convention in the second largest cotton exporting port in the world, and that Galveston's exports for the year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to more than those of the entire Pacific Coast from Puget Sound to Cape Horn. He would tell you that her exports were exceeded in value only by New York, New Orleans, Boston and Baltimore; that it is the third largest exporter of wheat in this country, and that her total exportation amounted to $101,857,300, as against $72,627,645 for the Pacific Coast.

The day of the 'longhorn' in Texas has passed. The time is gone when the credit of the cowman is measured by the coarseness of his oath, or the efficiency of the cowboy by the height of his boot heels or the diameter of his spur rowels.

I landed in this city twenty-two years ago—a boy - and went west on the first preliminary survey of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, from Fort Worth to El Paso. I have in that time seen your population grow from a million and a half to over three millions in 1900. I have seen in my twenty-two years in Texas the prairie schooner, drawn by thirty-six mules, give way to the ten-wheel Mogul and the train of sixty-ton cars. The covered wagon has been replaced by the Pullman car for long distances; while for local transportation the electric car, the rubber-tired buggy and the automobile now do the work formerly left to the horse, the mule or the ox.

I have seen the tent of the buffalo hunter give way to the box house of the squatter, and this, in turn, to the substantial home of the modern farmer.

The Indian's whoop is heard no more. The Buffalo are gone. The man with the hoe has taken the place of the one, while the shorthorn and Jersey have supplanted the other.

I have seen interest rates drop from five per cent. per month to the same rate per annum.

PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS OF TEXAS.

In nothing is the great stride Texas is making more apparent than in the increased railroad mileage. In 1871 Texas had but 571 miles of road. In 1880 this had increased to 3,224 miles. In 1890 the steel road had lenghtened to 8,710 miles; while in 1901 over 10,153 miles of the world's greatest civilizer was spanning Texas fields and Texas prairies, carrying products strangers to the soil but a few years previous.

The banking capital of this State has grown proportionately and to-day we have considerably over $30,000,000 capital, besides a surplus fund of some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 more. There are 229 private banks in Texas and 284 National banks. In 1880 there were but 117 banks in Texas, of which only thirteen were National, the combined capital being but $1,300,000. In 1890 there were 186 banks in the State, the National banks alone having a capital of over $20,000,000, with deposits of over $85,000,000.

The taxable values have grown from $357,000,000 in 1881 to nearly $1,000,000,000 in 1901.

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The amount of money orders issued in 1881 in Texas by 1,352 offices was $6,451,000. In 1891 the offices had increased to 2,349 in number, and the amount of money issued was $8,180,000. In 1901 the number of offices had grown to 3,188 and these issued the enormous sum of $14,063,772.

In these years there was paid out $4,122,000, $5,301,000 and $9,655,000, respectively. In these years above mentioned Texas contributed towards the support of the Federal Government, in the shape of internal revenue for 1881, $248,635; in 1891, $239,147, and in 1901, $1,681,424. In the last-named year there were chartered in the State 1,372 corporations, with an aggregate capital of $288,629,296. Of these corporations thirty-six had a capital of $1,000,000, nineteen had from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 capital. Five were chartered at $5,000,000 capital, one at $10,-000,000 and one at $30,000,000. Think of these figures!

The cotton crop of Texas for 1900 was 3,536,000 bales. Of cotton seed, 1,644,103 tons. The value of the crop was, for cotton, $147,460,887.99, and of the cotton seed, $26,306,608, making a total of $173,767,495.99.

It is not generally known that Texas is the sixth wheat growing State in the Union, her product being 23,395,913 bushels, and being exceeded only by Kansas, Minnesota, California, Missouri, Washington and Nebraska, in the order named. She is second in bushels per acre, being exceeded in this respect by Washington only, her product being 23.4 bushels per acre, while Washington produces 23.5 bushels per acre. It is worthy of note, too, that she produces more wheat than any State east of the Mississippi River.

While Texas harvests only about 800,000 tons of hay, her natural, ungathered hay product maintains one-sixth of all the cattle, sheep, and goats in the United States. This is left out of consideration in official estimates of resources, as are many other indigenous products not entering into commercial channels. While Texas furnishes nearly nineteen per cent. of all the cattle raised in the United States, eighteen per cent. of the molasses, twenty per cent of the sweet potatoes, ten per cent. of the hogs, twelve per cent. of the horses, thirteen per cent. of the mules, eighteen per cent. of the sheep, thirty-two per cent. of the rice (think of that), and thirty-four per cent. of all the cotton; she raises only half of one per cent. of Irish potatoes, only 3¾ per cent. of the corn, only 4½ per cent. of the wheat, and only eight per cent. of the oats; this, too, when there is land in Texas that has produced 100 bushels of oats to the acre from volunteer stalks.

The population of the State is only four per cent. of the whole, and the population per square mile is only 11.62, while that of the United States is 25.69 per square mile. What an opportunity for the potato, the corn, the wheat and the oat grower.

If I had time I could show you where other products, such as wool, lumber, fruits, coal and iron form their full proportionate share of the products of the Purchase and of the whole country.

There are no figures with which to compare the oil industry in this State. Indeed, there are no figures in any place with which they could be compared. This discovery is a boon to Texas, and the whole South, which cannot be realized for years to come. It has already awakened new life, and the possibilities of fuel oil can but be conjectured.

While a good part of Texas, as now bound, was formerly included in the Louisiana Purchase, it is not as generally known as it should be that a part of the United States territory, consisting of some 123,784 miles of land, was once a part of Texas. The tract lying to the west and northwest of the present State limit and embracing more than half of New Mexico, part of Kansas, a part of the Indian Territory, a part of Wyoming and the richest mineral belt of Colorado, extending entirely through from north to south, was ceded to the United States in 1850 for a consideration of $10,000,000.

If the statistics of the nature which I have briefly touched on, and which apply in diversified forms to all portions of the State, could be put in shape so as to be available and easily digested by the people who will visit the St. Louis Exposition, the benefits to accrue cannot be guessed at. If it could be known that of all the States the percentage of fertilizers used in Texes was so small that it appears absurd in comparison that one item would be sufficient to induce many a hard toiling farmer living in the less productive sections of the North and South to seek a home in Texas, where the soil needs no artificial fertilizer. A few figures, such as the following, would alone suffice to convince any one of the enormous advantages of Texas soil: In 1890 there was spent for fertilizers in Georgia over $5,700,000; in Virginia over $2,300,000; in North Carolina over $3,800,000; in Florida over $857,000; in Alabama over $2,400,000; in Mississippi over $780,000; in Louisiana over $900,000; in Kentucky over $300,000; in Tennessee over $360,000; in New York, $3,000,000; in Pennsylvania, $3,380,000; in New Jersey over $1,800,000; in Indiana, $770,000; in Illinois, $125,000; in Texas, $58,665.

I have not time to linger longer in the captivating realm of statistics, but we should be gratified that the manufacturing plants in Texas in the last decade increased ninety-three per cent., while the output increased over seventy per cent."

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INFORMATION AND STATISTICS.

The committee on information and statistics reported, in part, as follows:

"During the past year the stability of the banking and business interests have been well tested. Following a year of unprecedented prosperity, we had a year of doubts and fears, short crops and a protracted drought. In spite of this Texas may be said to be in a most prosperous condition. Lack of reliable statistical information outside of the National bank reports precludes the possibility of giving this association complete data covering the banking or any other business interests. Taking a compilation made in July, 1900, it would appear that Texas had about 275 National banks and over 200 private banks. The capitalization gives a total of over $30,000,000. Necessarily a large amount of the capital invested in private banks is not included. Deposits show, even with the incomplete data, upwards of $112,000,000. Deposits have decreased during the past year, but it may safely be said that a large portion of the money has been put in vested interests of different kinds. Improvement of property, both business and residence, has been the order of the day. A large portion of the money has been invested in manufacturing industries throughout the State. There have been large sales of farm lands, and consequent improvements, and a great increase of acreage. This is especially noticeable in the southern and eastern part of the State. We cite this as a partial explanation of what has been done with the money held by our people and in deposit in the winter of 1900.

We are unable to furnish you with any details as to bank failures or general statistical information regarding banks, owing to our having no reliable figures outside of the United States Comptroller's report.

It may not be outside our province in furnishing information to call attention to the condition of our manufacturing enterprises. For this we again have to look to the United States reports, as embodied in the last census.

It covers the period 1890 to 1900, and one must remember that previous to 1890 manufacturing in Texas was in decidedly an embryo state, and the increase hereafter mentioned is out of proportion to the real merits of the case, and not by any means what it should be.

The report shows an increase of 7,000 establishments, nearly $40,000,000 in capital invested; 14,000 in number of wage earners, over $50,000,000 in the value of products, on a total capitalization of $90,000,000.

[The committee recommended that the State should make more adequate provisions for collecting statistics in regard to banking, manufacturing, production and commerce.]

Texas leads in the number of new National banks established since the new law became effective, March 14, 1900, the number being to this date 129, with an aggregate capital of nearly $5,000,000.

Pennsylvania follows with ninety-six, Oklahoma shows well with fifty-four and the Indian Territory forty-five.

The total number of new banks established in Texas in the past fourteen months, which includes both the National and private banks, is approximately 138. Of these ninety-four are National and forty-four private banks.

Three banks have failed in Texas since our last convention.

Two National banks are liquidating.

Texas has astonished the world with her oil discovery. The Census Bureau reports that are being issued from time to time give information that should be of interest, particularly that in which it is stated that at the time of the census of 1900 there was $2,227,184 capital invested in cotton manufactories in Texas, and the values of the products of these factories $1,799,990. The number of looms in operation, 1,018. These figures have been largely increased since that time. The visit of the delegations of business men from New York and St. Louis have been a revelation to our guests, advertising the magnificent resources of our State.

It is with sorrow we report the following deaths since we last met:

C. M. Case, Assistant Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Hempstead.

A. A. DeBerry, Cashier San Angelo National Bank, San Angelo.

M. J. Coggin, of Coggin Bros. & Ford, Bankers, Brownwood.

George Sealy, of Galveston.

The repeal of the war revenue tax on bank capital, as also the return of imprinted bank stationery, has been reported favorably by the committee in Congress. The Texas Bankers' Association co-operated with other associations in securing this relief.

Membership in 1898	192	Membership in 1901	291
Membership in 1899	211	Membership in 1902	400
Membership in 1900	259		

There is renewed impetus in railroad construction. The western portion of Texas is being largely benefited in this regard."

Resolutions were adopted asking the bankers of the State to contribute an amount equal to one-tenth of their capital stock toward providing a suitable Texas exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis; commending the good work done by H. P. Hilliard, retiring president of the association and recommending him for election as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association; against insuring cotton in companies not organized in the State or properly authorized to do business therein; thanking the bankers and citizens of Galveston for their hospitality; also the following:

"We, the bankers of Texas, in session at Galveston this March 20 and 21, 1902,

Hereby express our unbounded admiration of the grit, perseverance and reconstructive ability shown by the people of Galveston;

We believe them to have struck the keynote of the city's future in the erection of a sea-wall, and by the subscription of over one million dollars among their own people, they have assured the success of this reconstruction plan;

We believe Galveston and her port to be a necessity to our State and its future growth and expansion, and we recommend that future Legislatures deal generously with her and render all necessary aid to the development of this port and city;

We believe the protection bonds, being a county four per cent. bond, to be a good investment and recommend that our visiting bankers each take one and recommend same to their friends throughout the State."

The committee appointed to consider the facts in the case against the Bank of Morgan, with reference to holding said bank liable on a bill of lading for the non-delivery of a shipment of wheat, which was destroyed during the Galveston storm, recommended that the association appropriate $250 towards defraying the expenses of an attorney, and further consider at the next convention the question of appealing any adverse decision to the United States Supreme Court.

The committee appointed to nominate officers made the following nominations, which were adopted by acclamation and the officers elected:

President, J. E. McAshan, Houston; first vice-President, A. V. Lane, Dallas; second vice-President, W. H. Rivers, Elgin; secretary, J. W. Butler, Clifton; assistant secretary, Nathan Adams; treasurer, T. C. Yantis, Brownwood.

J. E. McAshan, Cashier of the South Texas National Bank, of Houston, delivered the following address:

Branch Banks and Asset Currency.—Address of J. E. McAshan.

"This subject which has been assigned to me is very broad and comprehensive. It is one of those important questions which have arisen like many others in the economic history of our Government for which mankind's previous history has not prepared any adequate solution, for the reason that problems and principles solved by other nations of the world are not applicable to us, because every other Government of the world is based upon the principle of benefit to the few at the expense of the many, and that all power and benefits are derived first from the sovereign, then through the privileged classes to the common people. With us the reverse of this theory is maintained. With us all power and benefits are derived from the people and ascend through the several channels to the executives. Therefore, the goodness or badness of economic theories cannot be judged by Old World standards when we take any higher and broader views on such subjects than mere expediency.

I feel that this question should be discussed in all its aspects, both from the standard of expediency, which is the narrow and professional view of it, and also from the broader position—the economic standpoint. As a citizen of a great commonwealth, whose final and permanent interest is inseparably blended with that of millions of his fellow citizens, let us discuss it first from the narrower and professional standpoint.

By branch banks and asset currency is meant that large aggregations of capital should be incorporated at some central point, like Houston for example, with the power and privilege of establishing at other points, where it regards such establishments as profitable, branch banks or agencies with the same banking and discount privileges which the parent institution enjoys, and furthermore, that in time of stringency, when, for example, panics are sweeping over the country, or when crops are moving rapidly, the parent banks shall have the privi-

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lege of issuing their own notes as a legal tender circulating medium to a greater or a lesser extent, secured to a greater or less extent by a first lien on the assets of the bank for the purpose of reinforcing their cash reserves and rendering liquid a certain per cent. of their resources. I believe both propositions to be unsound and inexpedient from a professional standpoint.

In the first place, branch banks would not be as well managed or conserve the public as well as local independent banks managed, as they generally are, by able and honest officials, who thoroughly know the character, capacity and resources of their customers—the people among whom they live. No agency under non-resident control would or could form so intelligent an opinion as to furnish the necessary credit needed in such communities, not only in the crop season, but throughout the year. Such credit is an absolute essential. The farmer, the local manufacturer and the local merchant is never able to furnish collateral in any way commensurate with his requirements—such collaterals as non-resident owners would make a prerequisite to loans. The system of branch banks would tend to cause all the money to flow to large centers, and a system which tends to a wide distributing of actual money is desirable for the people. Such a system would endanger the safety of banks by increasing and opening avenues to dishonesty. National banks with branches would not be as safe as they now are. The Federal Government could not exercise any effective control over them, and such a system would lead to a banking monopoly.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL."

The other branch of this subject, 'Asset Currency,' I will simply say, is the rankest treason to the best friends a banker has—those friends by whom he is enabled to do business and from whom is derived the possibility of his profession—I mean the depositor.

It simply means that after borrowing all the money we can from the public, in the shape of deposits, on our credit, we make a preferential assignment to a later creditor, from whom we borrow the last money and leave our old friend—the depositor—out in the cold, while we mortgage assets acquired with his money by giving some more exacting money lender a superior lien upon them; and, gentlemen, no matter how many financiers may think this is progressive and modern finance, I for one think it is wrong and treason to our best friends. No bank and no system of banking can succeed or deserve to succeed that does not keep faith with its depositors, for, to use an old-fashioned term, it is fundamentally dishonest and fraudulent. As to the expediency of such a system, I make the bold assertion and challenge denial that the rural districts of this country that have independent banks are infinitely better equipped to handle a great and growing commerce than the rural districts having branch banks in the Old World countries.

The business of such branch banks as compared to the independent banks of the rural districts of America can only be compared as mole hills to mountains. The only reason on earth for their existence is the fact that they are profitable to a limited number of privileged shareholders and governors. This brings us to that broader view of this question, the great economic side of it, the standpoint of a citizen in a great powerful, growing and free government.

The history of civilization shows that there have been two great forces struggling for sudremacy from the earliest dawn of organized government to the present moment, a centrifugal and a centripetal force. The one stands for a monopoly of power and privileges to the small favored class; the other stands for a distribution of powers and privileges to the nation at large. The one means government of the people; the other means government for the people. Every contest in politics, every struggle for partisan supremacy when reduced to its last and final analysis, no matter under what guise it masquerades, means simply a fight for control of the money-creating powers of the government and a control of the police powers of the government. In this great struggle, which is as old as organic law and which will continue to the end of time; in this supreme contest between the centrifugal and centripetal forces for control of the police and money powers of government, two primary forms of government have been evolved—the autocratic and the democratic—all other forms are mere modifications of these.

The highest development of the autocratic government ever known to the world was in imperial Rome at a time when eighteen hundred men owned all the property of the known world, and when her emperors claimed and exacted homage above that rendered to their supreme god, Jupiter.

The highest form of democratic government ever seen upon the earth is the United States of America in its original simplicity such as is even yet sometimes seen in uncontaminated communities, but which seems destined to disappear in our great centers of population where we are taught to believe that the hopes of the country are imaged in the rainbow tints which shimmer around the golden thrones of the money kings. The history of mankind shows that the autocratic form of government has been most successful in fastening itself upon human-

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ity. From earliest history there is simply a record of line after line of kings and nation after nation of servile people.

Every citizen of America upon the altar of whose heart burns the sacred flame of patriotism must tremble and stand aghast when he realizes what it will mean to America when the three great financial parties now dominating this country and well advanced towards a realization of their hopes, which are to control the transportation interests and through them the wealth-producing interests and through them the money-creating interests and thorugh them the police and military powers of the country. It simply means an oligarchy or privilege instead of our proud boast, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' These three great financial parties or groups are so bound together by communities of interests that their absolute control by one autocratic master mind is even now almost an assured fact. Branch banking and asset currency is one move in the general direction of usurpation of privileges, concentration of wealth, monopoly of money and, eventually, the control of the government and the pauperizing the people. No more hurtful fallacy was ever promulgated than that by vast concentrations of wealth are the rich enabled to care for the poor and improvident. This is the argument of the master to the slave and freeborn American citizens cannot contemplate its accomplishment except with horror and disgust.

The American citizen who has caught the breezes of freedom from both oceans cannot view with aught but alarm the prospect which now seems to hover over us of repeating in America the great crimes against mankind which occupy most of the chronicles of the European and Oriental nations. We are confronted with conditions and not theories. Concentrations of wealth, the multiplication of multimillionaires, have throughout the history of man been the sure, the inevitable, precursors and blight of governments. Great concentrations of wealth into a few hands have been the cause of the downfall of nearly all the great governments of the earth and the destruction of their civilization. From history and statistics, we learn that when Egypt, the land of the far-famed Nile, went down, two per cent. of her people owned ninety-seven per cent. of her wealth. When Persia, the land synonymous with all that is glowing in Oriental beauty and splendid in its voluptuousness, went down, one per cent. of her population owned all the land. When Rome went down eighteen hundred men owned all the property of the known world, the rest were slaves.

Now, let us look at the facts in our country in 1850. The capitalists owned thirty-seven per cent. of the wealth, in 1892 they owned seventy-five per cent. of it, and to-day even a greater proportion, although I have not the figures. Thirty-five years ago five-eighths of our people owned their own homes, ten years ago only three-eighths owned their own homes, and to-day even a smaller percentage own them. This concentration of wealth, what does it mean? Does it mean an increase of human happiness, joy and pleasure of life? I think not. It means unparalleled extravagance, licentiousness and debauchery upon the part of its owners. It means unapproachable, hopeless misery on the part of the multitude. It means that its owners so far control the police powers and sources of money supply that the humble citizen cannot even protect his own fireside, the integrity of his home and the honor of his women without the dread of false accusers depriving him of his liberty and his resources for earning an honest and independent living. It means that the owners of such wealth will, with impunity, lay unclean hands upon every branch of Government, not hesitating at the ermine of judge or robe of Senator. It means every crime that ever rendered more dark and hopeless the lives of ordinary men. It means universal pollution.

American citizens after enjoying a century of liberty will not submit, and, therefore, it means revolution. To those who may think I have overdrawn the picture, I will say that should this time ever arise, as arise it must, in the history of our Government, it will be like the story that is told of two Irish emigrants. They landed in America and having very little money, decided to tramp it over the country. They had never seen a railroad or a train, so after walking until they were worn out, they laid down by the side of a railroad track one night and went to sleep. During the night a freight train came by, Mike waked up; he heard the awful roar and rumble, saw the fierce glare of the headlight. He slapped his companion and said, 'Pat, Pat, wake up, Pat! They are a-moving hell, and the first load has just gone by.' If we ever see the unhappy time that I foreshadow, we will think like Mike, that they are a-moving hell.

It is an accepted fact that the Anglo-Saxon of to-day is inferior intellectually to the Greek of 2,000 years ago, yet, he is a vast improvement; the betterment consists in the fact that the condition of the common people like ourselves is greatly better and we cannot afford to lose what we have gained. I would regret to see branch banking and asset currency authorized, for I would regard it as but one more step in the direction of an inevitable and impending calamity to a great, a glorious and happy people. There may be those who will ask why I believe such calamities possible. We judge future history by past history. The shadows of great events precede the events themselves, and to-morrow lives in the light of today. In the history of the world, republics have universally failed. I have shown you why. It is the old, old story of the cormorant and the commune.

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Look at the facts. The history of free democratic governments in the world's history is a monumental record of failure. Until this Government was founded every similar experiment had failed through the inroads of that insidious disease, privilege. The republics which clustered around immortal Italy, Venice and Genoa exist but in name. In his hurried march, Time has but looked upon their imagined immortality and all their vanities from the palace to the tomb have, with their ruins, erased the very impression of his footsteps.

In the efforts of parties, patriotism is forgotten. In the lurid wars for the control of the military, police and money powers of the government, the success of schemes and of partie have ranked above the august success of patriotism and statesmanship. The spirit of party has its source in some of the passions of the heart and free governments furnish more of it than those governments under which liberty of speech is restricted and where the press is restrained by the strong arm of power. But so naturally do parties run into extremes, so unjust, cruel and remorseless are they in their excesses, so ruthless are the wars they wage on private character, so unscrupulous in the choice of means for selfish ends, so sure is it to dig the grave eventually of those free institutions of which it pretends to be the necessary accompaniment, so inevitably does it end in military despotism and unmitigated tyranny that before giving our sanction to any scheme of privilege we should ask, 'Whither are we tending?'"

After the business sessions of the convention were concluded, many of the members of the association and others embarked on a steamer bound for Cuba.

The Texas Bankers' Association will meet next year at Sherman.

History of the Bank of New York.—This is a new edition of the history, issued originally in 1884 to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the bank's existence.

As is well known the Bank of New York is the second oldest bank in the country, having been organized in 1784, though it did not succeed in getting a charter from the Legislature until 1791. The Massachusetts Bank was incorporated at Boston in 1784, but the Bank of New York commenced business about a month before the New England institution got under way.

The constitution of the Bank of New York was drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, who was a member of the first board of directors. For fifteen years the bank was without a rival, when Aaron Burr got a charter for the Manhattan Company, to furnish pure water to the city and to do other things not inconsistent with its charter and the laws of the State.

The Bank of New York was a success from the start, and during the first century of its existence paid to its stockholders in dividends 909½ per cent., and continues to-day to be one of the city's large and flourishing banks, having aggregate resources of about $37,000,000. Its capital is $2,000,000, the surplus $1,000,000 and the undivided profits $1,203,000.

When the bank commenced business in the Walton House, 67 St. George's (now Franklin) Square, the settled part of New York was confined to the district below Murray street, and the population of the city was not much over 20,000. During all the changes of the intervening period the bank has stood as a representative of the best banking traditions and practices. While its business has been greatly enlarged, and improvements made wherever desirable, the bank has never found it necessary to change its policy to any marked extent, for it was founded upon the soundest principles, from which no departure has been made.

This history of the bank is interesting not only because of its record of the career of this venerable institution, but it contains incidentally much valuable information in regard to the financial experience of the city and country during the last one hundred years.

The present officers of the Bank of New York National Banking Association are: President, Herbert L. Griggs; Vice President, John L. Riker; Cashier, Charles Olney.

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THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

There are but few banks in the country whose existence has been longer than that of the Merchants' National Bank, of New York. Its articles of association date back to 1803, but as there was considerable opposition to the granting of bank charters in that year, it was not until the spring of 1805 that the charter was obtained from the Legislature. The four hundred and thirty-nine subscribers for the stock of the bank included many of the city's leading merchants at that time.

Although the bank did not get its charter until 1805, it commenced doing business in 1803, and on November 18 of that year declared a dividend out of the profits from June 1 to November 30, at the rate of three per cent. for six months. It may be remarked that from that time until now the bank has never missed its semi-annual dividend, the 195th consecutive one having been declared on December 19 last. For nearly 100 years, whether times were good or bad, this bank has paid its shareholders, without interruption, a substantial return.

The officers of the bank at its organization in 1803 were: Oliver Wolcott, President; Lynde Catlin, Cashier, and Wm. P. Van Ness, notary. Since that time the Presidents have been, Joshua Sands, Richard Varick, Lynde Catlin, John J. Palmer, Augustus E. Silliman, Jacob D. Vermilye, Robert M. Gallaway; the Cashiers have been, G. B. Vroom, Walter Meade, O. I. Cammann, Augustus E. Silliman, Jacob D. Vermilye, Robert McCartee, Cornelius V. Banta, Joseph W. Harriman and William B. T. Keyser.

From the first the bank did a prosperous business, and established itself in public confidence. A select committee, appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the State banks, reported May 11, 1837, that "the Merchants' Bank was well conducted, and its accounts very well distributed. This old and respectable institution seems fully to deserve the great favor and confidence it enjoys, and which is evinced by the large average amounts of its individual deposits compared with its incorporated capital." On January 1, 1835, the individual deposits were $1,255,145, and the total resources $4,840,473. By November of the following year the latter item had increased to $6,376,477. These were large figures for those times. An idea of the bank's progress may be gained from the following condensation of the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business February 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$14,842,563.85	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Due from banks	1,402,299.86	Surplus	500,000.00
United States bonds	50,000.00	Undivided profits	691,291.88
Stocks, securities, etc	473,798.18	Deposits	20,946,649.93
Banking house	995,257.84		
Cash	6,874,023.13		
Total	$24,137,941.81	Total	$24,137,941.81

In 1865 the Merchants' Bank was reorganized as the Merchants' National Bank, receiving a charter for twenty years, and in 1885 the charter was renewed for a like period. On July 25, 1884, the bank took possession of the massive granite structure erected for its use on the site where its home had been for many years.

After nearly a century of existence the Merchants' National Bank shows undiminished vigor, and its business has grown steadily until it is now much larger than ever before. The present officers and directors include some of the most successful bankers and merchants of the city. They are: President, Robert M. Gallaway; Vice-President, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff; Cashier, William B. T. Keyser; Assistant Cashier, Samuel S. Campbell. Directors, John A. Stewart, ex-President United States Trust Co.; Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, capitalist; Charles Stewart Smith, merchant; Gustav H. Schwab, Oelrichs & Co.; Donald Mackay, Vermilye & Co.; Robert M. Gallaway, President; Charles D. Dickey, Brown Brothers & Co.; George Sherman, Vice-President Central Trust Co.; Edward Holbrook, President Gorham Manufacturing Co.; Orris K. Eldredge, Eldredge, Lewis & Co.; Joseph W. Harriman, Harriman & Co.

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THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Professor George Gunton, in a recent lecture, criticises the economic theories of Henry George, and also of Dr. Lyman Abbott, as set forth in his late book, "The Rights of Man." We quote from Professor Gunton's lecture as follows:

"Dr. Abbott in his 'Rights of Man' reaffirms in effect the doctrines of both Marx and Henry George; and he evidently imagines that he is saying something quite profound when he observes (page 104):

'Every man has a right to the product of his own industry, because it is a part of himself; into it he has put a portion of his life. His life is his own, therefore this portion of his life is his own. * * * The shoemaker projects himself into the shoes; the carpenter into the house; the loom-worker into the cloth. These also are a part of the man. Into them he has put his brain-work or his handiwork; therefore they are his. This right of every man to the product of his own labor is a natural right. * * * [It] is absolute.' (Page 110). 'What is true of ocean and river is equally true of land. No man ever made an acre of land and its contents. Man may transfer the soil from one place to another, in which case we speak of him as 'making land;' but he does not really make the land, he simply moves it. The land belongs to the Almighty. To whom has he given it?'

And from this Dr. Abbott is led to justify the methods of reform advocated by Marx and George and others who believe that society is built upon robbery. A clergyman imbued with these ideas recently said to me, "Society is an organized crime." No amount of high motive, philanthropic zeal or respectable authority can make such a doctrine true. The vital defect of this whole reasoning is that it rests upon a false assumption regarding the rights of man in society. The first assumption about God giving the land to man may be well enough as a poetic sentiment, but it has no foundation in history, experience or economic science. An ancient book tells us that God sentenced man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he has been doing it ever since. But there is no authority, scientific or revealed, which gives any color to the claim of any compact between God and man regarding the ownership of land or any other means of production. The simple historic truth is that the land was here long before man was. When man came he found it as an indispensable part of his environment. He has had to struggle and use it as best he could to make a living out of it. The land was no more given by God to man than were the sun, moon and stars. It is simply an abstract statement which has no real basis either in philosophy, revelation or experience.

But, suppose for a moment it were true that God gave the land to the whole human race. Then no nation has any exclusive right to any part of the earth's surface. The United States has no more right to exclusive authority over the land in this country than have the inhabitants of India, China, Russia or South America, and so with every other State and every city. And yet Spencer, Marx, George and Dr. Abbott will set up the claim with the same assurance of divine right, that the Government of the United States has the absolute right of ownership of the land in this country. By what authority, when and how did God give this exclusive ownership to a group in this country? If any group of the human race has a right to exclusive ownership of any portion of the earth's surface, then any other group has the same right. If the people of the United States have the right to exclusive ownership of the land in this country, then any other group has the same right over any other territory. This will not be denied; but, upon what principle can eighty million people acquire exclusive right of ownership to any land that forty millions cannot? If forty millions of people can get exclusive right, then why not twenty millions, or ten millions, or one million, or one hundred? And if one hundred, why not one person? What principle of ethics, economics or political philosophy can justify the right of ownership to one of these, while denying it to the others?

It is quite clear that if this doctrine obtains at all it obtains for the whole human race, and that nobody, not even nations, have any ethical and economic right to the exclusive control and disposition of land. Now, that theory would disrupt all society. It would introduce chaos into every form of civilization. It rests upon a false assumption and logically leads to obvious absurdity. There are no 'absolute rights' in society.

Man is born into society and is subject to the conditions and enjoys the opportunities and protection of society. He is part of society and has no economic, political or social rights which are not subject to social conditions. Private or public ownership of land or other means of production is not a question of absolute right, but wholly a question of social utility. Whether the ownership of these means of production shall be public or private

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depends entirely upon which use of these forms of ownership will best promote the progress, welfare and civilization of the people in any given state of society. Public ownership may be much more conducive to progress under some conditions than private ownership; and private ownership may be much more conducive to progress under other conditions than public ownership. Society is an involuntary organization through which man utilizes nature to the advantage of human welfare. It is only because by ages of experimentation certain economic methods and political forms have been found to yield better results than others that the changes in institutions, in personal rights, in the protection of property have been little by little established, none of which could have taken place if the doctrine of absolute rights had been strictly adhered to during the last thousand years.

All we know of the rights of man in society, and the principles of political and economic ethics, is what we learn from the study of human experience as revealed in the history of society. Man is essentially a social being. His social life is sometimes very simple and meager, at other times relatively complex, but it is always social. In the evolution of society from its simplest to its most highly developed form, man has never had and never could have any absolute rights. That is contrary to the very societary existence. In whatever state of society, man's rights are conditioned and qualified by the influences and consensus of the social aggregate. He has the right to do whatever is not prohibited by the interest and welfare of the social group to which he belongs. Under every conceivable condition, society in its aggregate is the final, and so far as the individual is concerned, the only absolute, authority. Of course, the decision of society is not always the acme of wisdom, but it always has the right of final decision, and hence has the only absolute right; not because the wisdom of the aggregate is always superior to that of the individual, but because it represents a greater proportion of the aggregate interest and welfare and it is the highest authority to which appeal can be made. When the decision of society is less wise than that of some individual, the only remedy is for the individual to convince his fellows of the superior wisdom of his own ideas, and so convert the public opinion to his theory. But the only absolute right is with society and never with the individual. Nor is this because society has a special divine commission from the Almighty, but because in the process of human experimentation life in society is found to be more desirable, and progress more feasible, and personal security better guaranteed than by any known system of isolation. And this fact of the possibility of securing greater protection and progress with society than without is the ultimate reason why conditional rights are accepted in society as preferable to absolute rights out of society.

Dr. Abbott talks about natural rights and artificial rights as if there were an important difference between them, and one was more sacred and important than the other. The right of men to roam like wild animals in the mountains is no more natural than the right to travel over the whole earth with the protection of society and convenience of modern civilization. The rights afforded by society are just as natural and often superior to those afforded by blind nature. There are inherited and acquired rights, but they are all natural, because they all arise from the nature of existing conditions. Slavery is as natural under some conditions as freedom is under others. That is why we should always endeavor to create the conditions under which freedom shall be natural and slavery impossible. It is because rights and duties, ethical standards and civilization are not absolute that progress toward higher ideals is ever possible."

New National Bank Notes.—On March 17 the Comptroller of the Currency received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and issued the first delivery of the new National bank notes known as the series of 1902. These notes will be issued only to new banks organized since January 1, 1902, and those extending or re-extending their charters.

Only the denominations of $10 and $20 are ready yet for issue. Later fives, fifties and one hundreds will be issued. These notes are quite a radical departure in designs from bank notes heretofore issued, and are considered a great improvement. The backs have only one plate printing, which is an artistic vignette printed in green. The faces all bear portraits of prominent deceased officials of the Government. These are President Harrison, for the five-dollar note; President McKinley, for the ten; Secretary McCulloch, for the twenty; Secretary Sherman, for the fifty, and Comptroller of the Currency John J. Knox, for the one hundred.

Repeal of the War Taxes.—On April 7 both Houses of Congress passed the bill for repealing the special taxes imposed by the War Revenue Act of 1898.

Extension of National Bank Charters.- On April 7 the House passed the Senate bill providing for the extension of National Bank charters for twenty years.

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CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on Sept. 30, and December 10, 1901 and Feb. 25, 1902. Total number of banks; Sept. 30, 4,221; Dec. 10, 4,291; Feb. 25, 4,357.

RESOURCES.	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$3,018,615,918	$3,038,255,447	$3,128,627,094
Overdrafts	33,066,161	43,356,248	32,814,886
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	329,372,830	324,507,180	320,978,280
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	107,107,100	110,257,830	114,055,360
U. S. bonds on hand	7,896,560	7,953,600	10,082,240
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,015,978	10,363,461	10,789,048
Stocks, securities, etc	448,614,538	451,580,561	458,744,961
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	86,141,913	87,091,224	87,883,087
Other real estate and mortgages owned	23,098,722	22,962,670	22,244,924
Due from National banks	256,513,214	274,882,707	265,712,742
Due from State banks and bankers	71,881,186	76,633,734	78,932,642
Due from approved reserve agents	456,638,517	432,058,827	490,318,538
Internal-revenue stamps	600,189	553,372	472,071
Checks and other cash items	26,706,693	22,625,246	20,437,080
Exchanges for clearing-house	236,656,336	253,419,892	196,618,118
Bills of other National banks	23,681,788	24,957,145	23,483,765
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,315,365	1,320,185	1,475,984
Specie	388,536,871	369,652,438	407,082,162
Legal-tender notes	151,018,751	151,118,358	154,682,692
U. S. certificates of deposit	....	....	....
Five per cent. redemption fund	16,104,962	15,936,850	15,627,825
Due from Treasurer U. S	1,743,751	2,343,643	2,550,317
Total	$5,695,847,294	$5,722,730,635	$5,848,048,720
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$655,341,880	$665,340,664	$667,881,231
Surplus fund	279,532,858	287,170,337	294,951,786
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	151,029,249	161,724,941	154,653,757
National bank notes outstanding	323,863,597	319,437,312	314,438,680
State bank notes outstanding	51,874	51,874	51,874
Due to other National banks	638,361,792	629,684,437	685,966,644
Due to State banks and bankers	293,275,148	289,161,149	311,256,012
Due to trust companies and Savings banks	220,381,919	217,706,288	251,208,289
Due to approved reserve agents	33,266,344	32,086,018	30,507,968
Dividends unpaid	3,621,615	977,358	1,016,829
Individual deposits	2,937,753,233	2,964,417,965	2,982,489,300
U. S. deposits	101,408,774	104,167,621	106,940,827
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,451,374	5,581,286	6,356,690
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,970,717	5,974,187	4,819,674
Bills payable	17,648,405	16,103,380	10,384,662
Liabilities other than those above	23,388,509	23,145,864	21,626,588
Total	$5,695,847,294	$5,722,730,635	$5,848,048,720

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on Feb. 25, 1902, as compared with the returns on Dec. 10, 1901, and Feb. 5, 1901:

ITEMS.	SINCE DEC. 10, 1901.		SINCE FEB. 5, 1901.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$90,371,647	....	$314,238,747	....
U. S. bonds	3,397,270	....	15,376,405	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	50,473,658	....	43,794,334	....
Specie	37,429,664	....	7,126,018	....
Legal tenders	3,564,334	....	2,296,360	....
Capital stock	2,040,567	....	32,684,726	....
Surplus and other profits	610,264	....	50,046,359	....
Circulation	....	$4,998,632	4,972,633	....
Due to National and State banks and bankers	110,300,425	....	73,873,178	....
Individual deposits	18,071,835	....	228,519,579	....
United States Government deposits	2,547,660	....	17,263,741	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	....	6,873,230	4,417,714	....
Total resources	120,818,064	....	407,142,462	....

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, March 27, an amendment of the articles of incorporation was adopted providing for the establishment of branches.

—Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising the Long Island banks, held its fifth annual banquet at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn on the evening of March 5. John A. Potter, President of the Patchogue Bank, presided. Addresses were made by ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank and Vice-President of the State association, H. K. Twitchell, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank, and Rev. Newell D. Hillis.

—The reorganized Seventh National Bank reopened on November 12 last, and since then it has shown a very marked increase in its business. From November 12 to February 25 deposits have increased about $2,500,000, and the undivided profits have increased from $18,520 to $72,121. It is expected that the bank will soon take possession of its new banking rooms in the building now nearing completion at Broadway and Maiden Lane.

—Charles E. Warren, Assistant Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, has been elected Cashier, succeeding Wm. T. Cornell, who becomes President of the Equitable Trust Company.

—Charles H. Spencer, formerly Cashier of the Domestic Exchange National Bank, is now associated with the New Amsterdam National Bank in an important capacity.

—Oliver I. Pilat, who entered the Fifth Avenue Bank as a messenger in October, 1890, and who for several years has been filling the important and confidential position of credit clerk in that bank, has been elected Assistant Cashier of the Western National Bank, of this city. Mr. Pilat is the fourteenth graduate of the Fifth Avenue Bank who has been elected to an official position in the banks of New York city, and the officials of that institution feel that they have a sort of training school for bank officers.

—The Van Norden Trust Company opened for business at 751 Fifth Avenue March 31. Warner Van Norden, former President of the National Bank of North America, is President.

—Governor Odell has signed the bill passed by the Legislature changing the name of the American Deposit and Loan Company to the Equitable Trust Company.

—The new Trust Company of the Republic opened for business March 31 at 346 Broadway with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The directors of the company are Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Henry C. Rouse, Charles F. Brocker, Alexander Greig, Thomas F. Goodrich, Ballard McCall, John M. Parker, James McMahon, W. D. Baldwin, Thomas D. Crimmins, Charles D. Marvin, Charles W. Wetmore, George C. Boldt, James H. Eckels, George J. Gould, Erastus C. Knight, Thomas Randolph, R. Waverly Smith, Herbert L. Satterlee, Elbridge, C. Snow, Daniel G. Wing and Edwards Whitaker.

Daniel LeRoy Dresser is President. The Vice-Presidents of the new company are Alex. Greig, Frederick Y. Robertson and James Duane Livingston. Thomas C. Clarke is the Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Empire State Bank will remove to the Tontine Building, 88 Wall street, about May 1.

—Interests associated with the Hanover National Bank have secured a controlling interest in the Greenwich Bank at 402 Hudson street. Virtually all the Greenwich stock has been secured and it is proposed to modernize the institution in every way. No consolidation, however, is contemplated. The board of directors is to be immediately increased and the bank's capital will also be increased. The Greenwich Bank was organized in 1855, and has been carefully managed. Its capital is $200,000 and the surplus and profits about the same amount, and the deposits over $800,000.

—William T. Cornell, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, has been elected President and a director of the Equitable Trust Company.

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—A branch of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. will be opened at Seventy-third street and Broadway, with Charles B. Collins as Manager.

—About May 1 the Commercial State Bank will open at Broadway and Eleventh street, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of New York, is to President of the bank.

—On March 18 Wells, Fargo & Co. celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the original firm of express carriers by presenting to all employees in the United States who have been with the company for one year a silver medal. The medal shows in bas relief a stage coach, and on the reverse side a railroad train and a steamship.

—At the meeting of New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, March 13, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from among our friends. Mr. Frederick D. Tappen; and,

Whereas, The one whom He has thus chosen has, by his noble deeds and masterful actions, especially in times of our nation's financial tribulations, established a standard of efficiency which future generations of financiers will strive to emulate: and,

Whereas, By the material encouragement which he gave to our efforts to establish a higher and better standard among the younger students of banking, he has done much to ensure their future success: and,

Whereas, His passing from us now has left a vacancy which we must always feel and will forever maintain for him in loving remembrance; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the New York Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, in meeting assembled, this 13th day of March, 1902, do give expression to our sorrow at the loss which we and the financial world have sustained through his demise: and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these sentiments be engrossed and duly signed by our chairman and attested by our recorder, then transmitted to his bereaved family as a token of our sincere sympathy for them in this their sad hour.

—It is reported that interests representing the National Park Bank have acquired control of the Mutual Bank, located at Broadway and Thirty-third street. The Mutual Bank was founded about eleven years ago and has $200,000 capital and surplus and profits amounting to about $175,000.

—On April 8 Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, was elected a trustee, and afterwards made President, of the United States Trust Company. John A. Stewart, the former President, will be chairman of the board of trustees.

—Stockholders of the Union and Kings County banks, Brooklyn, met on April 8 and voted in favor of the consolidation of the two banks into one institution—the Union Bank. Directors have been chosen representing the boards of both of the merged institutions. The capital of the Union Bank will be increased to $340,000 or over, and additional branches established. The new bank will move into the Temple Bar Building, on Court street, about May 1.

—Samuel Woolverton, who has been Cashier of the Gallatin National Bank since February, 1898, was elected President April 2, succeeding the late Frederick D. Tappen. Mr. Woolverton was for ten years in the Fifth Avenue Bank, which he entered as a messenger, rising to be Assistant Cashier. George E. Lewis, who had been Assistant Cashier under Mr. Woolverton, was elected Cashier. He came from the Fourth National Bank, where his services extended over twenty-three years, he having started as a messenger.

—The Consolidated National Bank, which is being organized by interests connected with the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, has leased the building at 57 Broadway. All but the ground floor will be sublet by the bank.

—On April 2 the New York Security and Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of eight per cent. upon its capital stock of $1,000,000. This is an increase of four per cent. and at the rate of thirty-two per cent. a year. The dividend is payable on May 1.

—The Broadway Trust Company will begin business on May 1, at Broadway and Eighth street, with $700,000 capital and $350,000 surplus. Moses May will be President, and Bird S. Coler, Vice-President.

—Frank Tilford, Charles S. Fairchild, John D. Hicks, John Harsen Rhoades, and other well-known capitalists, have incorporated the Lincoln Trust Company, which will shortly open for business at 208 Fifth avenue.

—The Bank of New York National Banking Association recently reached its 118th anniversary. Since it was founded, in 1784, the bank has missed but one semi-annual dividend, in

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1887, but paid double the usual amount next time, so that the stockholders did not lose anything.

—The stockholders of the Irving National Bank recently voted to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The surplus approximates $1,000,000 more.

—The Port Richmond National Bank, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, was organized on March 12 with a capital of $100,000. A board of directors was elected consisting of the following members: Wm. J. Burlee, W. S. Van Clief, C. E. Griffith, Thomas F. Quinlan, Frank Foggin, John Westbrook, F. W. Tompkins, J. F. Smith, W. J. Davidson, Jacob I. Housman, A. F. Merrell, John Snyder, Robt. D. Kent and E. R. Moody.

The officers of the bank are: Chas. E. Griffith, President; Robt. D. Kent, Vice-President; Wm. J. Burlee, 2d Vice-President and E. R. Moody, Cashier.

The bank was organized largely through the efforts of Mr. Kent, the Vice-President, who was President of the National Commercial Bank of New York, recently placed in liquidation because of its principal stockholders acquiring a controlling interest in the National Broadway Bank.

Mr. Kent has organized a number of out-of-town banks all of which are successful.

The Port Richmond Bank will open for business May 1.

—The New York Produce Exchange Bank has added from its earnings $150,000 to surplus account, making the latter now stand at $400,000. It will open a Harlem branch at 116th street and Third avenue about May 1.

—It is understood that James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, has acquired a large interest in the First National Bank of Baltimore. The stockholders of the last-named bank recently voted to increase its capital stock from $550,000 to $1,000,000. Mr. Woodward and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore will take the $450,000 of new stock in equal amounts. Mr. Woodward's interest is purely personal. He is a native of Maryland.

—The capital of the International Banking Corporation is to be raised from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 and a like increase made in the surplus. There will also be an enlargement of the board of directors to thirty-six members.

—Interests identified with the National Park Bank, of which Richard Delafield is President, are said to have obtained control of the Yorkville Bank in East Eighty-fifth street.

—James T. Woodward, President, and James M. Donald, Vice-President of the Hanover National Bank, were elected directors of the Greenwich Bank on March 27. Other directors elected were: John Pitcairn, of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.; Charles E. Orvis, Frank L. Froment, Wm. C. Duncan, Cashier Colonial Bank; Hudson Hoagland, chairman executive committee New York Security and Trust Co.; John Harsen Rhoades, President Greenwich Savings Bank, and John R. McLean. At the meeting authority was given the bank to establish branches.

—At the annual meeting of the directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., E. B. Thomas, of the Erie Railroad, was elected a Vice-President.

—Having found its business growing beyond its ability to meet requirements with its present capital of $125,000, the Empire State Surety Co. will increase its capital to $250,000.

—J. T. Fountain, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, and connected with that bank for about forty years, has resigned.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Woonsocket R. I.—There has been such an increase in the Savings bank deposits here that two local institutions have been compelled to ask authority to receive a greater amount of deposits than their charters now permit.

The Woonsocket Institution for Savings is only authorized to receive deposits up to $7,000,000. and it now has $6,500,000. It will therefore seek to have the limit raised to $10,000,000.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank only has authority to receive $1,000,000, and already has $900,000. Authority has been asked to permit the bank to receive as much as $2,000,000.

Taunton, Mass.—For a yearling, the Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Co. makes a very satisfactory exhibit in its last statement. This company was organized April 1, 1901, and on April 1, 1902, it had $200,000 capital, $11,090 undivided earnings and $550,856 deposits; the latter item has more than doubled since October 31 last.

The officers are: President, Edward H. Temple; Vice-President and Treasurer, Albert M. Gleason; teller, Percival C. Lincoln.

Boston.—There has been introduced in the State Legislature by the Bank Commissioners a bill which provides that ten or more persons, one-half of them residents of the city or town

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where the bank is to be located, may become a banking corporation. Among the provisions of the measure are these:

If the Commissioners have any reason to suspect fraud, the certificate shall be withheld. The cash capital of each bank shall not be less than $100,000 or more than $1,000,000, except that cities or towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants may have banks of $50,000 capital. No person shall be a director unless he holds at least ten shares of unpledged stock, and three-fourths of the directors shall be citizens of the Commonwealth. Any director whose stock holding is reduced below ten unpledged shares ceases to be a director. Each director is liable for any misconduct of the bank as a whole, or violation of the law by any of its officers. No Cashier nor any subordinate shall borrow any money from the bank. No State bank shall have any connection with a Savings bank. No bank shall loan a dollar on its own shares, nor shall it own any of its own shares unless to protect itself from loss, and then the shares shall be sold at public auction within six months. No person, firm, or corporation may borrow more than one-tenth the capital of the bank. Every bank in Boston shall keep on hand in cash twenty-five per cent. of its deposits, and every other bank fifteen per cent.

Nearly one-half of the bill is made up of penalties and provisions as to liability and safe-guarding of depositors' interests.

MIDDLE STATES.

Baltimore.—Charles S. Miller, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, has been elected Cashier, succeeding James D. Wheeler, who recently resigned. E. P. Hayden, paying teller, was chosen Assistant Cashier to succeed Mr. Miller.

—The new steel vault being put in by the International Trust Co. will weigh 200,000 pounds and will furnish space for 2,000 or 3,000 safe-deposit boxes.

—A new fire-proof building is to be erected by the National Howard Bank.

—On March 22 Mr. James Getty, Vice-President of the National Howard Bank, celebrated his ninety-first birthday. He is still actively engaged in business.

Scranton, Pa.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Traders' National Bank, March 15, F. W. Woollerton was elected Cashier to succeed E. P. Passmore, who resigned to accept the position of Assistant Cashier of the Franklin National Bank Philadelphia.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Wyoming Valley Trust Co. will increase its capital from $150,000 to $200,000. It has in addition over $100,000 surplus.

Newark, N. J.—The State Banking Co., of this city, was recently purchased by the Fidelity Trust Co., and will be absorbed by the latter institution. It is also reported that the National Newark Banking Co., the German National Bank and the Fidelity Trust Co. are forming a new bank under a title not yet announced.

A Banker's Long Service.—J. M. Dreisbach, President of the Second National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa., recently completed his thirty-fifth year of service in that institution, He entered the bank as a clerk on March 19, 1867. In 1880 he was promoted from teller to Cashier. From 1897 to January 1, 1901, he served as Vice-President, when he was elected President of the institution. The "Lansford (Pa.) Record" says: "During his connection with the Second National the business has increased and its standing improved. His relations with the bank officers and the patrons are congenial. His home life is all sunshine; and he is esteemed most by those who know him best in the political and commercial walks of life. His integrity is never questioned; and although a gold bug in finances, he was never known to deal in gold bricks in politics. He stands up for his friends, and has the courage to tell his opponents no when seeking favors they are not entitled to."

Trust Companies Prosperous.—A recent issue of the "Jersey City (N. J.) Evening Journal" says:

"Hudson County's trust companies are among the most prosperous in the State, according to the report of State Banking Commissioner Bettle, just forwarded to Governor Murphy.

The total profits of the trust companies for the year were $3,400,534.08, an increase of $628,-460. The expenses were $984,978, an increase of $114,589. There was paid to depositors in interest $1,158,199, an increase of $281,627; dividends were declared to stockholders aggregating $262,911, an increase of $20,466.

The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 108,004, an increase of 26,051. The number of deposits on which interest was allowed is 72,430, an increase of 10,400. The total amount of the deposits was $46,809,108, an increase of $10,389,735.

The aggregate deposits of the trust companies show a gain for the year of over twenty-four per cent., and in the number of depositors of over thirty-one per cent. The total resources as reported now exceed those of the Savings banks by $864,828, the increase being over twenty-eight per cent., as compared with the returns for 1900. The surplus and profits together equal $7,448,587, an increase of $1,743,828."

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Pittsburg, Pa.—James H. Willock, President of the Second National Bank, recently wrote a letter to the "Post," of this city correcting a statement in that paper to the effect that the National banks are deriving large profits from the Government funds deposited with them. Mr. Willock pointed out that these deposits must be secured by a pledge of United States bonds, bought at a premium and yielding a low rate of interest, and that a reserve must be kept against the deposits. The banks do a large amount of business for the Government without charge, and Mr. Willock says that the only advantage to be derived from receiving United States deposits is the credit a bank gains by being a United States depository.

--In commenting on the growth of banking in this city in the past year, "The Banker" says:

"The great bulk of this increase has been in the organization of new trust companies, the number being nearly doubled in the year 1901. With the National banks there has been a large increase in capital and surplus of the older institutions through the issue of new stock and its sale at a high premium. Thus from November, 1900, to November, 1901, the surplus of the National banks of Pittsburg increased from $9.912,000 to $16,000,000, and within the same period the undivided profits increased from $3,823,317 to $5,514,531. With the purely State banks there was comparatively little change. The increase in the capital of the trust companies within the year was from $5,125,000 to $11,237,550; in surplus from $1,376,386 to nearly $6,000,000, and in undivided profits from $1,556,433 to $4,189,014.

When the comparison is carried back to 1890, the gains are surprising even to those who keep in touch with such matters. The increase in the capital of trust companies during this period has been more than a thousand per cent., while the increase in surplus has been no less than 19,802.84 per cent.

The deposits of all the banks and trust companies of the city in 1890 aggregated $71,302,-567. At the close of 1901 they aggregated nearly $225,000,000, an increase of 215 per cent. These figures serve to mark the growth of the general business of Pittsburg in a very striking manner."

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the meeting of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, held on March 4, a very interesting address on "The Bank Clerk" was delivered by Frank Dean, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York. In speaking of the address, the Buffalo "Express" said: "Mr. Dean instructed and entertained his hearers for an hour with his remarks on the banking business. His experience makes him competent to treat every phase of the subject. His natural abilities enabled him to present his thoughts in a strikingly forceful manner. He was thanked heartily by all the members."

Bank Gets a Good Start.—The American National Bank, of Waynesburg, Pa., had been doing business only eight days when it made its statement to the Comptroller on February 25, but it made a good showing nevertheless. Its capital stock reported paid in on the above date was $40,130; undivided profits, $256.97; individual deposits, $21,332.82, and the total resources, $61,719.79.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The First National Bank will increase its capital from $100,000 to $200,000.

Southern Banks Consolidate.—There has been a consolidation of the People's Savings Bank, of Greensboro, N. C., with the Greensboro Loan and Trust Co., the officers of the Savings bank becoming officers of the Savings department of the loan and trust company.

New Orleans, La.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Union National Bank, March 10, resolutions were adopted in favor of accepting the offer of the new Southern Trust and Banking Co. to purchase the bank. The succeeding institution will have $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus, and will be under the guidance of able bankers here and in New York.

Macon, Ga.—At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, March 26, Luther W. Williams was promoted from the position of teller to that of Cashier, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain W. W. Wrigley, who had been Cashier of the bank for thirty-seven years.

Mr. Williams, the new Cashier, is popular and has had a banking experience extending over a period of twenty-two years.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Maddox-Rucker Banking Company has leased the first floor of the Hillyer Building, Broad and Alabama streets, and will entirely remodel the rooms and fit them up with modern vaults, furniture and fixtures. The exterior will also be greatly improved. This company began business as a private bank twenty-two years ago, and when it was incorporated in 1891 larger quarters were secured. Business has now grown to such an extent that it has been found advisable to provide more room and to make some improve-

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ment in the equipment that will better enable the bank to handle this increased business satisfactorily to itself and its dealers.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—The capital of the American Trust and Savings Bank is to be increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

—On May 1 the Western State Bank will remove into its new offices in the National Life building, 157 La Salle street.

—Richard L. Crampton, who was connected with the Northern Trust Co. for many years in an important capacity, was recently elected Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic.

—Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, and now President of the United States Trust Co., New York, was elected a director of the Chicago Title and Trust Co. on March 12.

—The new building of the First National Bank is to be built by the National Safe Deposit Co., the stock of which is owned by the bank. To carry out the plan, the National Safe Deposit Co. will increase its capital to $2,500,000, the $2,000,000 of new stock being offered to stockholders of the bank at par, and will issue $2,500,000 in four per cent. bonds. As the bank will pay $100,000 a year rent, this will meet the interest on the bonds, and the earnings of the Safe Deposit Co. will be applied as profits on the stock.

—The $2,000,000 capital of the Federal Trust and Savings Bank has been oversubscribed between $600,000 and $700,000. Notices of allotment have been issued. The corporation will begin business about May 15.

Among the stockholders are E. G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan National Bank; James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank; Isaac N. Perry, Vice-President of the Continental National.

—Stockholders of the Corn Exchange and Merchants' National Banks have ratified the proposition to consolidate the two institutions under the name of the former, and the combination is now effective.

The enlarged Corn Exchange will have a capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of $2,000,000. It is expected that practically all of the principal accounts of the Merchants' will be transferred to the Corn Exchange through this consolidation. The two institutions recently reported deposits aggregating about $51,000,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A consolidation has been effected between the American Exchange National Bank and the Metropolitan National, under the title of the former, which will have $500,000 capital, $100,000 surplus and $1,500,000 deposits at the start. Richard M. Parmely, President of the American Exchange National heretofore, will continue to act in that capacity.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Bank of Galesburg, incorporated in 1891, reports the following gain in its deposits:

DATE.	*Deposits.*	DATE.	*Deposits.*
February 26, 1897	$209,250	February 26, 1900	$533,803
February 26, 1898	299,898	February 26, 1901	668,334
February 26, 1899	382,922	February 26, 1902	830,400

This bank, since its organization, has made a special feature of its Savings Department, and pays three per cent. interest per annum upon all such deposits of one dollar or more, and compounds the interest semi-annually. It is interesting to note that there have been over 4,500 accounts opened in this department alone.

The officers are: President, A. M. Craig; Vice-President, N. O. G. Johnson; Cashier, P. N. Granville; Assistant Cashier, H. E. Olson.

Iowa Bankers' Association.—The Iowa Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention at Des Moines May 21 and 22.

Houghton, Mich.—A new three-story building, built of brick and stone, and which will be occupied in part by the Citizens' National Bank, is now approaching completion. The rooms have been designed especially for the bank's occupancy and will contain everything necessary for the safe and convenient dispatch of its business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Metropolitan Bank has consolidated with the Northwestern National Bank, and the business of both banks will be conducted hereafter under the title of the latter institution.

Wisconsin State Examiner.—Marcus Bergh, who has had considerable banking and official experience, has been appointed State Bank Examiner for Wisconsin, to succeed the late E. I. Kidd.

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St. Louis, Mo.—It is reported that the Colonial Trust Co. will absorb the Missouri Trust Co. and also the Germania Trust Co.

Beloit, Wis—The Beloit Savings Bank—the only mutual Savings bank in Wisconsin—was established in 1881, its promoter and President for many years being Hon. S. T. Merrill. The deposits on March 1 were $720,435, belonging to 3,750 depositors. The expense for transacting the business of this bank for the year ending December 1, 1901, was .0024 per cent. of its deposits, or a trifle less than one-fourth of a cent for each dollar.

Milwaukee, Wis.—L. J. Petit was recently elected Vice-President of the Wisconsin National Bank, to succeed the late Geo. G. Houghton, and Oliver C. Fuller was elected a director, to succeed Mr. Houghton. The office of Second Vice-President was created, and Frederick Kasten, who has been Cashier since the opening of the bank, was advanced to this position, and Charles E. Arnold, Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier, to succeed Mr. Kasten. Herman F. Wolf was chosen Assistant Cashier.

Marietta, Ohio.—The First National Bank now occupies its new building, which has just been completed. It is a handsome five-story building, constructed of Bedford stone and buff-colored pressed brick. In its interior arrangements and furnishings the banking rooms represent the last and most progressive ideas. Marble, mahogany, bronze and steel are combined to supply elegance and safety. Prominent among the features of the equipment is the vault, which is fire-proof and burglar-proof and contains numerous safe-deposit boxes. There are also rooms specially fitted up for the directors and for customers, both men and women.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco, Cal.—A controlling interest in the American Bank and Trust Co. has been purchased by P. E. Bowles, President of the First National Bank of Oakland.

—F. W. Van Sicklen has been elected a director of the Nevada National Bank and also of the Union Trust Co., to fill vacancies.

Stolen Bank Notes.—On July 3, 1901, a robbery occurred in which $40,000 of the incomplete notes of the National Bank of Montana, at Helena, Mont., were taken. The notes of this bank have in consequence not been redeemed, but it was learned at the Treasury recently that the express company has made up the loss and hereafter all notes of the bank will be redeemed at the Treasury,

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Georgia.—Rumors were circulated in regard to the People's Bank, of Americus, on March 20, causing a run which the bank was unable to withstand. Liabilities to depositors are not large, and it is said the assets are more than sufficient to meet them.

—Owing to the recent death of its President, Major Wm. H. Ross, the Central City Loan and Trust Association, of Macon, will liquidate its affairs and retire from business. Major Ross owned about $80,000 of the stock, which his estate desires to dispose of.

New York—New York City.—Upon proceedings brought by the Attorney-General, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., was placed in the hands of John H. Hammond, temporary Receiver, on March 25. An examiner of the Insurance Department recently reported that the company's capital was impaired to the extent of 81.69 per cent. The application for the appointment of a Receiver was made on the ground that the company is insolvent, and that it is unsafe for it to continue in business.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.—A Receiver has been appointed for the Bunnell & Eno Investment Co., which dealt in farm mortgages. It is claimed that its affairs have been badly managed, and that holders of the mortgages negotiated by the company will lose heavily.

The Union Pacific System.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railway system for the eight months ended February 28, 1902, show a decided gain over the figures for a similar period in 1901. For the eight months ended February 28, 1902, the gross earnings were $32,712,450.07, compared with $29,631,740.95 in 1901, an increase of $3,080,709.12. The surplus earnings for the eight months to February 28, 1902, were $15,901,467.60, compared with $13,123,019.86 in 1901, an increase of $2,778,447.74 over 1901.

These figures are for the Union Pacific Railway system, including the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

National Banks Organized.

6143—First National Bank, Kinmundy, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6144—First National Bank, Mount Savage, Maryland. Capital, $25,000.
6145—First National Bank, Emmett, Idaho. Capital, $25,000.
6146—First National Bank, Athens, Alabama. Capital, $25,000.
6147—Old National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio. Capital, $200,000.
6148—Silver Springs National Bank, Silver Springs, New York. Capital, $25,000.
6149—First National Bank, Leroy, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
6150—Gatesville National Bank, Gatesville, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6151—First National Bank, Willmar, Minnesota. Capital, $50,000.
6152—Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Carthage, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6153—Republic National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $200,000.
6154—First National Bank, Benson, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6155—National Bank of Jersey Shore, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6156—First National Bank, Edmond, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6157—First National Bank, Rolla, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6158—First National Bank, Jermyn, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6159—First National Bank, Yukon, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6160—Montgomery National Bank, Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Capital, $50,000.
6161—First National Bank, Cashion, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6162—Berwick National Bank, Berwick, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6163—First National Bank, Geary, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6164—Elk City National Bank, Elk City, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6165—Tremont National Bank, Tremont, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6166—Citizens' National Bank, Tecumseh, Nebraska. Capital, $30,000.
6167—City National Bank, Fulton, Kentucky. Capital, $75,000.
6168—Farmers' National Bank, Winnsboro, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6169—Citizens' National Bank, Livingston, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6170—First National Bank, Middlebourne, West Virginia. Capital, $30,000.
6171—Citizens' National Bank, Lindsay, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6172—Monticello National Bank, Monticello, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
6173—City National Bank, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Capital, $75,000.
6174—Carnegie National Bank, Carnegie, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.
6175—First National Bank, Freeland, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6176—First National Bank, Henderson, Texas. Capital, $35,000.
6177—First National Bank, Timpson, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6178—First National Bank, Rifle, Colorado. Capital, $25,000.
6179—First National Bank, South River, New Jersey. Capital, $50,000
6180—First National Bank, Sylvester, Georgia. Capital, $25,000.
6181—First National Bank, Freeman, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

National Bank of Farmersburg, Farmersburg, Indiana; by W. S. Baldridge, *et al.*
First National Bank, Waterford, Ohio; by John R. Wallace, *et al.*
First National Bank, San Augustine, Texas; by E. S. Woodfin, *et al.*
First National Bank, Drayton, North Dakota; by Geo. A. McCrea, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cushing, Oklahoma; by Henry M. Hand, *et al.*
National Bank of Smithburg, Smithburg, Maryland; by Samuel M. Birely, *et al.*

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First National Bank, Colorado City, Colorado; by Edgar T. Ensign, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sutersville, Pennsylvania; by Jacob Roth, *et al.*
Merchants' National Bank, Allentown, Pennsylvania; by W. D. Beckley, *et al.*
First National Bank, Leesville, Louisiana; by W. H. Powell, *et al.*
National Bank of Pratt, Pratt, Kansas; by Geo. W. Lemon, *et al.*
First National Bank, Norton, Virginia; by J. E. Brading, *et al.*
First National Bank, Enloe, Texas; by W. R. Allen, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Okmulgee, Indian Territory; by Sam Rose, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Pocomoke City, Maryland; by O. M. Purnell, *et al.*
Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Indian Territory; by R. L. Beattie, *et al.*
Morris National Bank, Morris, Minnesota; by C. H. McNider, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lott, Texas; by A. L. Patton, *et al.*
Planters' National Bank, Bennettsville, South Carolina; by H. H. Newton, *et al.*
First National Bank, St. Charles, Minnesota; by T. L. Beiseker, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hooversville, Pennsylvania; by P. J. Blough, *et al.*
First National Bank, Campbellsport, Wisconsin; by F. J. Barber, *et al.*
Redfield National Bank, Redfield, South Dakota; by A. H. Keller, *et al.*
First National Bank, White Plains, N. Y.; by David Cromwell, *et al.*
Jester National Bank, Tyler, Texas; by L. L. Jester, *et al.*
First National Bank, Monrovia, Indiana; by Mord. Carter, *et al.*
Gonzales National Bank, Gonzales, Texas; by J. D. Anderson, *et al.*
Planters and Merchants' National Bank, Commerce, Texas; by W. N. Lemmon, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sturgis, Kentucky; by J. R. Mitchell, *et al.*
Clarion County National Bank, Edenburg, Pennsylvania; by G. M. Cushing, *et al.*
First National Bank, Latonia, Kentucky; by J. L. Elliston, *et al.*
First National Bank, Philo, Illinois; by J. A. Corbett, *et al.*
Tulia National Bank, Tulia, Texas; by Ray Price, *et al.*
First National Bank, White, South Dakota; by W. A. Burgess, *et al.*
First National Bank, Stanton, Iowa; by C. G. Lind, *et al.*.
First National Bank, Minnesota Lake, Minnesota; by Oscar H. Schroeder, *et al.*
First National Bank, Starkweather, North Dakota; by A. O. Whipple, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sutton, West Virginia; by C. M. Bennett, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ATHENS—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Athens); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. A. Frost; 1st Vice-Pres., J. W. Frost; Cas., C. E. Frost.

TUSCALOOSA—City National Bank (successor to J. H. Fitts & Co.); capital, $75,000; Pres., James Harris Fitts; Cas., William Faulcon Fitts.

ARKANSAS.

NEWARK—Bank of Newark; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. A. Williamson; Cas., T. H. Dearing.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY—University Savings Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. W. Richards; Cas., F. S. Page.

DOWNEY—Bank of Downey; capital, $12,000; Cas., H. A. Scott.

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles Trust Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., A. K. Macomber; Cas., E. H. Groendyke.

SAN JOSE—San Jose Bank of Savings.

SANTA ANA—Santa Ana Savings Bank.

SANTA MONICA—Ocean Park Bank.

COLORADO.

PUEBLO—Minnequa Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., M. D. Thatcher; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. Bowen; Cas., Fred. O. Roof.

RIFLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Cas., Isaac N. Moberly.

FLORIDA.

PLANT CITY—Hillsboro Bank; Pres., M. E. Moody.

GEORGIA.

AUSTELL—Bank of Austell; Pres. George W. Shepard.

DOERUN—Bank of Doerun; capital, $25,000.

JESUP—Jesup Banking Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. W. Deen; Cas., W. P. Cobb.

SYLVESTER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres.; T. J. Pinson; Cas., G. M. Pinson.

IDAHO.

EMMETT—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., W. R. Sebree; Vice-Pres., W. R. Cartwright; Cas., E. K. Hayes.

ILLINOIS.

BAYLIS—Baylis Exchange Bank; capital $11,000; Pres., Charles Wittlerbotham; Vice-Pres., Dan Cover; Cas., W. A. Reed.

CHESTNUT—Bank of Chestnut; capital, $15,-000; Pres., M. Leimbach; Vice-Pres., Henry Leimbach; Cas., J. T. Kretzinger.

EAST PEORIA—East Peoria Bank (J. T. Maple); capital, $10,000.

FULTON—Fulton Bank; capital, $20,000.

GENEVA—Kane County Title and Trust Co.; Pres., W. S. Beaupre; Vice-Pres., Wm. Grote; Sec.-Treas., W. M. Mercer; Mgr., James Powell, Jr.

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KINMUNDY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Calendar Rohrbough; Cas., Richard P. McBryde.

RINARD—Bank of Rinard; Pres., L. J. Keith; Cas., H. C. Chaffin.

SCIOTA—Bank of Sciota; capital, $10,000.

THOMPSONVILLE—Bank of Thompsonville; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. C. Bundy; Cas., J. A. Campbell.

INDIANA.

BOURBON—First State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., H. F. Bowman; Cas., Chas. C. Vink.

BUNKER HILL—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. H. Wiles; Cas., E. F. Wiles.

MONTICELLO—Monticello National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Thos. W. O'Connor; Cas., Samuel A. Carson.

NEWBURG—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Folz.

VEEDERSBURG—Veedersburg Bank; capital, $23,000; Pres., John M. Bonebrake; Vice-Pres., J. W. Hayes; Cas., D. P. Heeffner.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ADAIR—Bank of Adair; capital, $20,000.

CHICKASHA—Chickasha Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., E. B. Johnson; Sec. and Treas., H. L. Jarboe, Jr.

LINDSAY—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., B. P. Smith; Cas. C. E. Costello.

IOWA.

ATALISSA—Atalissa Savings Bank; capital, $12,500; Pres., Geo. Black; Vice-Pres., I. Evans; Cas., Ray Nyemaster.

BUXTON—Bank of Buxton (W. A. Wells & Co.)

CARSON—State Savings Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., Joshua Alston; Cas., P. E. Johannsen.

CASTALIA—Castalia Savings Bank; Pres., L. A. Meyer; Cas., D. C. Molloy.

COOPER—Bank of Cooper; capital, $5,000; Pres., M. M. Head; Cashier, Geo. P. McBurney; Asst. Cas., R. C. Head.

FREDERIKA—Bank of Frederika; capital, $5,000;

LA PORTE CITY—Wettstein Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., F. E. Wettstein; Sec. and Treas., J. H. Lunemann.

STORM LAKE—Citizens' Bank; Pres., Fred Schaller; Cas., Geo. J. Schaller.

KANSAS.

ATWOOD—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. P. Dewey; Cas., S. Flinn; Asst. Cas., Frank Johnson.

BASEHAR—Basehar State Bank; capital; $5,000.

COATS—Coats State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., J. S. Jones; Vice-Pres., C. Q. Chandler; Cas., J. Hellings.

COLBY—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank).

LE ROY—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Frank E. Bodley; Cas., J. R. Copple; Asst. Cas., O. G. Mechem.

NILES—Niles State Bank; capital, $6,500; Pres., W. H. Rowe; Cas., E. G. Stover.

WALDO—Waldo State Bank; capital, $6,500; Pres., Gail Wilson; Cas., T. C. Snodgrass.

WICHITA—Citizens' State Bank.

KENTUCKY.

CENTRAL CITY—Home Deposit Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., W. R. McDowell; Cas., A. E. Orr.

DOVER—State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. J. Perrins; Vice-Pres., S. W. Stairs; Cas., B. L. Frye.

FULTON—City National Bank; capital, $75,000; Pres., Smith Fields; Cas., C. E. Rice.

MT. STERLING—Montgomery National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., John G. Winn; Cas., Pierce Winn.

OWENTON—People's Bank; capital, $60,000; Pres., W. J. Watson; Cas., R. H. Taylor.

MAINE.

VAN BUREN—Van Buren Trust and Banking Co.

MARYLAND.

MOUNT SAVAGE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Lloyd Lowndes; Vice-Pres., W. Bladen Lowndes; Cas., H. A. Pitzer.

MICHIGAN.

DRYDEN—Bank of Dryden; capital, $10,000; Cas., W. H. Sharp.

GREENVILLE—Commercial State Savings Bank; Pres., T. J. Potter; Cas., C. V. Coats.

HOLLY—Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., D. H. Power; Cas., H. W. McPhail.

OXFORD—Citizens' Savings Bank.

TEKONSHA—First State Bank; capital, $30,000.

MINNESOTA.

BENSON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Benson); capital, $25,000; Pres., Frank M. Thornton; Vice-Pres., M. Hoban; Cas., Frank C. Thornton.

BRANDON—Brandon State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., O. F. Olson; Cas., Theo. F. Olson.

CLEVELAND—First State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., H. H. Flower,

DEER CREEK—Bank of Deer Creek; capital, $10,000.

FERGUS FALLS—Farmers' Loan Bank; Pres., F. H. Lake; Cas., G. B. Lowry; Asst. Cas., S. B. Lowry.

GREY EAGLE—Merchants and Farmers' Bank.

MOTLEY—Bank of Motley; Pres., Isaac Hazlett; Cas., D. L. Case.

PIERZ—Bank of Pierz; capital, $15,000; Pres., A. D. Davidson; Vice-Pres., A. R. Davidson; Cas., L. O. Kirby.

WILLMAR—First National Bank; capital,

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$50,000; Pres., Russell Spicer; Cas., Charles W. Odell.

WYLIE—Bank of Wylie; Pres., L. C. Simons.

MISSISSIPPI.

PEARLINGTON—Pearlington Branch Hancock County Bank; Mgr. E. C. Ballintine.

QUITMAN—Bank of Quitman.

WAYNESBORO—Bank of Waynesboro; capital, $15,000; Pres., C. P. Wetherbee; Cas., E. F. Ballard.

MISSOURI.

BOLCKOW—Farmers' Bank; capital, $25,000.

DESLOGE—Bank of Desloge; Pres., J. L. Goff; Cas., W. P. Anderson.

SANTA ROSA—Farmers' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., John Dice.

MONTANA.

BOZEMAN—Gallatin State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., H. A. Pease; Cas., W. S. Davidson.

PONY—Morris State Bank; Pres., W. W. Morris; Cas., P. H. Golin.

RED LODGE—Red Lodge State Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., W. B. Nutting; Cas., L. O. Caswell; Asst. Cas., W. J. Deegan.

NEBRASKA.

CALLAWAY—Callaway State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Frank H. Young; Cas., J. H. Decker; Asst. Cas., C. H. Allyn.

CENTER—Plum Valley Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., I. B. Santee; Vice-Pres., W. B. Booker; Cas., Louis Larson.

TECUMSEH—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., John R. Pierson; Vice-Pres., Isaac M. Raymond; Cas. Fred. E. Bodie.

WYMORE — Wymore State Bank; capital, $25,000.

NEW JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE—New Jersey Registration and Trust Co.; Sec., Harry H. Picking.

NEWARK—Springfield Savings Bank.

SOUTHRIVER—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., David Serviss; Cas., Robert F. Fountain.

WOODBURY — Woodbury Trust Co.; Pres., Wm. S. Conner; Sec., H. S. Talman.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Van Norden Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000; Pres., Warner M. Van Norden; Sec., Morton C. Nichols; Asst. Secy., Arthur K. Wood.——Trust Company of the Republic; capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $500,000; Pres., Daniel Le Roy Dresser; Vice-Pres., Alexander Greig, Frederick Y. Robertson and James Duane Livingston; Sec. and Treas., Thomas C. Clarke.——Lincoln Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.——Broadway Trust Co.; capital, $700,000; surplus, $350,000.——Equitable Trust Co. (successor to American Deposit and Loan Co.); capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $500,000; Pres., Wm. T. Cornell; Sec., Lawrence L. Gillespie; Asst. Sec. and Treas., Frederick W. Fulle.

BROOKLYN—Stuyvesant Heights Bank.

SILVER SPRINGS — Silver Springs National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Joseph M. Duncan; Cas., John G. Kershaw.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURLINGTON—Alamance Loan and Trust Co. (successor to Burlington Banking Co.); capital, $45,000; Pres., James H. Holt; Sec., J. C. Staley; Treas., J. M. Fix.

MCHENRY—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $10,000.

ROLLA—First National Bank (successor to Rolette County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. N. Steele; Vice-Pres., C. F. Wilbur; Cas., G. W. Pow; Asst. Cas., R. A. Packard.

OHIO.

ADA—Liberty Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Wm. Guyon; Cas., N. R. Park; Asst. Cas., E. J. Carey.

COLDWATER—People's Bank.

DEFIANCE - State Bank; capital, $50,000.

MENDON — Mendon Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., L. F. Voke; Cas., Edward Voke.

MOWRYSTOWN — White Oak Valley Bank; Pres., James F. Cross; Vice-Pres., Geo. H. Diehl; Cas., C. W. Rhoten.

ROUND HEAD—Farmers' Bank and Savings Co.: capital, $30,000.

WEST LIBERTY—Liberty Bank; Cas., A. J. Surface; Asst. Cas., Andrew Irick.

YOUNGSTOWN—Old National Bank (successor to First National Bank); capital, $200,000; Pres., Robert McCurdy; Cas., Myron E. Dennison.

OKLAHOMA.

AMORITA—Bank of Amorita; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. K. Bickford; Cas., T. Dudley Nash.

CASHION—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Cashion); capital, $25,000; Pres., D. W. Hogan; Vice-Pres., A. L. Houseworth; Cas., S. W. Hogan; Asst. Cas., B. T. White.

EDMOND—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Pfaff; Vice-Pres., J. W. Howard; Cas., W. S. Patten; Asst. Cas., John M. Anglia.

ELK CITY—Elk City National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. A. Mays; Cas., J. G. Queenan.

ERICK—Erick State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., John B. Jones; Vice-Pres., J. C. Hood; Cas., M. L. Tansey.

GEARY—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Geary); capital, $25,000; Pres., Willard Johnston; Cas., John H. Dillon.

YUKON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Yukon); capital, $25,000; Pres., D. W. Hogan; Vice-Pres., M. V. Mulvey; Cas., D. B. Phillips.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BERWICK—Berwick National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Charles C. Evans; Cas., B. D. Freas.

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CARNEGIE—Carnegie National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., R. P. Burgan.

FREELAND—First National Bank: capital, $50,000; Pres., A. Oswald; Cas., F. M. Everett.

JERMYN—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John W. Cure; Cas., T. B. Crawford.

JERSEY SHORE—National Bank of Jersey Shore: capital, $50,000: Pres., J. Harris McKinney; Cas., James B. Graham.

PITTSBURG—Mortgage Banking Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., Samuel Garrison; Manager, C. B. Lawton.—Republic National Bank; capital, $200,000: Pres., Charles Holmes; Vice-Pres., Samuel Garrison; Cas., J. Simpson Rogers.

TREMONT—Tremont National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. C. Hack.

TURTLE CREEK—Turtle Creek Savings and Trust Co.

VANDERGRIFT—Vandergrift Savings and Trust Co.: capital, $130,000; Pres., James E. Sutton: Vice-Pres., S. A. Davis and F. C. Jones; Cas., James S. Whitworth; Asst. Cas., John M. Orr.

WILMERDING — Wilmerding Savings and Trust Co.; capital, $125,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE—Greenville Banking Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COLTON—Colton State Bank (successor to Farmers' Bank); capital, $5,000; Pres., G. W. Abbott; Cas., Martin Larson.

FAIRFAX—Gregory County State Bank: capital, $10,000: Pres., G. E. French; Cas., E. W. Tucker.

FREEMAN—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jos. P. Graber.

GARDEN CITY—Garden City Bank.

LEBANON—Lebanon State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. R. Hughes; Cas., John Campbell; Asst. Cas., R. A. Jackson:

OACOMA — Citizens' State Bank: capital, $5,000; Pres., W. G. Kenaston; Cas., Peter B. Dirks.

WHITE ROCK—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., Henry S. Morris; Cas., Harry J. Kerr.

TENNESSEE.

JELLICO—State Banking and Trust Co.; Pres., H. K. Tramell; Vice-Pres., J. T. Moore; Cas., W. S. Hopper.

TEXAS.

CARTHAGE—Merchants and Farmers' Nat. Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., Thomas E. E. Boren; Cas., Luther J. Smith.

CLEBURNE—Cleburne Loan and Trust Co. capital, $12,500.

GATESVILLE — Gatesville National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. E. Walker; Cas. J. P. Kendrick.

HENDERSON—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., J. C. Hickey; Vice-Pres., Tom C. Arnold; Cas., A. R. Woodson.

LIVINGSTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. W. Riddle; Cas., S. M. Peters.

TIMPSON-First National Bank; capital, $25,-Pres., T. S. Garrison; Vice-Pres., B. S. Wettermark; Cas., Geo. C. Ingraham.

WINNSBORO—Farmers' National Bank; capital, $30,000: Pres., Thomas F. Shelton; Cas., W. H. Holley.

UTAH.

HEBER CITY—Bank of Heber City; organizing.

PROVO—State Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Ray; Cas., John Marwick.

WASHINGTON.

ALMIRA—Almira State Bank; capital, $25,000: Pres., E. J. Burke; Cas., Julius C. Johnson.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MIDDLEBOURNE—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Stephen G. Pyle.

WISCONSIN.

BRUCE—Bank of Bruce; capital, $5,000.

SAWYER—Bank of Sawyer; capital, $16,000; Pres., A. J. Kreitzer; Cas., Thomas Gillespie; Asst. Cas., U. D. Noble.

WYOMING.

CODY—Amorretti, Parks & Co.; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. Amoretti; Cas., F. M. Williams; Manager, S. C. Parks, Jr.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BRANTFORD—Bank of Hamilton: J. P. Bell, Mgr.

HAGERSVILLE—Bank of Hamilton.

PORT ELGIN—Bank of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BATHURST—People's Bank of Halifax; R. H. Macdonald, Mgr.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

QU'APPELLE—Union Bank of Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN—Bank of New Brunswick

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

FLORENCE—Merchants' Bank; Boyce Broadus, Asst. Cas., deceased.

SYLACAUGA—Bank of Sylacauga; Benjamin Russell, Pres.; S. P. Macdonald, Cas.

UNIONTOWN—Planters and Merchants' Bank capital increased to $100,000.

ARIZONA.

PHŒNIX—Phœnix National Bank; Thomas

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W. Pemberton, Vice-Pres. and Act'g Cas. in place of C. J. Hall, Cas.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Citizens' Bank: Robert S. Hamilton, Asst. Cas., resigned.

WALDRON—First National Bank; D. A. Edwards, Pres.; L. P. Fuller, Vice-Pres. in place of C. F. Rawlings.

CALIFORNIA.

EUREKA—Bank of Eureka; C. P. Soule, Pres. in place of J. K. Dollison; Robert Porter, Vice-Pres.; L. T. Kinsey, Cas. in place of C. P. Soule; C. H. Palmtag, Asst. Cas. in place of L. T. Kinsey; G. A. Belcher, Asst. Cas.

OXNARD—Bank of Oxnard; J. Spence, Pres. in place of E. C. Howe, resigned.

REDDING—Bank of Shasta County; E. A. Reid, Vice-Pres., deceased.

VALLEJO—Citizens' Bank; B. F. Griffin, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN—First National Bank; C. L. Rockwell, Pres. in place of John D. Billard; Floyd Curtis, Cas. in place of C. L. Rockwell.

PUTNAM—First National Bank; J. W. Manning, Pres., deceased.

TORRINGTON—Brooks National Bank; Chas. L. McNeil, Vice-Pres. in place of John N. Brooks; John N. Brooks, Cas. in place of Charles L. McNeil; Harold E. Munson, Asst. Cas. in place of John N. Brooks.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA—Fruit Growers' National Bank; capital stock reduced from $80,000 to $40,000.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA—Citizens' National Bank; R. M. Bushnell, Cas. in place of John F. Pfeiffer; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. M. Bushnell.

GEORGIA.

CARROLLTON—First National Bank; Charles H. Merrell, Asst. Cas.

FORSYTH—First National Bank; capital increased to $50,000; J. M. Ponder, Pres.

LAVONIA—Bank of Lavonia; capital increased to $25,000; Walter C. Mason, Cas.

MACON—First National bank; Luther W. Williams, Cas. in place of W. W. Wrigley, Cas., deceased.——Central City Loan and Trust Assn.; Wm. H. Ross, Pres., deceased.

SPARTA—Bank of R. A. Graves; John D. Walker, Pres. in place of R. A. Graves, deceased; Harry Middlebrooks, Cas.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXIS—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of J. P. McClanahan, deceased.

CHAMPAIGN—Champaign National Bank; W. W. Maxwell, Cas. in place of W. A. Heath; F. S. Bailey, Asst. Cas. in place of W. W. Maxwell.

CHICAGO—Oakland National Bank; H. C. Foster, Cas. in place of H. W. Mahan; B. M. Kelly, Asst. Cas.——American Trust and Savings Bank; capital increased to $2,000,000.——National Safe Deposit Co.; capital increased to $2,500,000.——National Bank of the Republic; Richard L. Crampton, Asst. Cas.

COLLINSVILLE—First National Bank; Wm. Fletcher, Vice-Pres.; Thomas Kennedy, Asst. Cas.

GRANITE CITY—First National Bank; E. P. Keshner, Pres. in place of F. Kohl; Harrison Barco, Vice-Pres. in place of F. Vorwald; W. J. Biel, Cas. in place of Joseph F. Keshner; no Asst. Cas. in place of John H. Dillon.

HERRIN—First National Bank; H. P. Lamaster, Asst. Cas.

JACKSONVILLE—Ayers National Bank; A. I. Ayers, Vice-President, deceased.

JOLIET—First National Bank; Edward C. Hager, Vice-Pres., deceased.

LOVINGTON—Shepherd National Bank; Homer Shepherd, Asst. Cas.

METROPOLIS—First National Bank; A. Quante, Pres. in place of H. Quante.

MOLINE—Moline National Bank; F. G. Allen, Pres. in place of H. A. Ainsworth; H. A. Ainsworth, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. H. Edwards.

NORMAL—First National Bank; W. H. Odell, Cas. in place of W. Taylor.

OQUAWKA—First National Bank; R. B. Parsons, Asst. Cas.

PARIS—Edgar County National Bank; W. D. Cole, to act as Cas. during absence of R. H. Kile.

INDIANA.

BERN—Bank of Bern; capital increased to $52,000.

BROWNSTOWN—People's State Bank; Elias Brown, Cas. in place of Wright Vermilyea, resigned.

VALPARAISO—First National Bank of Porter Co.; William Johnston, Pres. in place of De Forest L. Skinner, deceased.

WARSAW—State Bank; A. O. Catlin, Cas. in place of Abe Brubaker.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ADA—First National Bank; E. F. Dunlap, Pres. in place of A. B. Dunlap; Samuel Bailey, Vice-Pres. in place of E. F. Dunlap.

BARTLESVILLE—First National Bank; P. O. Bucher, Asst. Cas.

CHECOTAH—First National Bank; Howard Martin, Asst. Cas. in place of R. P. Brewer.

HOLDENVILLE—First National Bank; W. J. Smith, Vice-Pres. and Cas.; Reid Riggins and O. S. Penney, Asst. Cas. in place of L. D. Allred.

IOWA.

CENTERVILLE—Centerville National Bank; R. M. Hicks, Asst. Cas.

CRYSTAL LAKE—First National Bank; Ole Erickson, Asst. Cas.

DES MOINES—Iowa Loan and Trust Co.; Geo.

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F. Walker, Vice-Pres. in place of Ira Cook, deceased; Geo. W. Gray, Treas.: Edwin Hult, Sec.

GREENFIELD—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Vern C. Littleton.

GREENVILLE—Greenville Bank; C. E. Narey, Cas. in place of E. B. Herrington, resigned.

LAURENS—First National Bank; C. E. Narey, Cas., resigned.

MARSHALLTOWN — Fidelity Savings Bank: capital increased $80,000.

PRESCOTT — First National Bank; W. P. Shinn, Cas. in place of Theo. F. King.

KANSAS.

BAXTER SPRINGS—Baxter National Bank; A. R. Kane, Vice-Pres.; E. Kenneth Brown, Asst. Cas.

GARDEN CITY—First National Bank; D. C. Holcomb, Pres. in place of James W. Green; I. N. McBeth, Vice-Pres. in place of J. E. Baker.

HILLSBORO — First National Bank; J. C. Frost, Vice-Pres.; H. B. Kliewer, Asst. Cas.

KENTUCKY.

ELIZABETHTOWN—First National Bank; W. H. Robertson, Cas.

LEITCHFIELD — Grayson County National Bank; D. O. Riley, Pres. in place of John A. Bishop; A. J. Slaton, Vice-Pres. in place of D. O. Riley J. Y. Rogers, Asst. Cas.

MOUNT STERLING—Mount Sterling National Bank; B. F. Cockrell, Pres. in place of John G. Winn; W. S. Lloyd, Vice-Pres.; David Howell, Cas. in place of Pierce Winn.

MAINE.

FORT FAIRFIELD—Fort Fairfield National Bank; L. W. Stevens, Pres. in place of J. F. Hacker, deceased.

YORK VILLAGE — York County National Bank; Wilson M. Walker, Pres. in place of Elizabeth B. Davidson; Elizabeth B. Davidson, Vice-Pres. in place of Wilson M. Walker; R. E. Putnam, Asst. Cas.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—First National Bank; capital increased from $555,000 to $1,000,000.—— Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank; Charles S. Miller, Cas. in place of J. D. Wheeler; E. P. Hayden, Asst. Cas. in place of Charles S. Miller.——Maryland Savings Bank; Clinton P. Paine, Pres., deceased; also senior member Clinton P. Paine & Co.

CAMBRIDGE—Eastern Shore Trust Co.; capital increased to $70,000.

HAGERSTOWN—Second National Bank; Harry K. Mumma, Cas. in place of John Van Lear.

MYERSVILLE—Flook, Gaver & Co.; C. D. Eldridge, Cas.

UPPER MARLBORO—First National Bank of Southern Maryland; W. S. Hill, Cas. in place of A. M. Coffman; Irving Owings, Asst. Cas. in place of W. S. Hill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Rogers, Newman & Tolman; Geo. Henry Newman, deceased.

HOLYOKE — Hadley Falls National Bank; William Skinner, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MIDDLEBORO—Middleborough National Bank; Granville E. Tillson, Pres. in place of W. R. Mitchell.

NEWTON—First National Bank of West Newton; Edward P. Hatch, Pres. in place of James H. Nickerson, resigned; Arthur E. Smith, Cas.

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield Institution for Savings; Henry S. Lee, Pres., deceased.

TAUNTON—Bristol County National Bank; A. H. Tetlow, Cas. in place of H. H. Townsend.

WHITINSVILLE—Whitinsville National Bank and Whitinsville Savings Bank; James F. Whitin, Pres., deceased.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN—Commercial Exchange Bank; capital, $25,000.

CLARE—Clare County Savings Bank; William Walsey, Vice-Pres.

DETROIT—Sidney Corbett, Jr. & Co.; Sidney Corbett, Jr., deceased.——Michigan Savings Bank; J. H. Kaple, Vice-Pres., deceased.

GRAND RAPIDS—National City Bank; Ransom C. Luce, Pres., deceased.

WEST BAY CITY—People's Savings Bank; John Bourn, Pres.; Frederick Mohr, Vice-Pres.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—First National Bank; D. R. P. Hibbs, additional Vice-Pres.; C. B. Kellar, Cas. in place of August Paulson.

AUSTIN—Citizens' National Bank; Jno. W. Scott, Pres. in place of Lyman D. Baird; A. E. Johnson, Cas. in place of John W. Scott; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. E. Johnson.

MINNEAPOLIS—Northwestern National Bank and Metropolitan Bank; consolidated under former title.

MISSISSIPPI.

PORT GIBSON—Mississippi National Bank; J. M. Taylor, Cas. in place of A. K. Jones.

VICKSBURG—First National Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—City National Bank; John H. Wiles, Vice-Pres. in place of J. G. Strean; J. G. Strean, Cas. in place of George P. Snyder.

MONTANA.

GREAT FALLS—First National Bank; J. G. Morony, 2d Vice-Pres; H. J. Skinner, Cas. in place of H. H. Matteson.

NEBRASKA.

ADAMS—State Bank; C. S. Black, Pres.; F. B. Draper, Cas.

NEWMAN GROVE — First National Bank; Robert P. Pearson, Asst. Cas. in place A. E. Kull.

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OMAHA—Omaha National Bank; Wm. Wallace, Cas. in place of C. B. Anderson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCHESTER—Rochester National Bank; Leslie P. Snow, Pres. in place of James Farrington.

NEW JERSEY.

BELLMAR—First National Bank; George E. Rogers, Pres. in place of Thomas P. Burtt.

HOBOKEN—Trust Company of New Jersey; Geo. A. Berger, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. in place of Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.

NEWARK — Franklin Savings Institution; William G. Brenn, Sec. in place of M. G. Perkins.

NEW BRUNSWICK — New Brunswick Trust Co.; John Wyckoff, Treas., deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

ALAMAGORDO—First National Bank; I. P. Sanford, Cas. in place of John M. Wyatt.

NEW YORK.

ADDISON—First National Bank; Solomon V. Lattimer, Pres., deceased.

BROOKLYN—Kings County Bank; absorbed by Union Bank.——Empire State Surety Co.; will increase capital to $250,000.——Manufacturers' National Bank; J. T. Fountain, Cas., resigned.

FRANKFORT—First National Bank; H. G. Munger, Pres. in place of Henry Churchill; A. W. Haslehurst, Vice-Pres. in place of H. G. Munger; no 2d Vice-Pres.

FRANKLIN—First National Bank; William D. Ogden, Asst. Cas.

FULTON—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of Abram Emerich, deceased.

GENEVA—First National Bank; Thomas H. Chew, Vice-Pres.; F. W. Whitwell, Cas. in place of Thomas H. Chew.

GROTON—First National Bank; Jay Conger, Pres. in place of Frank Conger, deceased; W. B. Gale, Cas. in place of Jay Conger; Charles O. Rhodes, Asst. Cas. in place of W. B. Gale.——Mechanics' Bank; Benn Conger, Pres. in place of Frank Conger, deceased.

HERKIMER—First National Bank: A. W. Haslehurst, Pres. in place of Henry Churchill; C. A. McCreery, Cas. in place of A. W. Haslehurst.

HIGHLAND—First National Bank; Geo. W. Pratt, Pres. in place of G. W. Rose, deceased.

HUDSON — National Hudson River Bank; Delbert Dinehart, Pres. in place of C. H. Evans, deceased.

KINGSTON—State of New York National Bank; James Van Leuven, Pres. in place of Jesse Myer, deceased; D. N. Mathews, Vice-Pres. in place of James Van Leuven.

NEWBURGH - Columbia Trust Co.; Henry M. Leonard, Sec. and Treas. in place of John Wise, resigned.——National Bank of Newburgh; H. B. Martine, Cas. in place of Charles L. C. Kerr.

NEW YORK—Lincoln National Bank; Chas. E. Warren, Cas. in place of W. T. Cornell; Robert C. Lewis, Asst. Cas. in place of Charles E. Warren.——Western National Bank; O. H. Pilat, additional Asst. Cas.——Garfield National Bank; W. H. Gelshenen, Pres., deceased; also Vice-Pres. Garfield Safe Deposit Co.——Century Bank; Geo. M. Gillies, President.——Irving National Bank; capital increased to $1,000,000.——Central National Bank; Lewis Smith Lee, Asst. Cas. deceased.——United States Mortgage and Trust Co.; E. B. Thomas, Vice-Pres.——Security Trust Co.; Charles R. Braine, Jr., Second Asst. Sec., deceased.——Bischoff & Co.; Henry Bischoff, deceased.——New Amsterdam National Bank; capital increased to $500,000.——United States Trust Co.; Lyman J. Gage, Pres. in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.——Empire State Bank: will remove to 88 Wall street.

NORWICH—Chenango National Bank; Cyrus B. Martin, Pres., deceased.

PIKE—State Bank; Fred. H. Lyon, Cas. in place of Hayward Hayden.

TROY—Troy Trust Co.; capital increased to $200,000.

WARSAW—Wyoming County National Bank; Walcott J. Humphrey, Pres. in place of Lester Hayden Humphrey, deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO—Greensboro Loan and Trust Co. and People's Savings Bank consolidated under title of former.

WILMINGTON—Atlantic National Bank; Jno. S. Armstrong, Vice-Pres. in place of D. L. Gore; J. N. Yates, Asst. Cas. in place of F. J. Haywood, Jr.

NORTH DAKOTA.

LANGDON—Citizens' State Bank: J. D. Milne Cas. in place of W. A. Laidlaw.

OAKES—Bank of Oakes: capital increased to $25,000.

OHIO.

AKRON—First National Bank; O. C. Barber, Pres. in place of J. B. Wright, deceased H. J. Blackburn and H. A. Valentine, Asst. Cashiers.

ARCANUM—First National Bank; L. B. Crellin, Asst. Cas. in place of S. W. Thompson.

CLEVELAND—American Exchange National Bank and Metropolitan National Bank consolidated under former title.——Citizens' Savings and Loan Assn.; F. W. Pelton, Pres., deceased.

LAKEWOOD—Lakewood Savings and Banking Co.; H. E. Hackenberger, Pres.; A. R. Teachout, Ezra Nicholson and C. A. Cook, Vice-Presidents; Wm. O. Mathews, Sec. and Treas.

MARION—Central Ohio Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.

RIPLEY—Ripley National Bank; E. E. Gal-

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breath, additional Vice-Pres.; B. G. Blair, Cas. in place of E. E. Galbreath.

ROSEVILLE — First National Bank; B. L. Chase, Pres. in place of J. N. Owens; J. N. Owens, Cas. in place of Thomas Brown.

TIFFIN—City National Bank; G. H. Baker, Vice-Pres.; no Asst. Cas. in place of H. E. Rhoades.

TOLEDO—Union Central Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

WADSWORTH—First National Bank; E. M. Buel, Pres. in place of J. B. Wright.

ZANESVILLE—Commercial National Bank; Horace D. Munson, Vice-Pres.; Henry C. Shepherd, Asst. Cas.

OKLAHOMA.

CLEO—Cleo State Bank; capital increased to $10,000.

EL RENO — First National Bank; J. O. Wright, Cas. in place of J. A. La Bryer; F. B. Hughes, Asst. Cas.

HOBART—First National Bank; W. F. Evans, Pres. in place of E. T. Letson; H. B. Johnson, Vice-Pres. in place of H. A. Lamberson.

SAYRE—First National Bank; I. C. Thurmond, Vice-Pres. in place of E. K. Thurmond; E. K. Thurmond, Cas. in place of Geo. F. Sisson.

NORMAN—Cleveland County National Bank; R. G. Sheets, Cas. in place of S. P. Render; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. G. Sheets.

PONCA — Farmers' National Bank; D. T. Flynn, Vice-Pres.; Rob. Jamieson, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BANGOR—Merchants' National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

CANTON—First National Bank; George E. Bullock, Vice-Pres., deceased.

DONORA—First National Bank; James G. Binns, Asst. Cas.

EASTON—Northampton National Bank; A. W. Herman, Asst. Cas.

KITTANNING—Farmers' National Bank; J. A. Gault, Pres. in place of John A. Colwell, deceased; no Vice-Pres. in place of J. A. Gault.

LANCASTER—People's Trust, Savings and Deposit Co.; Wm. M. Slaymaker, Sec. and Treas., deceased.

MCKEESPORT—First National Bank; Chas. A. Tawney, Cas. in place of Homer C. Stewart; no Asst. Cas. in place of Charles A. Tawney.

MERCER—Mercer County National Bank; W. R. Montgomery, Pres. in place of Henry Robinson; no Vice-Pres. in place of W. R. Montgomery.

MONONGAHELA—First National Bank: W. A. Allen, Asst. Cas.——Savings Instn. of Monongahela; John M. Grable, Treas., deceased.

NEW BRIGHTON—Beaver County Trust Co.; capital and surplus increased to $375,000.

OIL CITY—Lamberton National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Frank I. McGill.

PERKASIE—First National Bank; Walter K. Terry, Cas. in place of Milton C. Pyle.

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia Clearing-House; Clarence H. Batton, Asst. Manager in place of Frank Webb, deceased.——Philadelphia Saving Fund Society: G. Colesberry Purves, Vice-Pres.; J. M. Willcox, Treas.——Northern Savings Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; title changed to Northern Trust Co. —— Franklin National Bank; E. P. Passmore, Asst. Cas.

PITTSBURG—Columbia National Bank: capital increased to $600,000; John F. Steel, Vice-Pres.——Colonial Trust Co.; Homer C. Stewart, Sec. and Treas.

ROCKWOOD — First National Bank; James McKelvey, Vice-Pres.; Earl S. Cover, Asst. Cas.

SCRANTON—Traders' National Bank; F. W. Wollerton, Cas. in place of E. P. Passmore.

SHARON—Sharon Savings and Trust Co.; C. L. Moore, Cas.

WEST GROVE—National Bank of West Grove; Milton C. Pyle, Cas. in place of Walter W. Brown, deceased; Mark B. McHenry, Asst. Cas.

WILKES-BARRE—Wyoming Valley Trust Co.; capital increased to $200,000.

ZELIENOPLE—First National Bank; W. J. Lamberton, Vice-Pres.; Henry Kloffenstein, Asst. Cas.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—National Exchange Bank; no Cas. in place of Charles H. Sheldon, deceased; Augustus R. Peirce, Asst. Cas.——First National Bank; Geo. L. Littlefield, Pres., deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BATESBURG—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas.

CHARLESTON—Columbian Banking and Trust Co.; Henry Haesloop, Pres., deceased.——Exchange Banking and Trust Co.; T. R. McGahan, Pres. in place of Geo. Edwards.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REDFIELD—Bank of Redfield; W. T. Hanneman, Cas.

TENNESSEE.

GAINESBORO—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. F. Sadler.

MEMPHIS—Memphis Trust Co.; capital increased to $600,000.

TEXAS.

CAMERON—Citizens' National Bank; J. M. Sampson, Asst. Cas.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Corpus Christi National Bank; D. Hirsch, Pres., deceased; R. J. Kleberg, Actg. Pres.

DE LEON—First National Bank; W. H. Eddleman, Pres. in place of Wm. Dale.

EL CAMPO—First National Bank; John Elliott and J. B. Holloway, Vice-Pres.; G. H. Rives, Asst. Cas.

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El Paso—First National Bank; U. S. Stewart, Vice-Pres. in place of M. W. Flournoy; J. F. Williams, Cas. in place of U. S. Stewart; W. Cooley, Asst. Cas. in place of J. F. Williams.

Houston—Planters and Mechanics' National Bank; O. C. Drew, Vice-Pres., deceased.

Howe—Farmers' National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of B. C. Herbert.

Killeen—First National Bank; no Cas. in place of J. M. Warren.

McGregor—Citizens' National Bank; F. M. Lyon, Pres. in place of J. R. Smith.

Merkel—First National Bank; C. M. Coggin, Asst. Cas.

Uvalde—Uvalde National Bank; F. J. Rheiner, Cas. in place of W. P. Dermody.

Wylie—First National Bank; R. C. Barrier, Pres. in place of T. H. Leeves; T. H. Leeves, Vice-Pres. in place of A. G. McAdams; S. K. McCallon, Cas. in place of B. C. Barrier; W. Z. Hayes, Asst. Cas. in Place of D. A. Cook.

VERMONT.

Brattleboro—People's National Bank; no Pres. in place of Julius J. Estey, deceased.

Chester—National Bank of Chester; no Asst. Cas. in place of F. W. Pierce.

Orwell—First Nationel Bank; D. L. Wells, Cas. in place of J. S. Wilcox, deceased.

VIRGINIA.

Culpeper—Culpeper National Bank; S. B. Lillard, Vice-Pres.; W. W. Cheif, Asst. Cas.

Alexandria — Citizens' National Bank; Edward L. Daingerfield, Pres. in place of B. Wheat, deceased; Wm. H. Lambert, Vice-Pres. in place of Edward L. Daingerfield; W. F. Lambert, Cas. in place of Wm. H. Lambert; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. F. Lambert.

Tazewell—Tazewell National Bank; J. W. Chapman, V.-Pres.; G. M. Mullin, Asst. Cas.

Wise—Wise County Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

Ballard—Bank of Ballard; W. W. De Long, Pres. in place of H. O. Shuey.

Mount Vernon—First National Bank; C. H. Lyon, Pres. in place of Charles Clary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Cameron—First National Bank; J. J. McKay, Cas. in place of H. A. Jackson, resigned.

Sistersville—Farmers and Producers' National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of C. K. Williams.

St. Marys—First National Bank; W. C. Dotson, Pres. in place of J. F. Mallory; B. F. Standiford, Vice-Pres. in place of W. C. Dotson; L. P. Walker, Cas. in place of F. C. Percival.

WISCONSIN.

Antigo—First National Bank; J. C. Lewis, Vice-Pres. in place of I. D. Steffen; F. T. Zentner, Asst. Cas.

Grand Rapids—Bank of Grand Rapids John D. Witter, Pres. deceased.

Janesville—Rock County National Bank Barnabas B. Eldridge, Vice-Pres., deceased.

Ladysmith — First National Bank; W. S. Manning, Pres. in place of J. L. Gates; L. E. McGill, Vice-Pres. in place of W. S. Manning; J. A. Corbett, Asst. Cas.

Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank; L. J. Petit, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. C. Houghton, deceased; Frederick Kasten, 2d Vice-Pres.; Charles E. Arnold, Cas.; Herman F. Wolf, Asst. Cas.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne — First National Bank; J. H. Loomis, Asst. Cas., deceased.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

Berlin—Bank of Hamilton; T. E. Haines, Mgr.

Bracebridge—Bank of Ottawa; C. C. Billings, Mgr.

Niagara Falls—Imperial Bank of Canada; J. A. Langmuir, Mgr. in place of G. G. Le Mesurier.

Peterboro—Ontario Bank; John Crane, Mgr. in place of W. D. Parker, Act. Mgr., resigned.

Toronto—Imperial Bank of Canada; O. F. Rice, Mgr.; J. M. Mackenzie, Asst. Mgr.

MANITOBA.

Brandon—Imperial Bank of Canada; A. R. B. Hearn, Mgr.

Portage la Prairie — Imperial Bank of Canada; W. H. Thomson, Mgr.

Hamiota—Union Bank of Canada; A. Lowe, Mgr. in place of F. J. Boulton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Port Hood — People's Bank of Halifax; Eldridge McKay, Mgr.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Macleod—Union Bank of Canada; F. J. Boulton, Mgr.

Medicine Hat—Merchants' Bank of Canada; Ernest McMullen, Mgr.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

GEORGIA.

Americus—People's Bank.

Macon—Central City Loan and Trust Association.

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation March 1.

NEW YORK.

New York—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.; John H. Hammond appointed Receiver.

OHIO.

Cleveland — Centrury National Bank; in voluntary liquidation March 20.

OKLAHOMA.

Homestead—Exchange Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Bunnell & Eno Inv. Co.

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NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on February 25, 1902. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of September 30, 1901, and December 10, 1901. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$610,936,453	$602,964,285	$670,858,318
Overdrafts	199,747	425,915	245,916
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	32,225,000	32,760,000	32,860,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	35,307,600	36,383,500	38,023,370
U. S. bonds on hand	241,620	531,760	598,020
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,822,964	2,898,940	2,437,876
Stocks, securities, etc	87,371,950	86,049,711	85,639,380
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	16,675,359	16,725,672	16,800,505
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,145,825	1,320,258	1,268,473
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	47,787,888	51,573,707	40,258,786
Due from State banks and bankers	5,006,078	5,268,071	5,063,440
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	5,390,695	3,231,824	2,707,244
Exchanges for clearing-house	163,185,299	175,283,778	130,388,297
Bills of other National banks	724,604	749,314	842,337
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	71,957	78,466	75,339
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	6,047,341	7,382,455	4,812,460
Gold Treasury certificates	66,092,680	52,507,070	80,962,140
Gold clearing-house certificates	76,305,000	71,370,000	75,588,000
Silver dollars	81,439	65,978	81,204
Silver Treasury certificates	13,206,807	12,545,023	15,573,001
Silver fractional coin	621,110	723,373	657,885
Legal-tender notes	49,002,578	50,274,409	49,798,512
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	4,255,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,581,750	1,621,247	1,599,547
Due from U. S. Treasurer	780,238	1,013,597	1,098,574
Total	$1,227,016,962	$1,213,803,354	$1,257,718,614

LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$70,550,000	$72,750,000	$74,266,000
Surplus fund	52,070,000	52,452,247	54,308,640
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	31,321,774	31,906,996	33,479,783
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	30,654,740	31,960,987	31,244,115
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	16,543
Due to other National banks	252,349,649	250,461,418	280,148,882
Due to State banks and bankers	172,504,189	164,378,859	192,441,189
Dividends unpaid	191,355	68,724	68,494
Individual deposits	567,161,088	559,932,619	543,707,065
U. S. deposits	35,754,924	36,192,336	36,060,187
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	141,932	126,780	367,132
Notes and bills rediscounted	....	....	....
Bills payable	500,000	300,000	....
Liabilities other than those above stated	13,300,786	13,260,841	11,696,142
Total	$1,227,016,962	$1,213,803,354	$1,257,718,614
Average reserve held	26.77 p. c.	25.25 p. c.	26.14 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$215,611,950	$144,596,899	$227,468,303

	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
RESOURCES.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$12,375,248	$12,528,748	$12,801,542	$40,784,084	$41,878,069	$42,260,768	$170,415,384	$172,486,570	$165,868,436
Overdrafts	4,387	7,225	7,657	18,861	6,266	5,406	66,958	47,004	89,304
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	639,000	639,000	450,000	3,324,000	3,374,000	3,224,000	6,497,500	5,802,500	5,855,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	222,100	222,100	272,100	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,466,000	4,181,000	4,181,000	4,181,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	70,780	70,780	55,780	......	50,000	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,000	10,000	14,500	121,228	131,915	131,391	153,271	263,595	288,129
Stocks, securities, etc	1,839,199	1,593,236	1,508,281	4,154,976	4,198,798	4,186,127	13,006,288	9,680,068	10,817,943
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	205,000	2,557,056	2,644,990	2,640,420	2,110,235	1,749,221	1,704,136
Other real estate and mortgages owned	76,449	76,449	28,181	61,484	83,681	82,844	121,207	112,452	78,298
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,595,060	3,833,527	3,171,279	4,617,983	5,269,246	4,818,171	14,268,774	21,334,734	18,785,855
Due from State banks and bankers	1,196,810	704,919	770,189	672,174	795,164	837,983	1,696,209	1,794,221	2,389,651
Due from approved reserve agents	3,184,814	3,127,468	3,129,770	5,359,673	5,425,401	5,644,092	36,174,403	32,910,859	37,941,865
Checks and other cash items	202,275	89,988	111,355	194,872	189,277	189,517	1,580,067	571,560	488,876
Exchanges for clearing-house	175,216	169,808	152,565	2,567,609	2,596,432	2,276,812	14,855,384	20,064,066	14,806,845
Bills of other National banks	46,396	34,808	40,091	208,045	379,340	305,512	966,586	1,578,969	1,289,225
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,214	5,230	6,191	17,962	21,589	17,159	23,420	19,078	23,781
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	476,115	395,267	347,517	542,781	607,339	614,698	1,754,784	1,669,198	1,635,367
Gold Treasury certificates	398,000	472,000	303,000	1,029,740	761,110	1,077,090	9,110,740	7,837,800	8,326,590
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	150,000	20,000	75,000	210,000	3,795,000	3,646,500	3,795,000
Silver dollars	16,536	27,614	31,115	44,516	56,970	56,296	40,544	27,577	31,797
Silver Treasury certificates	39,550	37,795	56,000	1,208,144	1,547,265	1,925,272	2,948,786	2,856,551	2,582,758
Silver fractional coin	42,274	45,225	30,961	81,889	108,201	96,380	146,886	146,601	170,006
Legal-tender notes	831,694	786,803	925,869	2,217,016	1,770,223	1,775,722	6,589,820	7,186,752	6,828,546
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	50,000	......	......	50,000	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,950	31,950	22,500	165,745	168,095	161,195	320,515	290,125	279,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	1,000	....	3,005	10,005	7,005	131,950	165,200	161,850
Total	$25,619,989	$24,599,818	$24,035,689	$72,899,049	$74,432,168	$75,015,595	$290,777,777	$296,436,672	$282,605,140
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,050,000	$11,458,260	$12,158,260	$11,958,260	$36,580,000	$36,600,000	$33,850,000
Surplus fund	1,390,000	1,400,000	1,150,000	4,785,676	5,350,962	5,359,727	14,219,400	13,869,400	12,999,400
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	399,662	394,667	270,860	2,188,169	2,397,018	2,074,066	7,142,687	7,385,754	7,612,055
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	624,045	617,745	448,195	3,270,490	3,330,550	3,186,250	6,836,137	5,685,717	5,717,627
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	498	498	498	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	9,492,775	9,785,190	9,616,985	11,894,874	11,567,688	12,848,842	41,899,988	48,864,610	42,980,950
Due to State banks and bankers	2,854,929	3,698,832	3,977,940	6,814,489	6,428,685	6,150,790	36,561,738	37,850,540	37,905,740
Dividends unpaid	709	568	928	62,067	55,379	65,901	852,059	14,201	8,992
Individual deposits	9,064,463	6,960,715	7,236,175	29,421,706	30,061,585	31,177,687	140,184,115	139,000,324	134,306,857
U. S. deposits	218,598	215,581	282,390	2,333,323	2,361,589	2,484,057	3,955,554	4,029,495	3,979,449
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,506	6,518	2,268	......	......	......	112,850	110,099	108,617
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	620,000	675,000	160,000	871,000	1,071,000	1,221,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,305	......	......	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,043,745	1,953,528	1,919,450
Total	$25,619,989	$24,599,818	$24,035,689	$72,899,049	$74,432,168	$75,015,595	$290,777,777	$296,436,672	$282,605,140
Average reserve held	30.47 p. c.	30.04 p. c.	29.42 p. c.	25.53 p. c.	25.39 p. c.	26.28 p. c.	31.71 p. c.	30.57 p. c.	32.62 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$1,854,169	$1,764,705	$1,844,482	$5,189,087	$4,926,108	$5,755,458	$24,386,560	$23,370,974	$22,810,064

	BROOKLYN, N. Y.			CHICAGO, ILL.			CINCINNATI, OHIO.		
RESOURCES.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$11,884,458	$11,694,041	$10,969,196	$167,219,548	$134,204,272	$177,020,367	$34,188,218	$33,620,822	$35,123,883
Overdrafts	7,887	7,397	7,278	87,108	80,925	127,973	14,923	10,535	21,047
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	6,240,000	4,440,000	3,840,000	4,605,000	4,605,000	4,480,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	3,777,500	3,877,500	3,877,500
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	51,730	147,660	17,820	212,910	250,220	167,290
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,000	9,000	9,000	150,904	63,680	35,680	64,392	71,008	47,923
Stocks, securities, etc	2,811,028	2,691,792	2,763,045	12,672,663	14,017,711	15,507,791	10,401,828	10,404,973	10,089,919
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	484,400	484,400	484,000	478,348	478,348	474,743	485,141	486,342	485,281
Other real estate and mortgages owned	50,000	53,088	52,908	224,110	225,417	216,984	161,924	199,095	191,795
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	86,379	49,635	44,205	39,954,639	43,577,907	49,299,688	4,328,623	4,440,607	4,455,666
Due from State banks and bankers	109,046	196,616	68,678	9,664,672	9,523,444	10,714,858	863,979	889,218	712,996
Due from approved reserve agents	1,806,027	1,579,102	1,937,396	......	......	......	6,195,755	5,356,594	6,348,630
Checks and other cash items	263,856	121,091	55,306	323,023	363,857	169,712	172,023	208,355	158,396
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,414,830	1,681,057	1,111,599	11,202,031	10,760,177	10,507,759	205,856	297,033	260,665
Bills of other National Banks	120,529	220,853	95,681	1,406,090	1,406,614	1,166,574	164,736	194,169	211,498
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	10,657	13,287	7,157	19,832	30,432	27,111	5,948	5,394	4,643
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	456,098	449,123	497,892	13,128,105	12,858,715	12,314,744	540,577	556,959	408,747
Gold Treasury certificates	395,500	500,150	395,100	14,195,940	15,448,000	16,118,880	1,345,000	1,795,000	1,300,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	630,000
Silver dollars	15,700	8,530	9,126	234,889	268,603	224,564	95,827	103,791	89,967
Silver Treasury certificates	417,994	519,247	619,716	4,324,059	4,289,709	4,362,129	493,343	547,223	490,054
Silver fractional coin	57,685	80,346	76,060	212,264	233,932	255,538	32,932	33,870	36,374
Legal-tender notes	816,642	712,686	884,162	20,021,109	15,752,855	18,468,243	2,959,634	3,167,404	3,382,358
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	330,000	......	......	500,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	32,100	32,100	32,100	309,947	219,647	189,997	229,349	229,349	222,749
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	1,200	......	61,252	141,002	217,202	......	6,000	11,104
Total	$22,091,822	$21,946,696	$20,961,604	$304,372,265	$300,394,842	$323,238,364	$71,995,424	$71,356,367	$73,158,492
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$19,750,000	$19,750,000	$19,750,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	8,855,000	8,855,000	9,060,000	2,825,000	3,015,000	3,040,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	555,680	585,081	543,481	5,498,291	6,288,102	6,308,859	1,865,424	1,659,157	1,8[illegible]9,0[illegible]8
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	637,550	642,000	639,600	6,118,710	4,243,727	3,614,387	4,455,977	4,452,377	4,218,227
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,816	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	262,165	234,595	223,932	87,450,443	83,191,390	98,742,260	11,580,091	11,180,796	12,485,034
Due to State banks and bankers	3,741,668	4,138,865	3,916,4[illegible]1	52,830,279	51,511,198	62,143,318	6,681,034	6,315,519	7,169,833
Dividends unpaid	12,962	839	1,877	397,000	5,155	4,636	19,918	5,311	2,882
Individual deposits	13,413,961	12,863,915	12,124,676	121,624,529	124,661,652	121,477,769	31,142,499	31,154,593	30,824,969
U. S. deposits	185,273	152,371	187,113	1,717,719	1,695,209	1,731,531	3,702,928	3,850,592	3,839,892
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	17,096	24,680	17,141	130,298	161,467	121,387	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	11,676	50,501	53,518	......	31,933	284,221	1,982,550	2,023,017	2,068,624
Total	$22,091,822	$21,946,696	$20,961,604	$304,372,265	$300,394,842	$323,238,364	$71,995,424	$71,356,367	$73,158,492
Average reserve held	25.14 p. c.	25.42 p. c.	29.38 p. c.	26.12 p. c.	25.04 p. c.	24.44 p. c.	26.08 p. c.	25.25 p. c.	26.52 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$2,159,620	$2,270,082	$2,482,056	$52,446,366	$48,851,814	$51,744,099	$5,967,313	$6,204,247	$6,337,501

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	CLEVELAND, OHIO.			COLUMBUS, OHIO.			DENVER, COLORADO.		
RESOURCES.	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Sept. 30, 1901.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$47,632,080	$46,159,650	$43,991,757	$9,311,430	$9,528,866	$9,706,527	$15,936,561	$16,221,775	$15,345,216
Overdrafts	79,583	87,156	75,714	13,825	15,849	7,224	132,984	126,477	119,964
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,710,000	4,710,000	4,710,000	604,000	535,000	535,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	75,620	87,880	88,420	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	106,352	106,852	110,765	26,806	20,016	19,704	55,500	55,500	55,250
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,656,458	3,394,802	3,353,018	2,019,190	1,916,975	2,112,741	5,768,003	5,731,291	6,011,994
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	498,207	505,924	509,011	224,695	239,344	264,055	68,550	68,000	67,500
Other real estate and mortgages owned	103,249	151,249	152,044	86,339	86,339	86,339	320,111	319,597	328,168
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,789,533	4,426,527	4,418,372	1,014,021	1,110,785	1,308,556	2,268,281	2,398,518	2,795,377
Due from State banks and bankers	1,819,159	1,634,504	1,928,352	159,721	207,258	158,681	639,613	445,207	614,133
Due from approved reserve agents	4,069,512	6,842,603	7,479,300	1,060,436	1,299,513	1,398,085	8,870,311	8,231,924	9,413,240
Checks and other cash items	287,534	225,821	214,704	56,752	83,497	49,780	55,222	78,911	71,560
Exchanges for clearing-house	885,411	539,119	523,083	153,880	157,426	80,481	811,600	728,682	658,842
Bills of other National banks	159,574	206,800	216,714	138,552	139,489	76,805	924,167	798,438	382,510
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	9,608	11,678	13,536	1,956	1,864	1,732	3,739	2,071	3,228
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,650,480	1,703,120	1,532,855	349,275	339,227	423,792	3,185,302	2,252,002	2,257,300
Gold Treasury certificates	787,000	807,500	850,800	254,500	298,500	291,840	315,000	340,000	340,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	194,701	217,874	222,152	51,093	44,605	41,749	44,360	117,318	85,762
Silver Treasury certificates	178,370	138,925	227,120	253,556	215,112	166,991	130,004	150,000	250,002
Silver fractional coin	59,934	70,900	131,961	14,715	18,624	23,757	23,124	32,032	22,099
Legal-tender notes	1,950,998	1,843,450	2,178,076	817,076	838,771	587,677	1,305,000	1,385,000	1,545,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	234,310	229,650	229,500	29,475	26,025	26,750	85,000	85,000	85,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	27,034	40,695	32,405	3,700	8,541	17,000	484	2,084	35,284
Total	$73,364,594	$74,076,805	$73,591,243	$17,044,030	$17,543,513	$17,798,693	$43,642,920	$42,319,627	$43,237,434
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$11,650,000	$13,150,000	$13,150,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Surplus fund	3,581,600	3,656,000	3,656,000	605,000	650,000	650,000	500,000	500,000	550,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,116,474	1,015,134	1,094,555	300,177	277,553	320,639	488,842	596,320	510,851
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	4,689,650	4,691,600	4,641,390	604,000	535,000	535,000	1,694,300	1,694,750	1,695,800
Due to other National banks	9,883,991	9,379,202	9,734,649	1,187,679	1,231,169	1,535,557	7,027,085	6,415,683	6,414,828
Due to State banks and bankers	11,344,078	10,588,455	13,522,245	1,947,666	1,754,136	2,162,243	3,945,739	3,946,522	4,249,022
Dividends unpaid	2,043	3,746	730	1,525	2,606	746	......	......	......
Individual deposits	28,351,318	27,785,958	24,825,352	9,445,847	10,439,762	9,963,939	27,491,390	26,525,324	27,165,485
U. S. deposits	473,509	481,195	487,508	320,331	317,543	289,794	418,516	400,402	312,027
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	32,724	26,049	27,538	4,802	8,342	13,772	377,046	540,621	639,417
Notes and bills rediscounted	67,212	57,597	173,129	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	580,000	1,700,000	706,500	300,000	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,591,991	1,591,866	1,571,644	27,000	27,000	27,000	......	......	......
Total	$73,364,594	$74,076,805	$73,591,243	$17,044,030	$17,543,513	$17,798,693	$43,642,920	$42,319,627	$43,237,434
Average reserve held	21.01 p. c.	27.43 p. c.	30.94 p. c.	24.73 p. c.	25.38 p. c.	23.99 p. c.	40.18 p. c.	37.64 p. c.	40.78 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$4,821,483	$4,781,769	$5,132,964	$1,740,125	$1,754,840	$1,535,806	$4,952,790	$4,276,348	$4,500,163

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RESOURCES.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Sept. 30, 1901.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Dec. 10, 1901.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Feb. 25, 1902.	DETROIT, MICH. Sept. 30, 1901.	DETROIT, MICH. Dec. 10, 1901.	DETROIT, MICH. Feb. 25, 1902.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sept. 30, 1901.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Dec. 10, 1901.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$6,702,482	$6,162,445	$5,741,781	$16,611,317	$16,195,308	$15,610,599	$4,013,026	$4,439,205	$4,595,822
Overdrafts	19,795	32,877	25,951	6,186	8,069	3,080	906,360	1,806,220	1,167,730
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	480,600	480,600	480,600	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	430,000	430,000	480,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	310,000	310,000	410,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	......	......	......
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	1,000	23,000	12,500	23,000	23,450	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,500	17,500	23,683	135,312	135,312	135,312	21,833	21,833	21,693
Stocks, securities, etc	285,727	273,317	288,540	2,117,715	2,066,506	2,205,975	19,561	19,205	18,142
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	110,241	110,241	110,041	22,788	19,288	18,788	196,658	201,800	205,108
Other real estate and mortgages owned	53,869	49,897	48,984	263,939	215,066	179,284	122,387	122,691	114,420
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	734,727	462,456	537,965	1,561,004	1,650,831	1,788,505	1,428,230	1,282,208	1,589,061
Due from State banks and bankers	108,476	100,328	73,223	574,378	550,183	547,747	187,241	178,775	178,208
Due from approved reserve agents	1,584,247	783,683	1,239,153	2,641,731	2,865,532	3,154,330	909,269	829,177	2,010,640
Checks and other cash items	33,699	14,836	22,455	21,964	21,835	179,075	2,158	3,009	2,058
Exchanges for clearing-house	73,952	67,415	93,414	845,255	786,258	435,316	51,914	81,772	14,695
Bills of other National banks	83,801	50,770	70,168	186,994	257,056	232,877	147,625	102,497	135,318
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,792	2,963	1,821	8,430	7,423	11,944	3,186	2,188	3,872
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	155,805	181,347	161,812	1,042,820	996,215	967,450	297,501	272,826	304,616
Gold Treasury certificates	95,500	176,000	144,500	146,990	226,990	181,990	440,610	417,400	442,880
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	115,000	165,000	55,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	41,083	34,288	31,663	67,007	93,944	91,218	53,559	142,870	146,919
Silver Treasury certificates	62,217	57,296	96,840	160,311	207,658	187,441	195,119	182,433	277,693
Silver fractional coin	10,820	18,279	20,584	27,155	40,085	50,464	81,283	29,243	40,572
Legal-tender notes	371,475	252,071	437,604	846,215	1,166,863	899,453	878,648	831,504	881,227
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	100,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	24,030	24,030	24,030	65,050	72,500	70,100	21,375	21,375	21,375
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,800	......	......	14,000	27,350	28,500	......	......	......
Total	$11,417,092	$9,663,141	$10,107,838	$29,693,083	$29,980,277	$29,278,355	$10,204,559	$10,968,183	$12,597,985
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$1,350,000	$1,350,000	$1,350,000
Surplus fund	250,000	250,000	260,000	622,000	622,000	627,500	675,000	675,000	680,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	62,650	64,574	48,574	343,373	339,111	346,710	219,922	288,826	279,336
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	476,597	478,497	478,147	1,404,230	1,399,820	1,376,750	389,450	388,650	396,150
Due to other National banks	3,164,388	2,210,180	2,583,407	3,319,728	3,389,248	3,367,751	1,594,469	1,641,571	2,798,695
Due to State banks and bankers	3,733,877	2,898,742	3,016,580	5,608,617	5,915,089	6,444,065	589,621	727,596	737,594
Dividends unpaid	259	15,259	448	20,160	860	485	7,860	7,796	5,797
Individual deposits	2,619,361	2,640,888	2,510,347	14,484,384	14,053,247	12,609,993	5,375,643	5,879,242	6,355,152
U. S. deposits	298,357	298,199	398,147	680,641	705,046	706,687	......	......	......
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	11,647	11,800	11,852	64,947	56,406	48,391	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,000	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	200,000	450,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	2	......	381	......	......	......	2,602	2,500	210
Total	$11,417,092	$9,663,141	$10,107,838	$29,693,083	$29,980,277	$29,278,355	$10,204,559	$10,968,183	$12,597,985
Average reserve held	27.18 p. c.	20.67 p. c.	27.84 p. c.	24.51 p. c.	27.86 p. c.	28.15 p. c.	48.62 p. c.	41.25 p. c.	51.71 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$836,850	$719,278	$893,004	$2,405,498	$2,876,750	$2,453,016	$1,809,665	$1,876,276	$2,094,797

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Resources.	Indianapolis, Ind. Sept. 30, 1901.	Indianapolis, Ind. Dec. 10, 1901.	Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 25, 1902.	Kansas City, Kans. Sept. 30, 1901.	Kansas City, Kans. Dec. 10, 1901.	Kansas City, Kans. Feb. 25, 1902.	Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 30, 1901.	Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 10, 1901.	Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$13,145,622	$13,609,152	$13,550,002	$4,471,872	$5,094,640	$4,758,063	$34,364,176	$34,207,351	$33,614,917
Overdrafts	1,151	821	585	25,632	2,100	5,802	440,398	697,794	528,429
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	750,000	761,000	761,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	1,845,600	1,845,600	1,845,600
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,366,000	2,666,000	2,666,000	......	......	......	1,012,000	1,162,000	1,162,000
U. S. bonds on hand	456,210	454,810	406,910	......	......	......	73,000	160,000	165,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	49,949	97,025	95,189	30,892	30,892	30,892	32,925	48,487	31,967
Stocks, securities, etc	2,272,027	2,175,681	2,510,064	17,259	21,329	31,470	6,393,277	6,818,460	6,408,813
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	264,294	263,818	272,606	......	......	......	383,361	383,361	383,361
Other real estate and mortgages owned	74,527	75,166	72,402	......	......	......	127,508	127,508	97,320
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,957,875	4,105,539	4,493,186	302,402	173,700	151,497	3,202,494	3,041,757	2,973,241
Due from State banks and bankers	1,158,882	1,273,058	1,242,080	96,478	81,046	12,110	3,820,478	4,064,657	4,412,504
Due from approved reserve agents	3,181,593	3,240,701	3,822,793	1,559,747	896,279	1,197,110	16,363,359	9,979,730	10,812,149
Checks and other cash items	54,699	48,422	71,733	34,405	162,852	109,163	46,869	66,758	36,856
Exchanges for clearing-house	478,435	523,276	461,968	83,560	210,958	156,845	1,514,761	1,678,377	1,448,602
Bills of other National banks	879,956	734,060	501,963	7,540	5,475	12,825	215,400	206,154	189,276
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,358	5,319	5,999	132	432	110	7,786	9,227	11,106
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,391,490	1,167,400	1,046,032	90,515	90,675	92,100	1,402,631	1,247,100	1,685,180
Gold Treasury certificates	1,150,000	1,230,000	1,295,000	......	......	......	945,860	1,379 140	1,045,220
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	800,000
Silver dollars	50,696	46,112	73,169	12,826	18,684	7,658	177,762	160,320	178,909
Silver Treasury certificates	190,063	89,059	76,098	......	......	......	1,342,717	748,808	1,105,096
Silver fractional coin	19,397	16,105	13,244	6,881	2,677	3,361	70,515	56,377	45,993
Legal-tender notes	958,468	698,155	726,417	700,215	574,698	522,544	837,095	790,275	875,200
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	800,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	34,997	35,547	35,497	35,000	35,000	35,000	88,910	92,280	92,280
Due from U. S. Treasurer	650	9,200	......	......	......	5	13,500	62,900	71,000
Total	$32,889,847	$33,326,926	$34,219,937	$8,175,354	$8,101,432	$7,821 058	$75,022,377	$69,024,422	$69,506,984
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,430,400	$3,437,500	$3,450,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000
Surplus fund	955,000	955,000	1,172,500	250,000	250,000	250,000	801,250	811,250	812,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	237,095	311,891	183,296	356,145	441,611	335,645	1,885,768	1,540,120	1,576,671
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	699,950	710,950	710,950	691,000	695,000	700,000	1,755,000	1,844,500	1,796,800
Due to other National banks	6,000,988	5,528,072	5,727,206	2,658,817	2,149,609	1,775,997	24,105,622	19,900,832	20,832,996
Due to State banks and bankers	5,568,409	5,444,746	6,077,184	1,423,051	1,200,477	1,116,852	19,583,242	17,183,857	16,586,012
Dividends unpaid	195	......	840	300	270	330	27,959	693	1,548
Individual deposits	13,629,418	14,258,528	14,229,528	1,796,089	2,364,463	2,354,642	23,634,609	23,879,514	23,980,149
U. S. deposits	2,116,440	2,429,664	2,390,228	......	......	......	952,187	1,128,590	1,186,708
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	231,950	255,574	258,253	......	......	......	58,670	42,051	34,367
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	287,590	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	20,000	......	20,000	......	......	......	68,116	98,511	99,736
Total	$32,889,847	$33,326,926	$34,219,937	$8,175,354	$8,101,342	$7,821,058	$75,022,377	$69,024,422	$69,506,984
Average reserve held	33.11 p. c.	30.66 p. c.	32.33 p. c.	44.64 p. c.	30.86 p. c.	59.90 p. c.	36.12 p. c.	27.22 p. c.	30.18 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,760,116	$3,246,831	$34,219,937	$810,437	$686,720	$625,663	$5,076,581	$4,382,015	$5,233,598

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	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOS ANGELES, CAL.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
RESOURCES.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$2,859,036	$2,813,055	$2,659,354	$6,173,767	$7,319,918	$7,434,895	$14,328,623	$14,758,537	$14,868,980
Overdrafts	34,216	21,649	19,131	98,438	78,160	78,370	42,801	34,577	28,335
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	260,000	260,000	260,000	1,210,000	1,260,000	1,365,000	4,161,000	4,161,000	4,161,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	150,000	150,000	250,000	2,296,800	2,296,800	2,296,800
U. S. bonds on hand	3,800	8,220	8,340	9,060	11,960	60,000	......	......	700
Premiums on U. S. bonds	11,336	7,727	7,688	6,749	11,384	33,984	147,686	147,686	143,986
Stocks, securities, etc	241,386	245,510	220,430	505,945	431,256	481,729	2,160,057	1,986,798	1,963,408
Banking house, furniture and fixture	77,323	77,323	77,023	215,984	200,768	217,320	228,266	231,942	230,462
Other real estate and mortgages owned	16,742	17,058	13,418	100,159	127,646	123,631	119,392	119,511	120,231
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	906,390	592,297	759,985	654,656	608,816	829,651	1,694,702	1,962,009	1,959,138
Due from State banks and bankers	152,512	149,550	166,904	400,375	421,628	501,580	688,071	727,894	648,461
Due from approved reserve agents	535,256	362,419	464,209	854,168	1,077,015	1,677,505	2,596,348	2,517,206	3,870,971
Checks and other cash items	42,486	25,310	22,426	55,842	34,057	39,569	45,567	19,418	14,441
Exchanges for clearing-house	28,420	43,241	43,098	159,119	176,052	189,700	236,098	339,467	228,998
Bills of other National banks	7,265	9,650	20,435	45,794	52,900	48,854	103,714	114,295	138,661
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,257	1,401	1,570	1,943	1,467	1,140	3,963	2,821	2,977
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	142,155	152,730	86,600	884,640	1,013,925	1,357,915	776,645	624,785	644,545
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	69,120	37,500	55,010	182,500	160,500	183,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	104,000	128,000	291,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	10,490	14,081	14,330	17,788	22,008	13,027	45,746	60,858	40,596
Silver Treasury certificates	3,641	54	731	125,001	83,194	128,848	4,000	28,072	54,726
Silver fractional coin	11,438	7,971	7,997	28,323	34,251	44,687	26,305	28,275	28,397
Legal-tender notes	73,122	152,094	139,808	136,452	140,374	138,228	1,314,590	1,005,656	954,680
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	13,000	13,000	13,000	60,497	60,500	63,250	208,050	208,050	208,050
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,300	18,600	4,500
Total	$5,492,275	$5,034,295	$5,066,426	$12,036,777	$13,477,774	$15,424,849	$31,366,224	$31,568,859	$32,306,049
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$1,500,000	$1,710,000	$1,800,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000
Surplus fund	74,000	74,000	78,000	282,500	282,500	286,500	1,812,500	1,812,500	1,830,000
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	24,480	48,910	48,510	423,576	462,600	489,763	393,003	432,381	394,985
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	260,000	259,390	260,000	1,184,945	1,184,595	1,246,695	4,159,300	4,153,550	4,159,150
Due to other National banks	756,301	663,634	649,119	187,182	341,218	383,159	4,746,498	5,176,318	4,890,118
Due to State banks and bankers	1,402,183	1,094,981	1,120,719	554,490	687,274	648,314	4,009,556	3,193,541	3,914,410
Dividends unpaid	6,000	......	3	11,782	457	643	5,464	5,971	8,388
Individual deposits	2,509,359	2,438,469	2,450,078	7,792,951	8,609,158	10,419,794	9,000,218	9,434,396	9,855,761
U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	65,527	66,817	54,954	2,040,183	2,085,619	2,087,900
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	83,822	83,152	95,024	219,178	179,087	180,766
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	261,045	130,500
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	207,750	75,000	100,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	50,000	......	127,575	114,447	109,116
Tota	$5,492,275	$5,034,295	$5,066,426	$12,036,777	$13,477,774	$15,424,849	$31,366,224	$31,568,859	$32,306,049
Average reserve held	21.68 p. c.	20.28 p. c.	22.09 p. c.	29.02 p. c.	30.43 p. c.	36.48 p. c.	29.71 p. c.	27.37 p. c.	38.31 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$240,846	$326,860	$249,466	$1,334,324	$1,459,252	$2,028,665	$2,349,786	$1,903,146	$1,905,944

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	MILWAUKEE, WIS.			MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.			NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
RESOURCES.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$23,398,109	$23,419,742	$25,419,240	$15,589,542	$18,188,841	$18,831,963	$18,090,060	$17,139,414	$17,968,697
Overdrafts	872,817	446,413	496,116	8,426	17,335	9,418	796,975	1,376,775	1,338,443
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,050,000	750,000	550,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,760,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,160,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
U. S. bonds on hand	11,550	......	6,500	3,060	2,960	1,000	2,000	7,900	210,200
Premiums on U. S. bonds	85,000	85,000	33,000	......	......	......	53,138	53,768	71,303
Stocks, securities, etc	2,410,186	2,500,764	2,618,811	949,463	941,647	1,233,639	2,675,011	2,640,212	2,609,418
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	98,855	98,855	97,155	2,000	2,000	2,000	636,406	637,047	638,797
Other real estate and mortgages owned	112,624	112,124	112,538	140,000	140,000	38,000	85,170	98,170	105,462
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,805,516	1,970,977	1,994,821	1,718,228	2,091,218	1,571,938	877,238	1,441,348	1,595,224
Due from State banks and bankers	1,096,048	997,110	1,056,312	792,002	787,926	592,026	764,830	1,463,101	1,803,315
Due from approved reserve agents	4,623,679	4,484,605	5,616,353	3,115,800	2,998,787	3,245,125	1,961,153	3,683,068	3,998,425
Checks and other cash items	14,640	12,959	14,410	49,142	78,092	63,406	20,130	22,087	26,125
Exchanges for clearing-house	600,130	872,585	563,494	881,438	1,321,013	863,451	1,960,710	2,132,357	1,366,571
Bills of other National banks	48,589	87,584	44,093	113,380	185,659	84,266	168,642	132,650	218,690
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	8,385	6,031	9,349	3,320	4,623	12,479	8,143	9,435	22,029
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,513,660	1,422,960	1,572,760	916,671	754,352	650,900	138,924	179,720	311,443
Gold Treasury certificates	650,000	650,000	650,000	70,000	840,000	410,000	385,790	694,080	659,900
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	565,000	455,000	435,000
Silver dollars	84,467	88,832	72,345	86,370	39,875	46,521	61,089	81,317	130,315
Silver Treasury certificates	91,000	97,000	98,000	25,000	60,000	30,000	841,985	778,925	824,550
Silver fractional coin	38,119	45,919	54,440	20,255	30,387	34,599	35,166	41,887	89,861
Legal-tender notes	1,525,469	1,453,468	1,685,800	662,000	995,800	442,000	708,350	687,751	1,568,888
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	52,500	37,500	27,500	45,000	45,000	45,000	88,000	88,000	88,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	4,000	29,200	......	7,445	5,605	10,759	1,000	2,100	1,150
Total	$40,805,347	$40,729,631	$43,953,087	$26,348,547	$30,726,119	$28,967,484	$33,154,766	$36,006,101	$38,284,817
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$2,900,000	$2,900,000	$2,900,000
Surplus fund	925,000	925,000	1,005,000	695,000	695,000	750,000	3,170,000	3,170,000	3,380,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	512,071	608,856	542,438	825,905	401,354	335,254	489,536	610,220	464,280
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,028,300	737,200	543,400	874,750	886,200	876,200	1,741,545	1,745,945	1,732,595
Due to other National banks	4,223,729	4,237,461	5,067,157	4,842,691	6,069,916	5,617,103	2,584,110	3,540,277	3,886,041
Due to State banks and bankers	3,136,508	3,176,332	4,048,305	4,205,985	4,988,223	5,436,762	2,406,258	3,232,019	3,985,043
Dividends unpaid	435	300	195	1,125	921	1,225	10,312	7,669	12,446
Individual deposits	26,578,081	26,625,319	28,313,360	11,452,152	13,881,924	12,152,560	17,963,308	19,729,731	21,214,812
U. S. deposits	1,019,478	1,074,636	1,012,961	321,557	330,247	332,219	409,869	410,238	409,597
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	131,743	94,425	150,219	24,379	22,331	36,129	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	210,000	110,000	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	155,000	......	......	1,019,880	550,000	300,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	200,000	200,000	200,028	250,000	......	......
Total	$40,805,347	$40,729,631	$43,953,087	$26,348,547	$30,726,119	$28,967,484	$33,154,766	$36,006,101	$38,284,817
Average reserve held	27.20 p. c.	26.48 p. c.	27.97 p. c.	28.20 p. c.	27.48 p. c.	23.99 p. c.	24.51 p. c.	30.53 p. c.	33.04 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,902,715	$3,758,179	$4,133,345	$1,730,297	$2,720,414	$1,614,020	$2,736,254	$2,868,680	$4,019,958

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	OMAHA, NEB.			PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.		
RESOURCES.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$16,585,984	$15,760,898	$15,528,107	$140,270,118	$143,120,591	$142,486,388	$86,255,456	$88,823,858	$91,823,768
Overdrafts	198,876	187,114	95,451	14,489	9,088	13,668	67,474	62,042	60,750
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10,889,500	10,889,500	10,889,500	7,550,000	6,650,000	6,675,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	2,454,000	2,454,000	2,454,000
U. S. bonds on hand	10,500	6,800	8,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	2,500	5,720	209,700
Premiums on U. S. bonds	75,441	115,276	112,861	396,654	391,749	388,119	305,599	298,838	296,818
Stocks, securities, etc	1,379,832	1,390,586	1,397,451	26,417,325	26,732,014	26,360,398	15,825,494	15,670,105	16,020,744
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	813,692	804,060	803,580	3,816,467	3,821,398	3,825,988	4,810,003	4,916,612	4,966,809
Other real estate and mortgages owned	348,177	234,541	241,871	639,080	684,054	677,389	635,798	648,550	688,731
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,406,170	2,013,674	2,204,951	18,658,858	18,791,607	18,918,550	4,746,940	5,608,571	5,746,867
Due from State banks and bankers	959,156	882,977	1,333,074	3,375,223	3,551,972	3,442,045	910,019	966,979	978,988
Due from approved reserve agents	3,249,306	3,265,359	3,796,067	34,953,860	29,348,190	33,158,997	11,030,689	10,445,218	12,194,971
Checks and other cash items	127,097	96,555	81,053	2,490,102	1,733,804	1,783,089	642,456	415,866	490,091
Exchanges for clearing-house	612,584	574,208	641,960	15,178,574	15,474,177	14,290,180	5,974,084	4,671,629	5,084,097
Bills of other National banks	209,674	135,888	149,007	329,355	345,925	342,848	405,691	435,095	508,054
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	8,201	4,028	5,839	50,992	59,879	58,818	21,520	26,509	28,731
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,051,450	1,004,562	1,185,220	1,695,243	1,988,541	1,983,796	3,784,652	3,791,108	4,064,908
Gold Treasury certificates	280,000	265,000	225,000	2,734,020	3,640,880	4,746,350	3,129,960	3,158,000	3,158,820
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	3,690,000	3,365,000	6,885,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	125,145	101,929	96,529	220,516	294,572	275,458	227,295	195,889	216,489
Silver Treasury certificates	358,307	228,265	278,377	2,900,875	4,099,481	3,450,384	1,908,911	2,399,757	2,389,291
Silver fractional coin	75,554	72,594	95,542	290,296	436,975	322,990	132,418	120,849	125,298
Legal-tender notes	1,040,886	771,155	779,870	2,819,897	3,102,012	3,488,654	3,623,586	4,365,841	4,379,689
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,160,000	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	81,546	74,570	70,000	519,475	519,418	478,475	377,500	329,969	331,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	10,886	12,808	141,160	200,520	177,920	25,066	62,619	58,777
Total	$32,477,587	$30,400,440	$31,439,740	$283,665,754	$281,604,942	$282,398,598	$154,847,108	$156,063,068	$162,922,056
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,650,000	$3,450,000	$3,450,000	$19,905,000	$21,405,000	$21,405,000	$14,150,000	$15,750,000	$16,150,000
Surplus fund	457,500	457,500	485,000	18,565,000	20,445,000	20,585,000	12,000,000	15,900,000	16,370,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	291,301	324,923	271,326	3,538,835	3,852,779	3,866,727	5,062,936	5,438,122	5,214,347
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,650,000	1,498,100	1,395,700	10,826,532	10,298,732	10,235,432	7,510,435	6,578,395	6,577,347
Due to other National banks	7,818,748	6,262,561	6,675,124	64,040,440	62,391,533	66,231,722	18,096,907	16,821,277	19,471,282
Due to State banks and bankers	6,121,584	5,267,491	5,708,807	34,850,923	33,357,642	35,587,396	11,238,818	12,055,841	12,661,087
Dividends unpaid	23	22	983	27,613	39,168	81,154	106,681	54,408	53,848
Individual deposits	11,597,684	12,240,609	12,551,557	128,399,476	125,854,754	120,082,036	84,214,199	80,818,685	83,920,274
U. S. deposits	634 679	682,129	500,600	4,296,385	4,315,590	4,292,527	2,068,912	2,285,858	2,381,081
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	256,116	217,103	400,580	......	......	231,156	153,204	168,078	122,890
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	230,011	117,936	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	50,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	218,548	144,741	......	......	......	......
Total	$32,477,587	$30,400,440	$31,439,740	$283,665,754	$281,604,942	$282,398,598	$154,847,108	$156,063,068	$162,922,056
Average reserve held	28.07 p. c.	27.46 p. c.	30.33 p. c.	29.44 p. c.	27.58 p. c.	28.90 p. c.	28.32 p. c.	24.68 p. c.	25.25 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,911,342	$2,443,505	$2,660,538	$31,510,847	$31,877,411	$21,102,683	$12,806,798	$14,025,944	$14,299,486

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Resources.	PORTLAND, ORE. Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$3,559,357	$3,858,703	$3,689,465	$4,076,992	$5,322,621	$4,009,410	$74,883,511	$73,107,780	$73,238,210
Overdrafts	185,887	150,406	209,698	19,791	17,552	21,706	108,326	135,267	85,221
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	625,000	625,000	625,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	12,400,000	11,100,000	11,050,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	800,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,962,000	2,962,000	3,182,500
U. S. bonds on hand	101,800	101,800	9,340	25,780	25,780	25,780	15,140	17,140	16,290
Premiums on U. S. bonds	906	906	18,098	......	......	......	411,132	368,330	388,497
Stocks, securities, etc	2,806,188	2,902,200	3,130,363	226,775	220,737	198,037	3,947,698	4,441,945	5,816,556
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	215,056	215,436	224,931	72,000	72,000	72,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned	106,387	116,666	110,851	......	......	......	157,846	156,900	162,760
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	551,274	628,789	584,129	906,327	607,755	470,881	13,818,884	13,736,523	15,224,767
Due from State banks and bankers	206,497	389,337	268,662	97,168	152,216	181,806	3,649,686	4,759,901	6,329,063
Due from approved reserve agents	1,190,096	1,308,918	1,432,451	2,223,679	1,766,807	1,736,910	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	45,607	42,938	35,242	33,526	27,920	26,058	175,696	208,788	285,495
Exchanges for clearing-house	108,775	85,833	79,149	191,026	160,582	118,385	3,178,192	3,515,911	2,620,238
Bills of other National banks	7,820	8,765	7,860	40,065	30,035	25,345	256,206	431,817	359,155
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,054	2,770	2,660	1,429	1,534	897	3,999	4,783	3,210
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,235,880	1,333,515	1,449,495	162,162	177,620	168,840	2,548,132	2,323,969	2,421,675
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	33,920	43,600	30,960	2,161,450	6,042,500	1,900,950
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,595,000
Silver dollars	18,360	11,288	14,043	33,533	43,709	32,479	59,968	50,641	60,139
Silver Treasury certificates	12,691	6,649	7,208	283,314	244,923	178,503	2,067,977	1,985,427	2,391,212
Silver fractional coin	21,497	22,542	34,069	10,612	11,324	9,807	18,825	19,743	23,963
Legal-tender notes	20,982	30,531	14,229	271,077	334,801	272,626	4,681,059	4,463,288	5,277,342
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,955,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,250	31,250	31,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	613,000	555,000	552,500
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	1,710	......	1,250	800	900	8,000	12,302	14,500
Total	$11,547,270	$12,375,955	$12,778,187	$8,993,701	$8,535,571	$7,849,586	$130,741,729	$130,569,961	$136,199,226
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000
Surplus fund	187,500	187,500	190,000	114,350	116,300	116,300	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,500,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	665,058	734,810	734,560	124,137	127,706	142,516	3,307,936	3,586,016	3,755,594
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	583,360	601,830	581,960	165,000	165,000	165,000	12,314,097	11,062,347	11,008,145
Due to other National banks	1,160,106	1,350,624	1,421,616	2,174,399	1,833,880	1,610,078	28,649,728	25,282,154	29,962,242
Due to State banks and bankers	686,296	1,076,685	1,131,335	2,791,237	2,654,133	2,469,467	24,777,874	25,042,975	25,683,814
Dividends unpaid	30,000	......	282	......	......	......	184,266	9,667	5,300
Individual deposits	6,660,387	6,853,177	6,902,909	3,174,669	3,188,618	2,896,273	39,942,241	44,498,107	44,354,151
U. S. deposits	7,234	......	200,046	99,849	99,587	96,288	3,023,065	2,978,764	3,179,538
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	467,328	471,328	515,477	58	344	3,666	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	450,000	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	......	......	392,500	409,928	350,440
Total	$11,547,270	$12,375,955	$12,778,187	$8,993,701	$8,535,571	$7,849,586	$130,741,729	$130,569,961	$136,199,226
Average reserve held	31.06 p. c.	31.77 p. c.	32.31 p. c.	43.34 p. c.	38.54 p. c.	38.83 p. c.	19.83 p. c.	20.49 p. c.	21.90 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,309,360	$1,404,520	$1,519,089	$794,618	$855,977	$693,215	$14,492,412	$14,890,568	$16,670,282

Resources.	St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 30, 1901.	St. Paul, Minn. Dec. 10, 1901.	St. Paul, Minn. Feb. 25, 1902.	San Francisco, Cal. Sept. 30, 1901.	San Francisco, Cal. Dec. 10, 1901.	San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 25, 1902.	Savannah, Ga. Sept. 30, 1901.	Savannah, Ga. Dec. 10, 1901.	Savannah, Ga. Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$12,884,441	$12,959,118	$14,164,370	$20,398,436	$20,541,123	$2,127,724	$1,800,096	$1,795,168	$1,947,559
Overdrafts	3,443	10,666	1,502	187,538	94,093	75,140	3,491	1,236	333
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	696,000	696,000	696,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,258,000	1,258,000	1,258,000	674,000	674,000	674,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
U. S. bonds on hand	620	40	2,340	1,000	259,000	1,946,240	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	46	2	175	180,460	158,428	296,013	1,500	1,500	1,500
Stocks, securities, etc	3,239,731	3,393,774	3,327,386	1,668,700	1,885,640	1,856,784	27,454	27,504	27,029
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	585,218	585,218	585,218	338,348	338,290	341,633	55,131	55,131	54,631
Other real estate and mortgages owned	191,299	191,112	190,352	17,364	12,568	7,568	......	......	......
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,071,622	1,138,254	1,146,940	2,299,109	1,584,117	1,089,788	63,006	41,211	14,674
Due from State banks and bankers	250,374	538,811	308,268	3,255,160	3,657,909	3,478,888	13,841	16,226	17,064
Due from approved reserve agents	4,008,975	5,398,428	5,466,819	2,379,428	2,475,586	2,001,433	170,440	179,456	127,750
Checks and other cash items	164,725	129,885	262,766	26,666	28,462	18,509	218	235	235
Exchanges for clearing-house	500,893	448,278	406,488	1,287,117	698,756	764,586	30,565	......	40,542
Bills of other National banks	124,698	158,277	180,211	29,366	109,652	34,470	6,000	11,000	26,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,586	3,699	3,607	1,791	2,290	2,863	934	716	1,459
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,385,500	1,653,534	1,861,240	3,642,987	2,158,632	4,142,037	7,000	7,500	28,000
Gold Treasury certificates	52,800	112,700	77,400	980	755,540	100,070	37,000	80,000	55,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	810,000	540,000	980,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	28,585	72,431	100,790	59,637	29,802	42,078	23,000	11,500	10,500
Silver Treasury certificates	86,668	198,308	148,220	10,617	88,964	18,249	26,104	23,651	46,800
Silver fractional coin	34,838	43,443	62,831	48,590	82,525	65,308	9,800	10,900	20,400
Legal-tender notes	408,215	524,861	389,342	19,298	47,859	18,979	30,000	35,000	85,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	34,800	34,800	34,800	175,000	175,000	175,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	23,814	22,050	20,900	......	......	3,850	2	2	2
Total	$27,033,896	$29,566,701	$30,640,472	$40,406,549	$39,793,283	$41,896,206	$2,642,581	$2,634,969	$2,841,483
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$8,800,000	$8,800,000	$8,800,000	$6,200,000	$6,200,000	$6,200,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Surplus fund	783,000	783,000	806,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	3,100,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.	501,621	629,166	500,712	1,075,948	1,289,920	667,251	127,228	141,840	123,951
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	651,720	649,920	650,720	3,499,597	3,495,697	3,445,097	199,995	195,895	191,495
Due to other National banks	3,511,780	3,812,868	4,461,939	1,789,519	1,498,610	3,261,510	108,160	171,390	173,805
Due to State banks and bankers	3,102,262	3,766,091	4,179,111	5,315,341	6,022,647	6,220,928	132,326	162,012	163,211
Dividends unpaid	30,634	270	899	7,949	4,930	8,611	259	178	928
Individual deposits	13,406,835	14,891,006	14,982,591	19,210,921	18,085,890	18,281,829	703,654	687,795	921,806
U. S. deposits	996,896	974,992	966,351	585,231	478,461	688,278	97,184	92,461	76,883
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	247,140	249,369	292,147	......	......	22,711	28,777	38,415	55,400
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	270,000	170,000	159,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	22,040	22,125	......	......	......	......
Total	$27,033,896	$29,566,701	$30,640,472	$40,406,549	$39,793,288	$41,896,206	$2,642,581	$2,634,969	$2,841,483
Average reserve held	31.19 p. c.	37.50 p. c.	35.52 p. c.	33.17 p. c.	31.21 p. c.	32.39 p. c.	32.74 p. c.	33.08 p. c.	29.64 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,996,602	$2,605,297	$2,634,324	$4,092,059	$3,608,328	$5,311,717	$182,904	$168,551	$245,700

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RESOURCES.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$12,631,261	$12,783,778	$12,652,458
Overdrafts	24,221	14,005	6,747
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,219,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	451,000	451,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand	149,590	148,830	154,250
Premiums on U. S. bonds	67,195	67,124	67,756
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,340,223	1,502,008	1,426,902
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,284,538	1,284,588	1,284,714
Other real estate and mortgages owned	101,547	101,551	106,078
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,813,792	2,112,130	2,396,681
Due from State banks and bankers	327,519	277,067	282,258
Due from approved reserve agents	2,658,211	2,865,896	3,294,885
Checks and other cash items	317,463	250,424	172,770
Exchanges for clearing-house	238,584	337,856	251,920
Bills of other National banks	8,270	9,430	9,735
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,387	9,067	9,011
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	76,174	68,454	77,536
Gold Treasury certificates	1,610,000	1,867,060	1,450,980
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......
Silver dollars	8,803	11,278	13,189
Silver Treasury certificates	563,492	799,161	610,634
Silver fractional coin	40,428	50,060	74,489
Legal-tender notes	587,580	548,692	608,847
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	55,950	55,950	55,950
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	7,850
Total	$25,561,765	$26,283,896	$26,627,495
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	1,603,456	1,603,456	1,707,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	575,460	599,085	518,086
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	1,113,475	1,112,435	1,095,225
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	368,882	394,930	275,836
Due to State banks and bankers	763,042	631,300	951,540
Dividends unpaid	32,574	3,979	4,791
Individual deposits	17,890,439	18,705,200	18,837,451
U. S. deposits	437,000	405,522	406,212
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	22,484	52,966	56,302
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......
Total	$25,561,765	$26,283,896	$26,627,495
Average reserve held	30.38 p. c.	30.64 p. c.	32.46 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$2,886,008	$2,844,725	$2,830,525

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

MONEY "TO LOAN;" THE STATUS OF "LOAN" AS A VERB. By EDWIN F. MACK. Chicago: Rogers & Wells.

Mr. Edwin F. Mack, Cashier of the Royal Trust Company Bank, Chicago, has written this pamphlet to justify the use of the word "loan" as a verb. He quotes many authorities to support his contention, and cites the usage of many publications, including THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

It will be interesting to read the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Mack's pamphlet:

"Who makes the language if not the people who use it; and whose property is it if not the people's who make it? Whose convenience but their own need the people consult in using what is of their own creation? The people can be trusted to know what they want, and the objections of a handful of purists will accomplish nothing; they are wasting their time. As Brander Matthews says in his 'Parts of Speech': 'It is well that the purist should fight for his hand; but it is well also to know that he is fighting a losing battle.' The purist should bear in mind the words of Wm. Archer, the Scotch critic, in his 'America To-day' (as quoted by Prof. Matthews): 'The English language is no mere historic monument, like Westminster Abbey, to be religiously preserved as a relic of the past, and reverenced as the burial-place of a by-gone breed of giants. It is a living organism, ceaselessly busy, like any other organism, in the processes of assimilation and excretion.'

This paper is not intended as a plea for license but as a plea for sane liberty: for the good common usage of the people as against the dictum of the academic word-stickler. Language is altogether too democratic in its origin and in its growth to have its functions restricted by the narrow rules of an oligarchy of purists."

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MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1902.

TREASURY OPERATIONS, ANTI-TRUST INVESTIGATIONS and labor difficulties were the principal matters of interest in a month not particularly exciting. Wall Street has been rather dull comparatively speaking. The sales of stock were less than 12,000,000 shares, averaging below 500,000 shares a day, while in March last year they were 27,000,000 shares. A similar falling off occurred in bond transactions, the sales aggregating only about $67,000,000 as compared with $182,000,000 last year. Were the comparison to be carried back of 1899, however, the business at the Stock Exchange would appear large beyond precedent.

The general business of the country is active as reflected by the bank clearings which, outside of New York, in March increased ten per cent. over those of the same month last year, while in New York the decrease was about fifteen per cent. In the first quarter of the year the clearings outside of New York show an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 over those of the corresponding quarter last year. In New York the decrease is more than $2,000,000,000.

While there has been a decrease in activity in speculative circles, prices of securities continue strong and many classes of stock and bonds have advanced to higher points than any reached prior to last month.

The money situation continues free from any appearance of stringency although gold exports, early in the month, and Treasury accumulations had some tendency to make rates firm.

The exports of gold quickly ended, and Congress appears to be almost ready to repeal the war tax law which will reduce the excess of revenue over expenditure which is now putting money in the Treasury.

Much interest has been taken in the inquiry regarding the organization of the Northern Securities Company, which the Government is preparing to oppose as antagonistic to the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and other prominent financiers were on the witness stand and testified with unreserved frankness. The testimony showed that the purpose of the organization was to prevent a change in the control of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern properties, and apparently the steps to that end were entirely legal. Projects to organize similar companies are pending and the legality of the Northern Securities Company once established will start them into active operation.

There was a strike among the freight handlers at Boston which for a while threatened a far-reaching effect, but after a few days a settlement was reached. A threatened strike among anthracite coal miners was averted and also a proposed strike at the Fall River mills.

On March 14 Secretary of the Treasury Shaw gave notice that he would discontinue the purchase of Government bonds after March 15. Because of the rapidly accumulating surplus Secretary Gage, nearly a year ago, began to purchase bonds, and the total purchases up to the time of the suspension amounted to about $66,000,000 par value of the bonds, for which a premium of nearly $16,000,000 has been paid. The change of policy by the present Secretary, and the statements made by the Secretary concerning it have directed attention to several phases of the financial situation and the relation of the Government therewith.

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The Secretary is reported as suggesting that the banks have been retiring their circulation for the purpose of getting their bonds to use as security for Government deposits. Whatever ground may exist for criticism of particular banks on this score has not been made known. But there can be little doubt that the profit on bank-note circulation at present is practically nil. With two per cent. bonds quoted at eight and nine per cent. premium, and the rate for money as low as it is now, there can hardly be any inducement to the banks to maintain their outstanding circulation.

Under the act of March, 1900, the increase of bank circulation was greatly stimulated, the circulation based on bonds increasing from less than $214,000,000 on February 28, 1900, to nearly $329,000,000 on September 30, 1901. Since the latter date, however, there has been a steady decrease, and on March 31 the circulation secured by bonds was less than $317,500,000.

While the act of March, 1900, stimulated the creation of new banks, it was the provision allowing banks to issue circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited which had the most influence in causing an expansion. In the twenty-five months from February 28, 1900, to March 31, 1902, there was issued $148,000,000 of new circulation to the National banks, but less than $18,000,000 was to new banks, while $130,000,000 was to banks which increased their circulation. Now the contraction which is going on is due to banks reducing their circulation and not to banks going out of existence.

We have prepared the following comparative table showing the issue and retirement of notes based on bonds during the first year the act of 1900 was in force, and in the thirteen months since:

Additional Circulation Issued.

	March 1, 1900, to Feb. 28, 1901.	*March 1, 1901, to Feb. 28, 1902.*	*Total.*
To new banks	$8,333,840	$9,513,500	$17,847,340
To banks increasing circulation	111,896,995	18,369,871	130,266,866
Total	$120,230,835	$27,883,371	$148,114,206
Circulation Retired.			
By insolvent banks	$343,488	$807,955	$1,151,443
By liquidating banks	1,611,712	5,209,909	6,821,621
By reducing banks	12,668,616	23,622,173	36,290,789
Total	$14,623,816	$29,640,037	$44,263,853

Increase or decrease in circulation—Inc., $105,607,019; dec., $1,756,666; inc., $103,850,353.

In the first year nearly $112,000,000 of circulation was issued to banks increasing circulation, while only a little more than $8,000,000 was issued to new banks. In the last thirteen months only about $18,000,000 was issued to banks increasing circulation, while nearly $24,000,000 was retired by banks reducing circulation. It is evident from the table that the movement of National bank circulation has completely changed.

The retirement of National bank circulation has been exceptionally rapid during the last six months. Under the banking act the National banks desiring to retire circulation are permitted to deposit lawful money with the United States Treasurer and withdraw their bonds. The amount of lawful money on deposit to retire circulation was only about $28,000,000 on May 31 last, but now exceeds $40,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000. In the meantime, however, more than $14,000,000 has been released through the redemption of notes. The monthly deposits of lawful money are shown as follows:

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LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED TO RETIRE CIRCULATION.

	By insolvent, liquidating banks, etc.	By banks reducing circulation.	Total deposits.
June, 1901	$545,480	$2,492,865	$3,038,345
July, 1901	93,140	379,540	472,780
August, 1901	479,340	650,450	1,129,790
September, 1901	1,124,900	789,500	1,914,400
October, 1901	843,315	2,163,240	3,006,555
November, 1901	166,573	2,985,987	3,152,560
December, 1901	375,040	2,757,015	3,132,055
January, 1902	1,499,525	2,279,092	3,718,617
February, 1902	343,235	2,986,520	3,329,755
March, 1902	707,520	2,980,262	3,687,782

For several months the banks reducing circulation have surrendered the maximum amount allowed by law, $3,000,000 a month. The deposits of lawful money by insolvent and liquidating banks have carried the total considerably above that amount. Altogether the evidence is conclusive that the bank circulation has ceased to expand and is now in process of contraction.

An additional feature of the present policy of the Secretary of the Treasury is said to be the increase of deposits of the public funds in the National banks. At no time in recent years have the deposits been as large as they are now, the amount on March 31 being in excess of $118,000,000, or about thirty-six per cent. of the net balance in the Treasury.

Nothing is more remarkable than the extraordinary increase in the cash, gross and net, in the United States Treasury. There is now more than $1,236,000,000 of money in the Treasury, all but the $118,000,000 in the National banks now being locked up in Government vaults. Of this large sum $822,000,000 is to secure certificates and notes outstanding, not including the $150,000,000 gold reserve for legal-tender notes, and $85,000,000 is represented by disbursing officer's balances, National bank note redemption fund, etc. There is still left a surplus of nearly $328,000,000. How affluent the Government has become since 1893 is shown in the following comparison:

	January 1, 1894.	April 1, 1902.
Total cash assets	$737,614,701	$1,236,308,409
Cash in Treasury	722,413,656	1,118,267,099
Deposits in National banks	15,201,045	118,041,310
Certificates and notes outstanding	604,317,424	822,799,089
Other demand liabilities	42,921,722	85,653,031
Total demand liabilities	647,239,146	908,452,120
Cash balance	90,375,555	327,856,289

The cash assets in the United States Treasury have increased nearly $500,000,000 since January 1, 1894, of which $396,000,000 is actually in the Treasury and $103,000,000 has gone into the banks. The certificates and notes outstanding have increased $218,000,000, and other demand liabilities $43,000,000, while the surplus has increased $237,000,000.

With this evidence of wealth so prodigious it must strike the observer who views political economy from the standpoint of a practical business man, as strange that the Government does not pay its promissory notes. It has paid off $100,000,000 of its bonds in the last three years. Within a year it has redeemed as mentioned above $66,000,000 of its bonds, paying a premium of $16,000,000 for the privilege. Here is $82,000,000 used in buying up a debt not due while on the other hand it has $346,000,000 of promissory notes outstanding, redeemable at par any time Congress will remove the restrictions it has placed upon their retirement, and which the Government as long ago as 1869 solemnly pledged itself by act of legislation to pay at the earliest possible moment.

Perhaps at no time before could the Government so easily and with so little dis-

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turbance to the trade and the currency of the people retire the greenbacks permanently. The present surplus of $327,000,000 in the Treasury without doubt would be ample to provide for the redemption of all the greenbacks in existence. There are only $336,000,000 of the greenbacks now in circulation, but the $10,000,000 in the Treasury is counted as part of the surplus. Allowing for the notes destroyed or lost and those which never will be presented there is hardly a question that the Government can pay all the greenbacks now, and the only effect upon the circulating medium would be that produced by the withdrawal of the $118,000,000 in the National banks. If the Government had used the $82,000,000 spent for bonds in retiring the greenbacks, it would now have all the greenbacks paid off and a surplus in the Treasury of probably $80,000,000, but with the legal-tender notes retired such a surplus would be wholly unnecessary, for the Government makes a practice of charging in its demand liabilities an amount equal to about two months' total disbursements.

There are financial and currency and banking measures now under consideration in Congress. It looks as if some bill to secure the parity of gold and silver at least may be made a law. Doubt generally prevails that any other measure to secure a better currency system will be enacted. Yet the evidence is so strong that no better time could be found for establishing a scientific system of banking and currency that it is not difficult to hope at least that Congress will avail itself of the favorable opportunity.

As far as the greenback is concerned the Government in times past has sold bonds far in excess of the entire face value of the notes now outstanding, merely to obtain gold with which to redeem the notes. It now maintains a gold reserve of $150,000,000, equal to nearly fifty per cent. of the notes, and a large portion of that gold was bought by bond issues. Additional reasons for retiring the legal-tender notes exist, but need not be discussed here.

The first comprehensive compilation of the earnings of the railroads in the United States during the calendar year 1901 has been prepared by the "Financial Chronicle." It has obtained the returns of gross earnings of 179,000 miles of road out of a total of 199,000 miles, which show an aggregate of $1,603,911,087, an increase over the previous year of $148,989,902, a gain of more than ten per cent., on an increased mileage of less than 1½ per cent. This follows an increase of five to ten per cent. each year in the previous four years.

The reports of net earnings cover about 166,500 miles, and show an aggregate of $528,962,185, a gain over 1900 of $64,800,580, or nearly fourteen per cent. on an increased mileage of only 1.82 per cent. This is the fifth consecutive year in which net earnings have shown an increase, the annual gain ranging from about $22,000,000 to $46,000,000 in the previous four years. The following table prepared by the "Chronicle" shows the estimated approximate gains on the entire railroad system of the country in the last five years:

Increase in	*Gross.*	*Net.*
1901 over 1900	$155,000,000	$70,000,000
1900 over 1899	120,000,000	32,000,000
1899 over 1898	140,000,000	55,000,000
1898 over 1897	90,000,000	30,000,000
1897 over 1896	75,000,000	45,000,000
1901 over 1896	$580,000,000	$232,000,000

Such a record of improvement is wholly without parallel in any previous period.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the usual abstract of the reports of condition of National banks in the United States on February 25. It shows that there are 4,357 National banks in operation, the largest number in existence at one time, In the past year the number has increased 358. The capital is $667,381,281, an increase of nearly $33,000,000 in a year, but still $22,000,000 less than the high

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record made on December 9, 1892. Nearly all other items are larger than at any previous time excepting circulation. The following table shows the changes in some of the important items as indicated in the statements issued during the past two years.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
April 26, 1900	$617,051,455	$253,724,596	$2,449,212,656	$297,683,828	$60,367,240	$146,198,063
June 29, 1900	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,378	60,892,331	146,950,522
September 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,312	61,170,096	147,181,493
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,648	2,623,997,522	301,619,990	58,052,234	142,134,945
February 5, 1901	634,696,505	266,520,595	2,753,969,722	332,971,037	66,985,107	152,386,332
April 24, 1901	640,778,600	267,810,240	2,893,665,450	315,546,242	71,227,450	159,824,246
July 15, 1901	645,719,099	274,194,176	2,941,837,429	302,826,065	68,259,478	164,929,624
September 30, 1901	655,341,880	279,532,859	2,937,753,233	314,397,341	62,284,530	151,018,751
December 10, 1901	665,340,664	287,170,338	2,964,417,966	303,753,440	65,899,068	151,118,358
February 25, 1902	667,381,231	294,951,787	2,982,489,301	337,851,267	69,230,896	154,682,692

THE MONEY MARKET.—Gold exports and declining reserves of the New York banks caused a hardening of rates in the local money market during the early part of the month. Call money reached 5 per cent. It was not until near the end of the month that rates began to decline. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 @ 4½ per cent., most of the loans being made at 4½ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 4½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4¼ @ 4¾ per cent. for 4 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4½ @ 5 per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Nov. 1.	*Dec. 1.*	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*	*April 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	3½–5	3½–4½	6 –15	2 –2½	2 –2½	3 –4½
Call loans, banks and trust companies	3½–	4½–	5 –6	2½–	2½–	4½–
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4	3½–4	....
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	4½–5	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4	4 –4½	4¼– ¾
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4½–5	4½–5	4¾–6	3¾–4½	....	4¼– ¾
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	4½–4¾	4½–5	5 —	4 —	4 —	4½—
Commercial paper, prime single names, 4 to 6 months	4½–5	4¾–5	5 –5½	4 –4½	4 –4½	4½–5
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The fluctuations which have occurred in the deposits of the New York Clearing-House banks recently have been of extreme range. From January 1 to February 21 there was an increase of nearly $109,000,000 and in the five months since the latter date there has been a decrease of $54,000,000. The decrease in deposits was followed by a reduction in loans which carried that item down from $938,000,000 on March 1 to $904,000,000 on March 29, a decrease of $34,000,000 in four weeks. The aggregate surplus reserve of the banks was nearly changed into a deficit, falling from nearly $27,000,000 on February 1 to about $3,000,000 on March 15. A number of banks reported a reserve below the 25 per cent. standard. At the close of the month the surplus reserve had increased to nearly $7,000,000 or to about $900,000 less than the surplus of a year ago.

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NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Mar. 1...	$968,191,200	$192,433,500	$71,914,500	$1,017,488,800	$9,975,925	$31,208,700	$1,480,914,600
" 8...	935,102,100	184,529,500	70,845,600	1,005,666,700	8,958,425	31,336,600	1,318,238,900
" 15...	920,730,100	179,190,900	70,014,500	984,370,000	8,112,900	31,497,900	1,345,294,300
" 22...	912,953,100	176,832,400	69,947,500	973,234,600	8,471,250	31,434,500	1,388,677,800
" 29...	904,074,500	177,382,700	70,921,200	965,353,800	6,965,575	31,423,100	1,182,964,000

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	*1900.*		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,515,575
February......	795,917,300	80,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	975,997,000	26,623,350
March.........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	1,017,488,800	9,975,925
April.........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	965,353,800	6,965,575
May...........	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	....	....
June..........	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	....	....
July..........	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October.......	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025	....	....
November	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,019,474,200 on Feb. 21, 1901, loans, $968,191,200 on March 1, 1902, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Mar. 1....	$72,120,900	$79,289,200	$3,475,600	$4,545,700	$9,139,600	$2,828,700	$167,300
" 8....	72,235,500	80,612,800	3,491,800	4,402,900	10,139,500	3,148,700	1,029,700
" 15....	73,128,800	80,019,900	3,506,500	4,451,700	9,030,000	2,529,600	* 487,175
" 22....	73,829,300	80,200,700	3,585,800	4,825,900	8,942,200	2,816,100	* 380,175
" 29....	74,106,100	80,205,100	3,482,000	4,181,800	8,860,100	2,877,400	* 649,975

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Mar. 1.......	$182,288,000	$215,818,000	$15,468,000	$6,967,000	$5,409,000	$188,074,266
" 8.......	184,419,000	215,226,000	14,945,000	6,578,000	5,326,000	143,032,900
" 15.......	188,379,000	216,009,000	15,357,000	6,704,000	5,185,000	133,852,300
" 22.......	188,742,000	218,776,000	16,495,000	6,448,000	5,205,000	130,554,200
" 29.......	190,827,000	209,105,000	16,319,000	6,298,000	5,225,000	112,871,100

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Mar. 1..................	$177,753,000	$206,393,000	$54,078,000	$9,788,000	$116,451,900
Mar. 8..................	178,970,000	205,499,000	53,946,000	9,786,000	109,001,900
" 15..................	180,281,000	206,976,000	53,065,000	9,810,000	107,822,600
" 22..................	180,812,000	208,787,000	54,109,000	9,814,000	113,336,800
" 29..................	180,614,000	205,174,000	51,271,000	9,817,000	90,383,000

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—Rates for money in the principal European markets were generally easy. None of the European banks made any change in their official

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rates of discount during the month. The Bank of England rate remains at 3 per cent. Late in the month the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta and the Bank of Bombay at Bombay each reduced its rate from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 2⅝ against 2¾ per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was 2¼ per cent. against 3⅜ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 2⅛ @ 2¼ per cent. against 1¾ per cent. a month ago.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Oct. 18.	*Nov. 15.*	*Dec. 13.*	*Jan. 18.*	*Feb. 15.*	*Mar. 15.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	4	4	4	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2⅜	3⅜	3⅝	2 15/16—3	2 11/16	2⅝
6 months bankers' drafts....	2 15/16—3	3 1/16	3½—9/16	3 1/16	2 11/16	2⅝
Loans—Day to day...........	1½—	2½	2½	2½	2¾	1½
Paris, open market rates............	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½	2¼
Berlin, "	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Hamburg, "	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Frankfort, "	3	3	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Amsterdam, "	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2½	2¼	1¾
Brussels, "	...	...	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼
Vienna, "	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3	2¾	2⅝
Madrid, "	4	4	4	3½	3½	3½
Copenhagen, "	5	4½	5	4½	4	3½

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Dec. 11, 1901.	*Jan. 15, 1902.*	*Feb. 12, 1902.*	*Mar. 12, 1902.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)..........	£29,212,185	£29,292,240	£28,734,310	£28,562,805
Public deposits............................	11,009,408	10,327,907	14,078,008	13,937,323
Other deposits............................	37,471,985	42,046,986	39,452,028	38,848,167
Government securities.....................	17,474,578	20,372,589	17,274,486	16,274,386
Other securities...........................	25,237,396	26,796,667	28,664,669	33,198,065
Reserve of notes and coin................	23,743,784	23,859,790	25,934,416	26,861,814
Coin and bullion..........................	35,180,919	34,977,030	36,893,726	37,649,619
Reserve to liabilities......................	48 11/16%	44 5/8%	48¼%	46 1/16%
Bank rate of discount......................	4%	4%	3%	3%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)..........	92 5/16	93 13/16	94 11/16	94 1/16
Price of silver per ounce..................	25 5/16	25⅝d.	25⅜d.	25⅛d.
Average price of wheat..................	27s. 1d.	27s. 8d.	27s. 2d.	27s. 0d.

European Banks.—The Bank of France gained $10,000,000 gold last month and the Bank of Russia nearly $9,000,000. Austria-Hungary lost $5,000,000 and Germany a small amount. With the exception of England and Russia the banks generally hold more gold than they did a year ago.

Gold and Silver in the European Banks.

	February 1, 1902.		*March 1, 1902.*		*April 1, 1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England............	£36,616,777	....	£37,852,288	....	£36,102,778	....
France.............	98,342,983	£43,965,955	100,154,076	£44,176,275	102,202,709	£44,282,847
Germany...........	33,541,000	17,279,000	39,453,000	14,592,000	39,151,000	14,481,000
Russia.............	70,912,000	6,513,000	71,094,000	7,103,000	72,850,000	7,990,000
Austria-Hungary..	47,071,000	11,539,000	46,240,000	11,992,000	45,215,000	12,270,000
Spain..............	14,032,000	17,537,000	14,047,000	17,563,000	14,067,000	18,129,000
Italy	15,883,000	2,093,000	15,919,000	2,122,400	16,075,000	2,128,000
Netherlands	5,732,300	6,366,300	5,731,000	6,531,200	5,086,100	6,599,000
Nat. Belgium......	3,133,333	1,566,667	3,136,667	1,568,333	3,143,333	1,571,667
Totals..........	£325,264,333	£106,860,522	£333,627,626	£105,648,208	£333,892,915	£107,451,514

Silver.—The price of silver in London was weak throughout the month touching the lowest point reached in several years. The price fell from 25 7-16d. to 24 13-16d, closing at the last named figures.

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MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1900, 1901, 1902.

MONTH.	1900. High	1900. Low.	1901. High	1901. Low.	1902. High	1902. Low.	MONTH.	1900. High	1900. Low.	1901. High	1901. Low.	1902. High	1902. Low.
January..	27 3/4	27	29 9/16	27 7/8	26 1/16	25 5/8	July......	27 3/4	27 5/8	28 3/16	27 3/4	....	....
February	27 3/4	27 5/16	28 7/16	27 7/8	25 5/8	25 5/16	August ..	27 3/4	27 1/8	28 7/16	27 13/16	....	....
March....	27 11/16	27 7/16	28 3/16	27 5/16	25 7/16	24 13/16	Septemb'r	27 5/8	26 13/16	28 1/16	29 1/4	....	....
April.....	27 1/8	27 3/16	27 13/16	26 13/16	....	....	October..	28 13/16	28 5/8	30 3/16	29 1/8	....	....
May......	27 5/8	27 1/2	27 5/8	27 3/16	....	....	Novemb'r	27 5/16	26 13/16	29 13/16	29 7/16	....	....
June.....	28 3/16	27 3/16	27 5/8	27 1/4	....	....	Decemb'r	27 5/16.	26 13/16	29 15/16	29 1/8	....	....

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars....................	$ .60	$ .67	Twenty marks..................	$4.76	$4.80
Mexican dollars................	.43 1/4	.45	Spanish doubloons.............	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos..	.38 1/2	.42	Spanish 25 pesos..............	4.78	4.81
English silver..................	4.83	4.86	Mexican doubloons............	15.55	15.65
Victoria sovereigns............	4.86	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos..............	19.55	19.65
Five francs.....................	.95	.97	Ten guilders...................	3.96	4.00
Twenty francs..................	3.87	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to 1/4 per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 24 13/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 54 @ 55c. Fine silver (Government assay), 54 1/4 @ 55 1/4c. The official price was 53 3/4c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—Not in many years has the coinage of gold in a single month been less than it was in March when only 195 pieces having a value of $1,557.50 were minted. The silver coinage was $2,965,577.20 and minor coinage $216,600, a total of $3,183,734.70.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1900. Gold.	1900. Silver.	1901. Gold.	1901. Silver.	1902. Gold.	1902. Silver.
January....................	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000	$7,660,000	$2,908,637
February............. ...	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166	6,643,850	2,489,000
March......................	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580	1,558	2,965,577
April.......................	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000	....	....
May........................	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000	....	....
June........................	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185	....	....
July........................	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000	....	....
August.....................	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000	....	....
September.................	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524	....	....
October....................	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489	....	....
November.................	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000	....	....
December.................	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,338	1,966,514	....	....
Year..................	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461	$14,305,408	$8,363,214

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling under the influence of dearer money here and gold exports declined early in the month and then became steady. There has been a scarcity of bills and a good demand for remittance, causing a sharp advance in rates in the last week of the month.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING. 60 days.	BANKERS' STERLING. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
Mar. 1...........	4.85 1/8 @ 4.85 1/4	4.87 3/4 @ 4.87 7/8	4.88 1/4 @ 4.88 3/8	4.84 3/4 @ 4.85	4.84 1/4 @ 4.85 1/4
" 8...........	4.85 1/8 @ 4.85 1/4	4.87 5/8 @ 4.87 3/4	4.88 1/8 @ 4.88 1/4	4.84 3/4 @ 4.85	4.84 1/4 @ 4.85 1/8
" 15...........	4.84 7/8 @ 4.85	4.87 3/8 @ 4.87 1/2	4.87 7/8 @ 4.88	4.84 1/8 @ 4.84 5/8	4.83 3/4 @ 4.85
" 22...........	4.84 7/8 @ 4.85	4.87 3/8 @ 4.87 1/2	4.87 7/8 @ 4.88	4.84 1/8 @ 4.84 3/4	4.84 @ 4.85 1/4
" 29...........	4.85 1/4 @ 4.85 3/8	4.87 3/4 @ 4.87 7/8	4.88 1/4 @ 4.88 3/8	4.84 7/8 @ 4.85 1/8	4.84 3/8 @ 4.85 5/8

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Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of each Month.

	Dec. 1.	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*	*April 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84¼–½	4.83⅝–¾	4.84⅝–4½	4.85⅛–¼	4.85¼–⅜
" " Sight	4.87–⅛	4.86⅝–¾	4.87⅛–¼	4.87¾–⅞	4.87¾–88
" " Cables	4.87½–⅝	4.87¼–½	4.87⅝–¾	4.88¼–⅜	4.88¼–½
" Commercial long	4.83¼–½	4.82⅝–3⅛	4.84–⅛	4.84¾–5	4.85–¼
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82½–4	4.82½–3½	4.83¼–⅝	4.84¼–5¼	4.84½–5⅝
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15–	5.15⅝–	5.15 1/16–15	5.15–14⅞	5.15 1/32–15
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18⅛–	5.18¾–	5.18⅛–	5.15⅛–17⅛	5.17½–
" Bankers' sight	5.15⅝–	5.16¼–	5.15⅝–	5.15⅛–15 1/16	5.15⅝–
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.17½–16⅞	5.18⅛–	5.18¾–18⅛	5.18¾–18½	5.18⅛–
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	95–1/16	95–1/16	94 15/16–95	95–1/16	95–1/16
" Bankers' sight	95 7/16–½	95⅜–7/16	95 5/16–⅜	95 7/16–½	95⅜–7/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16¼–	5.17½–16⅞	5.16¼–	5.16¼–15⅝	5.16¼–
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40¼–5/16	40 3/16–¼	40 3/16–¼	40 3/16–40 1/16	40⅛–3/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26.90–92	26.90–92	26.85–87	26.85–87	26.84–86
Italian lire—sight	5.27½–25	5.25–22½	5.22½–21¼	5.25⅝–25¾	5.27½–26¼

National Bank Currency.—The decline in National bank circulation which began several months ago continues. The total amount of notes outstanding decreased $958,460 in March, but the circulation based on Government bonds was reduced $2,614,542. Lawful money deposited to retire circulation increased $1,656,082 and now amounts to more than $40,000,000. Nearly $3,000,000 of bonds securing circulation have been withdrawn, while the amount of bonds deposited to secure public deposits increased nearly $2,000,000.

National Bank Circulation.

	Dec. 31, 1901.	*Jan. 31, 1902.*	*Feb. 28, 1902.*	*Mar. 31, 1902.*
Total amount outstanding	$360,289,726	$359,444,615	$358,434,867	$357,476,407
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	325,009,306	322,278,391	320,074,924	317,460,382
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,280,420	37,166,224	38,359,943	40,016,025
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	12,500	12,500	....	....
" " 1907, 4 per cent	6,019,500	6,013,500	5,785,000	5,652,500
Five per cents. of 1894	275,400	333,400	333,400	333,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,795,100	2,750,100	2,640,100	2,552,600
Three per cents. of 1898	4,085,080	3,821,080	3,625,080	3,462,080
Two per cents. of 1900	313,142,700	311,160,700	310,191,450	307,525,750
Total	$326,280,280	$324,081,280	$322,575,080	$319,526,330

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits; 4 per cents of 1907, $6,989,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $410,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $7,138,750; 3 per cents. of 1898, $6,781,500; 2 per cents. of 1900, $94,417,800; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $965,000; a total of $116,702,150.

Government Revenues and Disbursements.—The receipts of the Government in March were $46,500,000 and disbursements $38,100,000 leaving a surplus of about $8,400,000, making the surplus for the nine months of the current fiscal year more than $61,000,000. The receipts for the nine months were $16,000,000 less than in the previous year, the customs receipts having increased $10,000,000 while the internal revenue receipts decreased $22,500,000 and miscellaneous receipts decreased $3,500,000. Expenditures decreased $35,000,000.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	*March, 1902.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Customs	$21,610,646	$190,181,892
Internal revenue	21,993,621	203,865,912
Miscellaneous	2,897,146	24,955,075
Total	$46,501,413	$419,002,879
Excess of receipts	8,398,976	61,157,978

Expenditures.

Source.	*March, 1902.*	*Since July 1, 1901.*
Civil and mis	$10,104,913	$85,546,971
War	8,960,656	86,794,001
Navy	5,908,508	51,322,565
Indians	983,621	7,931,884
Pensions	11,873,817	104,496,624
Interest	271,422	21,752,856
Total	$38,102,437	$357,844,901

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The net public debt, less cash in the United States Treasury, was reduced $6,800,000 in March, bringing the total below $1,000,-000,000 for the first time since the Government issued its bonds to prosecute the Spanish war. Since January 1 last, the net debt was reduced nearly $14,000,000, and since January 1, 1901, more than $101,000,000. About $6,600,000 of interest-bearing bonds were retired during the month, and the net cash balance was increased about $2,500,000. The bonded debt is now $931,000,000, the additional debt $1,217,-000,000, and the total cash in the Treasury, $908,452,119. Of the Treasury balance, $118,000,000 is now deposited in National banks.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	*Feb. 1, 1902.*	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.......	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	240,063,300	237,971,600	236,018,350	233,177,050
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent......	32,250	32,190	32,190	32,190
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.................	20,060,150	19,726,850	19,633,150	19,410,850
" 1925, 4 "	139,618,600	137,890,500	137,875,000	134,994,200
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent........	97,564,160	97,532,940	97,521,720	97,516,160
Total interest-bearing debt...........	$943,279,210	$939,094,330	$937,021,160	$931,070,700
Debt on which interest has ceased... ...	1,339,790	1,328,830	1,316,270	1,314,120
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct..	35,006,208	36,691,029	37,971,313	39,594,626
Fractional currency....................	6,874,492	6,874,492	6,874,311	6,874,311
Total non-interest bearing debt......	$388,612,563	$390,300,384	$391,580,488	$393,203,800
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,333,231,564	1,330,723,544	1,329,917,918	1,325,588,621
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates........................	316,785,089	325,722,089	330,258,089	334,581,089
Silver "	456,087,000	453,089,000	450,471,000	454,255,000
Treasury notes of 1890	38,596,000	37,533,000	35,346,000	33,963,000
Total certificates and notes...........	$811,468,089	$816,344,089	$816,075,089	$822,799,089
Aggregate debt	2,144,699,653	2,147,067,633	2,145,993,007	2,148,387,710
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,219,631,721	1,220,468,056	1,222,652,906	1,236,308,408
Demand liabilities.......................	898,028,443	895,671,410	897,291,039	908,452,119
Balance	$321,603,278	$324,796,646	$325,361,867	$327,856,289
Gold reserve.............................	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance........................	171,603,278	174,796,646	175,361,867	177,856,289
Total	$321,603,278	$324,796,646	$325,361,867	$327,856,289
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,011,628,286	1,005,926,898	1,004,556,052	997,732,832

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was reduced last month $1,900,000, the most important changes being a decrease in gold certificates of $6,200,000 and an increase in silver certificates of $3,700,000. There was an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in gold goin and a decrease of $1,000,000 in silver coin.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	*Feb. 1, 1902.*	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*
Gold coin................................	$635,374,550	$634,733,847	$633,454,585	$635,194,761
Silver dollars...........................	73,239,986	71,295,878	69,378,522	69,179,452
Subsidiary silver........................	85,061,094	83,842,839	83,441,791	82,692,435
Gold certificates.........................	277,997,069	307,504,839	305,755,699	298,487,979
Silver certificates.......................	449,492,892	443,011,480	443,797,296	447,582,592
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.........	38,439,787	37,443,524	35,168,390	33,881,119
United States notes......................	341,166,386	335,681,645	335,402,780	336,693,845
National bank notes......................	349,856,276	346,437,662	347,570,2[illegible]6	348,335,174
Total....................................	$2,250,627,990	$2,259,951,709	$2,253,969,259	$2,252,047,857
Population of United States.............	78,437,000	78,550,000	78,663,000	78,777,000
Circulation per capita....................	$28.69	$28.77	$28.65	$28.59

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MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—There was a decrease of $2,600,000 in gross cash in the Treasury last month, but a decrease of $4,700,000 in certificates outstanding caused an increase in the net cash in the Treasury of $2,100,000. The Treasury gained in gold $6,000,000 during the month.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$540,797,608	$546,545,240	$544,576,906	$543,846,029
Silver Dollars	457,544,631	461,788,744	465,242,095	466,941,477
Silver bullion	38,544,000	37,506,000	35,332,067	33,955,376
Subsidiary silver	6,914,287	8,364,087	9,418,008	10,725,509
United States notes	5,514,630	10,999,871	11,278,286	9,987,171
National bank notes	10,433,450	13,006,953	10,864,621	9,141,233
Total	$1,059,748,601	$1,078,210,895	$1,076,711,960	$1,074,096,795
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	765,929,698	787,959,843	784,721,395	779,951,690
Net cash in Treasury	$293,818,903	$290,250,552	$291,990,565	$294,145,105

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	Feb. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$1,176,172,153	$1,181,279,067	$1,178,031,493	$1,178,540,790
Silver dollars	530,784,617	533,084,617	534,620,617	536,120,929
Silver bullion	38,544,000	37,506,000	35,332,067	33,955,376
Subsidiary silver	91,975,381	92,206,926	92,859,794	93,417,944
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	360,289,726	359,444,615	358,434,867	357,476,407
Total	$2,544,446,893	$2,550,202,261	$2,545,959,824	$2,546,192,462

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise in February were $101,522,718, the smallest total recorded in any month since July, 1899, excepting the single month July, 1900. The highest record ever made was $163,000,000 in October, 1900, and the highest during the present fiscal year was $145,000,000 in October, 1901. The February exports were $11,000,000 less this year than in 1901 and nearly $18,-000,000 less than in 1900, but were larger than the exports for February in any other year. The imports in February were $67,249,079, about $2,700,000 larger than in the same month last year, but $1,600,000 less than in 1900. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise was $34,000,000 in February, a decrease of $14,000,000 compared with a year ago. For the eight months ended February 28 the net exports were $974,000,000, a decrease of $41,000,000 compared with 1900-1. The imports were $593,000,000, an increase of nearly $70,000,000 and the net exports were nearly $381,000,000, a decrease of $110,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF FEBRUARY.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.		Silver Balance.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.				
1897	$79,821,086	$59,237,377	Exp., $20,583,709	Imp.,	$477,023	Exp.,	$2,394,588
1898	94,917,453	53,074,649	" 41,842,804	"	5,132,269	"	1,674,396
1899	93,837,151	60,258,452	" 33,578,699	"	4,580,944	"	2,892,047
1900	119,426,985	68,833,941	" 50,593,044	"	507,458	"	2,111,811
1901	112,957,014	64,501,699	" 48,155,815	"	1,442,462	"	2,389,760
1902	101,522,718	67,249,079	" 34,273,639	Exp.,	6,932,394	"	1,918,590
EIGHT MONTHS.							
1897	734,998,218	422,515,394	Exp., 312,482,819	Imp.,	64,499,242	Exp.,	22,071,620
1898	813,284,860	393,691,179	" 419,593,681	"	27,581,499	"	15,918,195
1899	843,433,266	427,201,833	" 416,231,433	"	64,816,031	"	18,104,767
1900	919,473,471	555,253,574	" 364,219,897	"	6,930,090	"	14,471,012
1901	1,015,194,984	523,539,840	" 491,655,144	"	23,916,195	"	18,590,604
1902	974,182,400	593,366,077	" 380,816,323	"	8,040,915	"	15,527,759

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of March, and the highest and lowest during the year 1902, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1901:

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		March, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	91	42¼	81¾—Jan. 6	74¼—Jan. 27	78⅝	74⅝	77¼
" preferred	108	70	103⅝—Jan. 6	95½—Jan. 27	97⅞	95⅝	97¼
Baltimore & Ohio	114½	81¾	108¼—Jan. 8	101 —Jan. 14	107⅛	103⅝	106⅛
Baltimore & Ohio, pref	97	83⅝	97 —Jan. 2	93¾—Feb. 21	95¾	94	95¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	55⅞	68⅝—Jan. 8	60⅞—Feb. 14	68	62¾	65
Canadian Pacific	117½	87	117 —Jan. 2	112¼—Jan. 28	117	112¼	116¾
Canada Southern	89	54⅛	89 —Feb. 7	85½—Jan. 6	88⅝	87	88
Central of New Jersey	196⅝	145¾	198 —Jan. 6	188¾—Jan. 17	194	191	194
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	52⅝	29	48⅝—Jan. 2	45 —Feb. 20	46¾	45⅛	45⅝
Chicago & Alton	50⅛	27	37¾—Feb. 21	33⅛—Jan. 14	36¾	35⅛	35½
" preferred	82¼	72⅛	77¼—Jan. 8	75 —Mar. 1	76¼	75	76¼
Chicago & E. Illinois	140	91	161 —Mar. 14	134¾—Jan. 6	161	147¼	159½
" preferred	136	120⅛	142 —Mar. 5	137 —Jan. 10	142	140	142
Chicago, Great Western	27	16	25¼—Feb. 26	22⅝—Jan. 25	25	23⅝	24
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	52⅞	23	67½—Feb. 24	49¼—Jan. 14	67½	60¾	65⅝
" preferred	77¾	58¾	81 —Feb. 19	75 —Jan. 16	79½	77½	79
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	169⅝—Mar. 22	160½—Jan. 27	169⅝	162	165⅛
" preferred	200	175	193 —Feb. 7	186 —Jan. 14	191½	186½	186½
Chicago & Northwestern	215	168⅛	233¾—Mar. 31	204⅛—Jan. 14	233¾	217	233
" preferred	248	207	250¼—Mar. 6	230 —Jan. 18	250¼	242	248
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	175¼	117½	181¾—Mar. 22	152 —Jan. 15	181¾	162¼	180
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	146¾	125	155 —Mar. 7	140 —Feb. 6	155	144	153
" preferred	201	180	200 —Mar. 7	195 —Mar. 6	200	195	197
Chicago Terminal Transfer	31	10⅛	19½—Mar. 11	15¼—Feb. 21	19½	17	18¾
" preferred	57½	33	37⅝—Mar. 11	30¼—Feb. 20	37⅝	31⅞	36
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	101	72⅛	105¾—Feb. 7	95⅛—Jan. 14	102¾	99½	103
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	136½	41¾	109 —Mar. 26	84 —Jan. 8	109	86½	108¾
Colorado Southern	18	6⅝	28⅞—Mar. 10	14⅛—Jan. 15	28⅞	22	28½
" 1st preferred	60	40	73½—Mar. 12	59¼—Jan. 15	73½	68⅝	71
" 2d preferred	28¾	16⅛	46½—Mar. 12	28 —Jan. 14	46½	36¼	42
Consolidated Gas Co	238	187	227 —Mar. 18	213 —Jan. 16	227	217	225
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	185½	105	184½—Jan. 7	170⅞—Jan. 27	173½	170	172
Delaware, Lack. & Western	258	188¼	297 —Feb. 4	253 —Jan. 15	288¼	278½	285
Denver & Rio Grande	53½	29½	46 —Jan. 2	42 —Feb. 3	44½	42½	43⅝
" preferred	103¼	80	94⅝—Feb. 13	90¼—Jan. 21	92	90½	91¼
Erie	45½	24½	44⅝—Jan. 2	35⅝—Mar. 12	38¼	35⅝	37⅛
" 1st pref	75	59¾	75¾—Jan. 2	66⅞—Mar. 11	69½	66⅞	69
" 2d pref	62¾	39¼	63¾—Jan. 2	53¼—Mar. 15	55¾	53¼	55
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	41	74⅝—Mar. 7	50 —Mar. 26	74⅝	50	55½
Express Adams	203	145	205 —Jan. 18	199 —Jan. 4	205	202½	205
" American	219	170	244¾—Feb. 11	210 —Jan. 6	235	226	230
" United States	100	58	124¾—Feb. 7	97 —Jan. 2	115¼	109	110
" Wells, Fargo	199¾	130	202½—Feb. 13	185 —Jan. 24	200	195	200
Great Northern, preferred	208	167½	191 —Jan. 6	181½—Mar. 5	187	181½	184¾
Hocking Valley	75½	40½	73½—Mar. 31	66 —Jan. 15	73½	67½	73½
" preferred	88½	69¾	86⅞—Mar. 14	81⅛—Jan. 14	86⅞	83	86½
Illinois Central	154¾	124	143½—Feb. 7	137 —Jan. 14	142¾	138¾	142
Iowa Central	43¾	21	51¼—Mar. 10	37½—Jan. 15	51¼	47½	49¼
" preferred	87½	48	85¾—Mar. 10	71 —Jan. 14	85¾	79½	84½
Kansas City Southern	25	13½	24⅝—Mar. 1	19 —Jan. 15	24⅝	22	23⅝
" preferred	49	35	56¾—Mar. 25	44 —Jan. 14	56¾	51½	55½
Kans. City Ft. S. & Mem. pref	81¼	77½	85¼—Feb. 24	80⅞—Jan. 2	84½	82¾	83⅝
Lake Erie & Western	76½	39¾	71½—Jan. 3	64 —Jan. 15	69	66½	67½
" preferred	135½	108⅛	138 —Feb. 6	125 —Jan. 15	135	131	133¾
Long Island	90	67	86 —Jan. 2	78¾—Jan. 15	84¾	80½	84
Louisville & Nashville	111¾	76	108 —Jan. 8	102⅛—Jan. 27	107½	103⅛	106¼
Manhattan consol	145	83	140⅝—Jan. 9	128 —Mar. 12	135¾	128	133⅞
Metropolitan Street	177	150	174 —Feb. 5	159¾—Jan. 15	169¾	164	164⅞
Mexican Central	30	12¾	31½—Mar. 31	25⅞—Jan. 15	31½	27¼	30½
Mexican National	15¼	8⅝	20¾—Mar. 10	14⅛—Jan. 15	20¾	17⅝	19¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	111¼	67¾	112¼—Mar. 10	105 —Jan. 27	112¼	108¾	109½
" preferred	124	101¾	123 —Feb. 13	118½—Jan. 22	123	120	121
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	35½	15	27 —Jan. 8	24 —Mar. 5	25¼	24	24½
" preferred	68⅝	37	56½—Feb. 18	51 —Jan. 13	55	53¼	54¼

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		March, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	124⅛	69	107 —Jan. 2	96¾—Mar. 11	101¾	96¾	100
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	174½	139⅝	168⅞—Jan. 2	159⅛—Jan. 27	164	161⅛	162¾
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	57⅞	16	53⅞—Mar. 20	46½—Jan. 15	58⅞	50	52
" 2d preferred	95	47	89⅞—Mar. 20	84 —Feb. 4	89⅞	86	89
N. Y., Ontario & Western	40⅛	24	36⅛—Jan. 2	32 —Mar. 11	33⅝	32	32¾
Norfolk & Western	61⅝	42	59⅝—Jan. 3	55 —Jan. 14	58	56⅛	56¼
" preferred	92¼	82	93 —Jan. 14	90 —Feb. 21	91	90½	90½
North American Co.	109	73½	127¾—Mar. 26	88 —Jan. 28	127¾	93	125
Pacific Mail	49½	30½	49⅝—Mar. 10	44 —Mar. 21	49⅝	44	44
Pennsylvania R. R.	161½	137½	152½—Mar. 7	147 —Jan. 14	152½	149⅛	149⅞
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	120½	95¾	106 —Jan. 4	98¼—Jan. 9	103⅝	99	102½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	225	195½	240 —Mar. 6	215 —Jan. 18	240	220	239
Reading	58	24½	59⅛—Feb. 13	52¼—Mar. 10	58⅛	52¼	57⅝
" 1st prefered	83⅞	65	84⅝—Feb. 19	79⅞—Mar. 10	82	79⅞	81½
" 2d preferred	64½	38	70¼—Feb. 18	60 —Jan. 14	69½	64⅝	68½
St. Louis & San Francisco	56⅛	21½	67¾—Mar. 24	53¾—Jan. 2	67¾	59¼	67½
" 1st preferred	88	75	88 —Jan. 11	83 —Feb. 5	84¾	83	83
" 2d preferred	76¼	53⅛	77 —Jan. 18	71⅛—Feb. 21	74¾	71¼	74⅝
St. Louis & Southwestern	39½	16	28¼—Jan. 3	24¾—Mar. 6	27½	24¾	27
" preferred	71	41⅛	61¼—Jan. 17	55¼—Mar. 5	60¼	55¼	59
Southern Pacific Co.	63⅝	29	67½—Feb. 10	58 —Jan. 15	65¾	63½	65⅛
Southern Railway	35¾	18	34¾—Jan. 2	31⅞—Jan. 27	33¼	32½	32½
" preferred	94⅝	67¼	97⅝—Mar. 24	92 —Jan. 14	97⅝	94⅛	94¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	76⅝	49⅝	72⅝—Mar. 21	61½—Jan. 14	72⅝	67⅛	71½
Texas & Pacific	52¼	23¼	43½—Feb. 18	37⅛—Jan. 15	41¼	39	40½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25⅛	10¾	23½—Feb. 11	18½—Jan. 21	23¼	21¼	21¼
" preferred	39½	28	43⅝—Feb. 11	35 —Jan. 15	41¼	36¾	37⅝
Union Pacific	133	76	104⅝—Jan. 2	96⅝—Feb. 28	101	96⅝	100¼
" preferred	99½	81⅝	91⅜—Jan. 2	86⅝—Mar. 6	88¼	86⅝	88
Wabash R. R.	26	11⅛	25¼—Feb. 18	21¾—Jan. 14	24¼	22⅝	23⅝
" preferred	46⅛	23¾	44¾—Feb. 18	41½—Jan. 18	43¾	41¾	42½
Western Union	100¼	81	93 —Jan. 3	89⅞—Mar. 25	91⅝	89⅞	90⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	11⅝	20⅞—Feb. 24	17 —Jan. 27	20¾	19	19½
" second preferred	38	24	34 —Feb. 24	28 —Jan. 14	32⅞	30	31½
Wisconsin Central	26	14½	24⅝—Mar. 12	19⅛—Jan. 30	24⅝	20¼	22¼
" preferred	48¾	38½	46¼—Mar. 12	39½—Jan. 24	46¼	42	43¾
"INDUSTRIAL"							
Amalgamated Copper	130	60½	79 —Feb. 1	61 —Mar. 25	70½	61	63⅝
American Car & Foundry	35	19	32½—Mar. 24	28½—Jan. 14	32½	28¾	31⅞
" pref.	89	67	91⅞—Mar. 25	85¼—Jan. 14	91⅞	88⅝	91
American Co. Oil Co.	35½	24	47⅝—Mar. 18	30½—Jan. 10	47⅝	32⅛	46
American Ice	41⅜	25¾	31⅞—Jan. 2	17½—Mar. 17	28½	17½	19⅝
American Locomotive	37⅞	22½	34½—Jan. 4	30½—Jan. 14	32⅞	31½	31¾
" preferred	91¼	83⅝	94½—Mar. 31	89 —Jan. 3	94½	92⅝	94½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	69	38½	49½—Jan. 29	44¾—Jan. 14	47½	46	47
" preferred	104⅞	88	99½—Mar. 10	96 —Jan. 20	99½	97½	97⅝
American Sugar Ref. Co.	153	103⅛	135½—Mar. 31	116¼—Jan. 6	135⅛	123⅝	134
Anaconda Copper Mining	54¼	28¼	146 —Feb. 1	112 —Mar. 25	116	112	114
Continental Tobacco Co. pref.	124	96¼	124 —Mar. 18	115 —Jan. 2	124	116⅝	120
Distilling Co. of America	10½	6⅞	10 —Feb. 3	8 —Feb. 20	9¼	8¼	8¾
" preferred	34½	23¼	41¼—Feb. 4	33 —Jan. 3	39⅞	37¾	39¼
General Electric Co.	289¾	183½	324¾—Mar. 25	276¾—Jan. 15	324¾	296½	323
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co.	65	37	51½—Jan. 20	39⅝—Jan. 3	46⅝	44	44½
International Paper Co.	28	18½	23⅝—Mar. 20	19 —Jan. 14	23⅝	19¾	21
" preferred	81½	69	77½—Jan. 6	74 —Mar. 26	77	74	75½
International Power	100½	54⅞	95⅝—Mar. 22	86 —Feb. 7	95⅝	88	94½
National Biscuit	46	37	53¼—Mar. 20	43⅝—Jan. 14	53¼	46⅞	51¼
National Lead Co.	25½	15	20⅞—Mar. 17	15⅝—Jan. 18	20⅞	16⅞	18¾
Pressed Steel Car Co.	52	30	42½—Jan. 3	39 —Jan. 14	42¼	39	42
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	24	11¾	18½—Mar. 10	15⅝—Jan. 2	18½	16½	17¾
" preferred	82	55¼	75¼—Mar. 18	68 —Jan. 16	75¼	71⅛	74½
U. S. Leather Co.	16⅝	7¾	13¼—Mar. 24	11⅛—Feb. 20	13¼	11⅛	12⅞
" preferred	83¾	69½	83¾—Mar. 24	79⅞—Jan. 21	83¾	80¾	82½
U. S. Rubber Co.	34	12½	18¾—Mar. 24	14 —Jan. 2	18¾	15	17⅞
" preferred	85	47	64 —Mar. 24	50½—Jan. 14	64	55⅝	60¼
U. S. Steel	55	24	46¾—Jan. 7	41⅛—Jan. 15	43½	41¾	42
" pref.	101⅞	69	97¾—Jan. 7	93⅝—Jan. 27	95¾	93⅝	94

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RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	100	Mar. 26,'02	100	99	51,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	138,117,500	A & O	105¼	Mar. 31,'02	105⅞	104⅛	613,500
" registered		....	A & O	105¼	Mar. 25,'02	105¼	104	55,000
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	81,055,000	NOV	94⅛	Mar. 31,'02	94¼	93⅛	167,500
" registered		....	NOV	93½	Mar. 24,'02	93½	93½	10,000
" stamped	1995	20,673,000	M & N	94⅛	Mar. 27,'02	94½	93½	202,500
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	108¼	Dec. 20,'91	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	96¼	Mar. 31,'02	96¼	95¾	186,000
" registered			J & J	96⅛	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	104¾	Mar. 31,'02	104¾	103⅝	330,000
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	102½	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's	1911	6,541,000	M & S	107	Mar. 27,'02	108	106	617,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	11,293,000	M & N	92¾	Mar. 27,'02	93¼	92	76,000
" registered			Q Feb	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt L. E. & West Va. System refunding g 4s	1941	20,000,000	M & N	100⅛	Mar. 25,'02	101¾	100⅛	221,000
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	41,990,000	J & J	91	Mar. 31,'02	91	90⅛	543,500
" " registered			Q J	90⅛	June 4,'01	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	1,018,000	M & S	112	Nov. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	118⅛	Mar. 20,'02	118⅛	117⅛	6,000
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130⅛	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	128	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	129	Mar. 25,'02	129⅛	129	6,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st refundg g. 4's	1951	3,021,000	J & J	101	Nov. 12,'01	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	105⅛	Mar. 27,'02	105⅛	105⅛	13,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	126¼	Mar. 25,'02	126¼	126¼	2,000
" registered			A & O	124⅝	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.	1921	1,905,000	A & O	118	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g,	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	14,000,000	J & J	106¾	Mar. 31,'02	107	105⅝	58,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	6,000,000	M & S	109	Mar. 27,'02	109	107¾	20,000
" registered			M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	93	Mar. 13,'02	94	93	8,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1937	4,880,000	M & N	109	Mar. 27,'02	109¼	108¾	19,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	121	Mar. 18,'02	121	119⅛	6,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,700,000	M & N	110⅞	Mar. 31,'02	111	110⅛	178,500
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	105⅛	Sept. 18,'01	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	78¼	Mar. 31,'02	79¼	78	214,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	84	Mar. 26,'02	84¾	82⅛	404,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	19¼	Mar. 7,'02	19½	19¼	14,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's.	1951	1,840,000	J & D	93⅝	Feb. 8,'02	....	....	....
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	106	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	108⅛	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	140⅛	Mar. 27,'02	140⅛	137	630,000
" registered			Q J	140	Mar. 31,'02	140	136	65,000

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Name.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	114	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	106	Mar. 27,'02	106	105	18,000
• con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	104	Mar. 27,'02	105	103⅛	12,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's	1941	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6,'02	115	115	1,000
• Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	117	Mar. 4,'02	117	117	10,000
• 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	122⅛	Mar. 31,'02	123	120⅝	86,000
• registered			M & N	116	July 16,'01	....	....	....
• Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	28,811,000	M & S	108	Mar. 31,'02	108¼	107⅛	504,000
• registered			M & S	103	Apr. 18,'01	....	....	....
• Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
• (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104⅞	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
• 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	101⅛	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
• Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	102¼	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's	1940	2,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's	1903	1,671,000	M & N	104⅛	Mar. 15,'02	104⅛	104⅛	4,000
• refunding g. 3's	1949	29,696,000	A & O	87⅛	Mar. 31,'02	87⅛	87⅛	94,000
• • registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	425,000	A & O	105⅛	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s	1950	22,000,000	J & J	84⅝	Mar. 31,'02	84¾	84	259,000
• registered			J & J	83⅝	Mar. 27,'02	83⅝	83⅝	4,000
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	21,699,000	J & J	105⅜	Mar. 26,'02	105⅜	105¼	16,000
• Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
• Denver div. 4's	1922	5,370,000	F & A	101¾	Mar. 21,'02	102	101	15,000
• Illinois div. 3½s	1949	26,214,000	J & J	103⅛	Mar. 31,'02	103⅛	102¼	4,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,640,000	A & O	116¼	Mar. 14,'02	116¼	116¼	1,000
• 4's	1919	8,544,000	A & O	106	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
• Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111⅛	Mar. 31,'02	111⅛	111¼	76,000
• registered			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
• Southwestern div. 4's	1921	2,850,000	M & S	100	Mar. 20,'02	100	99¾	16,000
• 4's joint bonds	1921	215,153,000	J & J	96	Mar. 31,'02	96	95⅝	2,766,000
• • registered			Q JAN	94⅛	Mar. 13,'02	95⅛	94⅛	3,000
• 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	109¾	Mar. 31,'02	110	109⅛	88,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	119	Mar. 22,'02	119	119	6,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	112⅛	Mar. 5,'02	112⅛	112⅛	1,000
• small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
• 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	138⅛	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
• gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	12,986,000	M & N	125⅛	Mar. 19,'02	125⅛	124⅛	21,000
• registered			M & N	124¾	Mar. 31,'02	124¾	124¾	2,000
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	122⅛	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
• refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	129⅛	Mar. 31,'02	129⅛	128¾	15,000
• ref. g. 5's	1947	3,842,000	J & J	115⅛	Mar. 26,'02	115⅛	115	17,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	113¾	Mar. 3,'02	113¾	113¾	12,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	3,157,000	J & J	184	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
• terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	115	Mar. 26,'02	115	115	10,000
• gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	116	Mar. 31,'02	116¼	114¼	54,000
• registered		....	Q J	105⅛	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
• • registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	120⅛	Mar. 31,'02	120⅛	120⅛	1,000
• Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	123	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
• Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	118	Mar. 31,'02	118	116¼	21,000
• 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	121⅛	Mar. 31,'02	121⅛	120	71,000
• Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	115	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
• Far. & So. g. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137⅛	July 18,'98	....	....	....
• 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	123¼	Mar. 18,'02	123¼	123¼	10,000
• 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	108⅛	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
• 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex	1908	1,438,000	J & J	182⅛	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
• 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	119	Mar. 19,'02	119	119	5,000
• Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
• 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	116¼	Mar. 15,'02	116¼	115	22,000
• 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	115	Mar. 4,'02	115	115	2,000
• Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	118⅛	Mar. 15,'02	118⅛	118⅛	1,000
• Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	117	Mar. 19,'02	117	116⅛	9,000
• 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	122	Mar. 19,'02	122	122	1,000

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	MARCH SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915	12,832,000	Q F	138	Mar. 25,'02	138	138	23,000
• gold 7's..............1902	7,379,000	J & D	104	Mar. 31,'02	104	103⅜	7,000
• registered gold 7's....1902		J & D	103⅜	Mar. 17,'02	103⅜	103⅜	4,000
• extension 4's.....1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
• registered..............		F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s..........1987	12,851,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
• • registered		Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
• sinking fund 6's..1879-1929	5,808,000	A & O	118	Mar. 3,'02	118	118	3,000
• registered..............		A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
• sinking fund 5s'..1879-1929	6,917,000	A & O	109½	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
• registered..............		A & O	107⅝	May 24,19'	....	....	....
• deben. 5's.............1909	5,900,000	M & N	109½	Mar. 13,'02	109½	109½	2,000
• registered..............		M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
• deben. 5's.............1921	10,000,000	A & O	117⅛	Mar. 22,'02	117⅛	117⅛	8,000
• registered..............		A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
• sinking f'd deben. 5's.1933	9,800,000	M & N	122	Mar. 12,'02	122	122	10,000
• registered..............		M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...1905	1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's........1910	1,500,000	M & S	109½	Mar. 7,'02	109½	109½	1,000
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's..1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug.30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907	1,592,000	M & N	119⅝	Mar. 10,'02	119⅝	119⅝	1,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921	5,000,000	M & N	137½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
• ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's1929	4,148,000	F & A	125¾	Mar. 27,'02	126⅛	125⅝	16,000
• Ashland div. 1st g. 6's 1925	1,000,000	M & S	142½	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
• Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924	1,281,000	J & J	139¾	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
• con. deb. 5's..........1907	436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
• incomes...............1911	500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917	12,100,000	J & J	131⅝	Mar. 24,'02	131⅛	131	20,000
• registered............1917		J & J	131	Mar. 21,'02	131	129¼	25,000
• gen. g. 4's............1988	55,581,000	J & J	112⅝	Mar. 31,'02	112¾	110¾	1,601,000
• registered		J & J	112	Mar. 25,'02	112	111	10,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905	1,200,000	J & J	99⅞	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
• 1st 2½'s...............1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
• extension 4 s............	672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..1923	2,750,000	A & O	110½	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
• small bond............1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma. con. 6's.1930	14,472,000	J & D	141	Mar. 31,'02	141	140	98,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..1918	1,957,000	M & N	141⅝	Mar. 21,'02	141⅝	141⅝	2,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..1930	784,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....1919	6,070,000	A & O	130⅝	Mar. 20,'02	130⅝	130½	3,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..1947	18,635,000	J & J	88	Mar. 31,'02	90	87½	213,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's......1932	9,868,000	Q M	119¼	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s .1919	5,500,000	J & J	110¼	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905	996,000	A & O	111½	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
• 2d g. 4½'s..............1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..1941	3,500,000	M & N	114½	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St.L. gen. g. 4's..1993	14,634,000	J & D	103½	Mar. 25,'02	103⅝	103½	31,000
• do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's..1939	5,000,000	J & J	102	Mar. 8,'02	102	102	1,000
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991	4,000,000	J & J	101½	Mar. 3,'02	101½	101½	2,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g.4's.1990	9,750,000	M & N	104½	Mar. 18,'02	104½	104	15,000
• registered..............			99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...1940	1,035,000	M & S	100	June14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's....1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g.4's.1936	7,685,000	Q F	105⅝	Mar. 31,'02	105⅝	105⅝	1,000
• registered..............			95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
• con. 6's...............1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g.5's1928	2,571,000	J & J	115	Mar. 26,'01	115	115	1,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's......1914	3,991,000	J & D	134½	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
• sink. fund 7's.........1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
• gen. consol 6's........1934	3,205,000	J & J	135½	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
• registered..............		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's.1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov.19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's....1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...1940	8,103,000	A & O	102	Mar. 27,'02	102	100¾	111,000
• income 4's.............1990	4,000,000	A	80	Mar. 31,'02	81¼	80	368,000

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 27,'19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	127½	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	86	Mar. 31,'02	86⅝	85¾	148,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,446,000	J & J	86¾	Mar. 25,'02	86¾	86⅛	46,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	18,050,000	F & A	94¼	Mar. 31,'02	95	94¼	564,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	117¾	Mar. 22,'02	117¾	117¾	4,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	137	Mar. 21,'02	137	137	7,500
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	137¾	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	136⅝	Mar. 31,'02	136⅝	135⅛	19,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	116⅝	Mar. 31,'02	116⅝	116⅝	2,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	104	Mar. 21,'02	105½	104	6,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	117⅜	Mar. 21,'02	117⅜	117	9,000
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s	2000	905,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	115¾	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	111⅜	Feb. 4,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Nov. 16,'01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8,'01	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17,'01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	31,050,000	J & J	103¼	Mar. 26,'02	104¼	102⅝	141,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	110½	Mar. 31,'02	110½	110¼	4,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	111¼	Mar. 31,'02	112	111	24,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's	1929	4,923,000	J & D	88¾	Mar. 13,'02	89½	88¼	6,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28,'01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	94	Mar. 24,'02	94	94	1,000
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s S. A.	1911	2,771,000	A & O	53	Mar. 31,'02	55	50	684,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's	1951	2,750,000	J & D	86⅝	Mar. 27,'02	86⅝	86⅛	232,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	4,000,000	M & S	93⅝	Mar. 27,'02	93⅝	92½	205,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	115	Mar. 7,'02	115	115	5,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d 1 m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	8,352,000	M & N	115	Feb. 26,'01	....	....	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	115½	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	122	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	115	Mar. 14,'02	115	115	2,000
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121¾	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	100¼	Jan. 16,'02	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	138½	Mar. 31,'02	138½	138	11,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	Feb. 25,'02	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds.	1996	34,000,000	J&J	100¼	Mar. 31,'02	100¼	98⅝	151,000
" registered			J&J	99	Aug. 16,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	34,885,000	J&J	87¾	Mar. 31,'02	87¾	87⅛	311,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's	1951	32,000,000	F & A	93¾	Mar. 31,'02	94	93½	192,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	133	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	125½	Mar. 25,'02	125½	125	6,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Mar. 14,'02	106	106	1,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118½	Aug. 7,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	118	Mar. 31,'02	118	117	6,000
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	117	Mar. 26,'02	118	117	6,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	102	Mar. 10,'02	102	102	2,000
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	110	Mar. 31,'02	110¼	110	9,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	116	Jan. 24,'02'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	114½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....

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Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123⅛	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	112	Mar. 18,'02	112	111¾	21,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	112½	Mar. 31,'02	114	112⅛	172,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	92	Mar. 31,'02	92	89	133,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	106¼	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27,'01	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	111½	Mar. 20,'02	111½	111½	2,000
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	10,287,000	J & J	109½	Mar. 31,'02	110	108½	70,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1948	1,401,000	A & O	106	Mar. 19,'02	106	106	3,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	Feb. 15,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	104½	Mar. 25,'02	104½	104½	5,000
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	105½	Jan. 17,'02	....	....	....
" regist'd			A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	106	Mar. 21,'02	106	106	2,500
" registered			M & N	109½	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	100½	Feb. 4,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	101¼	Aug. 14,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113½	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,'01	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	130	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	124	Sept. 24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	101¼	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	101	Mar. 3,'02	101	101	1,000
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	105⅝	Mar. 3,'02	105⅝	105⅝	1,000
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1950	4,500,000	J & J	102¾	Mar. 22,'02	120¾	102¾	5,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	9,351,000	M & N	125	Mar. 26,'02	125⅛	125	25,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	8,451,000	M & S	101	Mar. 19,'02	101	100⅛	22,000
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,728,000	M & S	80	Feb. 1,'02	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,650,000	J & D	119	Mar. 27,'02	119	117¼	46,000
" refunding g. 4's	1951	2,000,000	M & S	96½	Mar. 25,'02	97	96½	32,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	26,197,000	A & O	73⅝	Mar. 31,'02	74	73¼	1,487,000
" registered			A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,'01	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121¾	Mar. 21,'02	121¾	121¾	4,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117½	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	118	Jan. 8,'02	....	....	....

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	110⅛	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	110¾	Mar. 25,'02	110¾	110	11,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	120¼	Mar. 10,'02	120¼	119⅛	22,000
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	122	Mar. 27,'02	122	122	4,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	102¾	Mar. 18,'02	103	102⅛	14,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	101⅛	Mar. 31,'02	101⅛	100⅛	39,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	111	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June 17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	112	Mar. 10,'02	112	112	1,000
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	112½	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	114½	Jan. 24,'02	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	120	Mar. 27,'02	120	119¾	18,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	116	Mar. 4,'02	116	116	7,000
" Unified gold 4's	1940	2[illegible],276,000	J & J	102¼	Mar. 31,'02	102¾	101¾	114,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	115	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	7,500,000	A & O	101⅝	Mar. 17,'02	101⅛	101⅝	12,000
" Cecilian branch 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,'19	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	115	Mar. 27,'02	115	114½	15,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	130½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	122½	Jan. 31,'02	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	116⅝	Mar. 22,'02	116⅝	116⅝	2,000
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	127½	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26,'01	....	....	....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g 6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	100¾	Mar. 6,'02	100¾	100¾	11,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110⅛	Mar. 20,'02	110⅛	110⅛	1,000
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	114¾	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	113⅛	Mar. 27,'02	113⅛	112⅛	2,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	107⅛	Mar. 20,'02	107⅛	107	110,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	113⅝	Mar. 28,'02	114	113⅛	22,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	65,643,000	J & J	83⅝	Mar. 31,'02	84	82½	305,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	20,511,000	JULY	84¼	Mar. 31,'02	34¾	30¾	6,274,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,724,000	JULY	23	Mar. 31,'02	24	21⅛	930,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	815,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅝	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,779,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,'19	....	....	....
" ctfs. of dep. 1st g. 6's	1927		......	101	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's A	1917	12,165,000	......	99¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's B	1917	12,165,000	......	40¼	Mar. 18,'02	40¼	39	25,000
" 3d inc. 6's	1937	7,040,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,'19	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	147½	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	119½	Mar. 20,'02	119½	119½	1,000
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	127¾	Feb. 18,'02	....	....	....
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	121	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	122¼	Mar. 12,'02	122¼	122¼	1,000
• 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	104	Mar. 26,'02	104	103½	32,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	100⅜	Mar. 31,'02	100¾	99⅛	427,500
• 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	82½	Mar. 27,'02	83¾	81½	152,500
• 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,668,000	M & N	107	Mar. 20,'02	107	105¾	135,000
St. Louis div. 1st refundg 4s	2001	1,826,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	106¾	Mar. 7,'02	106¾	106⅛	18,000
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	3,285,000	M & S	105¼	Mar. 26,'02	105¼	104⅛	6,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	105½	Jan. 11,'02	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	91½	Mar. 27,'02	91⅛	90⅛	10,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	113⅛	Mar. 31,'02	113⅛	113	12,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	125	Mar. 26,'02	125	124½	29,000
• 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113¾	Mar. 7,'02	113¾	113¾	2,000
• trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	106⅞	Mar. 27,'02	107⅛	106¾	101,000
• registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	9,636,000	F & A	108	Mar. 19,'02	108	106¾	80,000
• registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's	1919	3,459,000	F & A	94	Mar. 27,'02	94	93	16,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	105	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
• 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	114	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	36,418,000	A & O	119⅝	Mar. 31,'02	120	118¼	58,000
• stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	115½	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
• unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	24,195,000	J & J	94½	Mar. 31,'02	94½	94	150,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
• small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	93	Mar. 25,'92	93½	93	4,000
• small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	131¼	Mar. 17,'02	131¼	131	11,000
• 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	127	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
• gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	99	Mar. 19,'02	99	99	10,000
• Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	114	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
• collateral g. 4's	1930	2,494,000	Q F	96½	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	126¾	Mar. 6,'02	126¾	126⅝	11,000
• 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	7,412,000	A & O	116	Mar. 11,'02	116	116	1,000
• 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
• 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
• 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,330,000	J & J	103⅞	Mar. 27,'02	103⅞	103⅞	5,000
• 1st registered	1903		J & J	103¼	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
• g. mortgage 3½s	1997	38,161,000	J & J	108½	Mar. 26,'02	109	108½	24,000
• registered			J & J	109	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
• debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,501,000	M & S	104	Jan. 28,'02	....	....	....
debenture 5's reg.			M & S	103½	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
• reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
• debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	100¼	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,661,000	M & N	101¼	Mar. 7,'02	101¼	101¼	2,000
• registered			M & N	100½	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	95¼	Mar. 31,'02	96	95¼	144,000
• registered			F & A	94½	Mar. 31,'02	94¾	94¼	27,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	19,336,000	F & A	94	Mar. 27,'02	94¾	94	48,000
• registered			F & A	93¼	Feb. 15,'02	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
• 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s	1951	4,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940	770,000	J & J	92⅛	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" small bonds series B......	33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1991	2,500,000	M & S	107⅛	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's.......... 1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1993	4,000,000	A & O	105⅛	Nov. 15,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's.. 1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2361	50,000,000	J & J	113	Mar. 31,'02	113¼	113	69,000
" registered..........		J & J	112⅝	Mar. 25,'02	113	112⅝	128,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's.......... 1903	6,312,000	J&D	107⅞	Mar. 3,'02	107⅞	107⅞	6,000
" con. 2d registered.... 1903		J&D	107¾	Mar. 13,'02	107¾	107¾	22,000
" g 3½s.......... 1997	43,119,000	J & D	108¼	Mar. 17,'02	108¼	108¼	3,000
" " registered..........		J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1906	924,000	F & A	114	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's... 1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's.... 1934	1,500,000	J & J	127⅛	Feb. 6,'01	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's.. 1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's.......... 1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's... 1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's..... 1902	8,000,000	M & N	102⅝	Mar. 26,'02	102⅝	102⅝	7,000
" 1st con. 5's.......... 1902	2,000,000	M & N	101⅜	Feb. 19,'01	....	....	....
" 6's.......... 1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅜	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" coup. 5's.......... 1931	3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug. 15,'01	....	....	....
" reg. 5's.......... 1931		Q M	132⅛	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
" mort. 4's.......... 1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg..........		J & J	106⅛	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's... 1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.. 1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered.......... 1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's..... 1927	1,200,000	A & O	121¼	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's... 1922	9,081,000	A & O	127⅛	Mar. 18,'02	127⅛	127¼	18,000
coup. g. bond currency..........		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915	400,000	F & A	113¾	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's.. 1922	1,800,000	J & J	110⅛	Nov. 25,19'	....	....	....
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's... 1937	19,425,000	A & O	108	Mar. 31,'02	108	107⅛	20,000
" registered..........		A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts..... $1,000	15,007,500	A & O	209	Mar. 19,'01	209	205¾	58,500
" small certifs.......... $100	1,430,000	......	207	Mar. 10,'02	207	207	800
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's.......... 1937	2,838,000	M & N	135⅛	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's.. 1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's...... 1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's.......... 1905	4,000,000	J & J	106¼	Mar. 18,'02	106¼	106¼	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1992	16,937,000	M & S	103⅝	Mar. 25,'02	103¾	103	91,000
" registered....... $5,000 only.	....	M & S	101⅛	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's.... 1941	1,350,000	M & N	116⅛	Mar. 25,'02	116⅛	116⅛	14,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1931	7,283,000	M & N	135⅛	Mar. 10,'02	135⅛	135	2,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's... 1934	5,000,000	F & A	133¼	Mar. 4,'01	133¼	133	9,000
" New River 1st 6's.......... 1932	2,000,000	A & O	131¾	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1996	33,210,500	A & O	103⅞	Mar. 27,'02	103⅞	103¼	130,500
" registered..........		A & O	100⅛	Jan. 18,'02	....	....	....
" small bonds..........		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's 1922	600,000	J & J	107⅛	July 1,'01	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N. E. 1st g. 4's, 1989	5,000,000	J & N	103	Mar. 19,'02	104	103	15,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's.. 1997	96,844,500	Q J	106	Mar. 31,'02	106¼	105⅝	413,000
" registered..........		Q J	105⅛	Mar. 10,'02	105⅛	104½	11,000
" gen. lien g. 3's.......... 2047	56,000,000	Q F	74⅝	Mar. 31,'02	74⅞	74⅝	501,500
" registered..........		Q F	74	Mar. 18,'02	74	72	9,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's... 1996	9,215,000	J & D	100	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
" registered..........		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's. 1923	7,985,000	F & A	130⅛	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
" registered certificates....		Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's....... 1931	1,000,000	F & A	121	Jan. 31, 02	....	....	....
" 2d 5's.......... 1917	2,000,000	A & O	112⅛	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's.......... 1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's.. 1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94⅛	Feb. 19,'01	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's.. 1933	3,741,000	J & J	119	Mar. 20,'02	119	118¾	5,000

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Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112⅛	June 3,'01	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	113⅛	Mar. 21,'02	114⅛	113⅛	1,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,616,000	A & O	103¼	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,202,000	M & N	101⅛	Mar. 19,'02	101⅛	101⅛	1,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	113	Mar. 13,'02	113	113	2,000
" reg	1921		J & J	112	Mar. 7,'02	112	112	7,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114⅛	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B	1941	10,000,000	F & A	98	Mar. 11,'02	98	97⅛	8,000
" Trust Co. ctfs. g. 3½'s	1916	20,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	123	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" Series D 3½s	1950	1,718,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" " " C	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	116⅛	Feb. 18,'02	....	....	....
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	115⅛	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	116⅛	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	11,257,000	F & A	97	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,407,000	J & J	131⅛	Mar. 6,'02	131⅛	131⅛	5,000
" 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	130	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	110⅛	Mar. 8,'02	110⅛	110⅛	1,000
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111⅛	Mar. 19,'02	111⅛	111⅛	2,000
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¼	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	125	Mar. 5,'02	125	125	9,000
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	115	Mar. 24,'02	115	115	8,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	117	Jan. 17,'02	....	....	....
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107⅛	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	118¼	Sept. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100⅛	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	8,111,000	......	101⅛	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121⅛	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,146,000	J & J	99	Mar. 31,'02	99⅛	98¾	735,000
" registered			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'	....	....	....
" Jersey Cent. col. g. 4's	1957	....	......	97⅛	Mar. 31,'02	98	97⅛	63,000
" " registered	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101⅜	Mar. 31,'02	101⅛	100¾	100,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A	1949	10,000,000	A & O	95	Mar. 31,'02	95¾	94¾	55,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	97	Jan. 3,02'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	114¾	Mar. 27,'02	114¾	112⅛	51,000
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	82	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
" guaranteed		2,277,000	......	92⅛	Feb. 15,'02	....	....	....

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	MARCH SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½ s....1941	2,440,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdnsb.&L.Ch'n.Ry.1st gtd g4s1948	4,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rutland Canadian 1stgtd.g.4's.1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov.18,'01	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	98	Mar. 22,'02	98¾	97⅛	52,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g.5's.1996	800,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's..............1996	400,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B, 1906	999,000	M & N	110¼	Mar. 26,'02	110⅛	110¼	10,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	880,000	M & N	110	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's...........1931	3,715,000	J & J	134	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's...........1931	5,818,000	J & J	117	Mar. 12,'02	117	117	10,000
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's.1996	1,595,000	J & D	98⅛	Feb. 13,'02	....	....	....
" S. W. div. g. 5's........1947	880,000	A & O	100	Jan. 3,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 4's.......1951	40,514,000	J & J	97¾	Mar. 27,'02	97⅞	97⅛	141,000
" " registered...		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Kan. Cy Ft.S.&MemRRcong6's1928	13,736,000	M & N	123⅛	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
Kan.Cy Ft.S &MRyrefggtd g4s.1936	11,650,000	A & O	94¾	Mar. 31,'02	94¾	92	463,000
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	99¼	Mar. 31,'02	99¾	98	539,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	10,000,000	J & J	80¾	Mar. 31,'02	80¾	79½	877,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1stgtd.g.5's.1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	7,684,000	A & O	117	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's...........1933	13,344,000	J & J	140	Mar. 20,'02	140⅛	139¾	26,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g.4½'s...	20,583,000	J & J	114¾	Mar. 19,'02	114¾	114	32,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,591,000	M & N	117¾	Mar. 17,'02	117¾	117¾	1,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,907,000	J & D	107⅛	Mar. 31,'02	107⅛	106¾	49,000
" registered..............		J & D	106	May 6,'01	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1stg.5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	107⅛	Mar. 14,'02	107⅛	107⅛	10,000
" registered..............		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1stg.4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..............		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	140¼	Mar. 7,'02	140¼	140¼	1,000
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's........... 1937	2,700,000	J & J	124⅛	Mar. 26,'02	124⅛	124⅛	2,000
" registered..............		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	125⅛	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
" registered..............		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres.& Phoe.Ry.1st g.5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug.15,'01	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	113¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's...............1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	95¼	Nov.30,'01	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	111	Dec. 10,'01	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West.1st gtd. g.4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug.22,'01	....	....	....
Sil.S.Oc.& G.R.R.& lg. gtd.g.4's.1918	1,107,000	J & J	93¼	Mar. 11,'02	93¼	93¼	5,000
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.1949	2,847,000	J & J	96¼	Mar. 3,'02	96¼	96¼	1,000
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s.1905	15,000,000	J & D	101	Mar. 25,'02	101⅛	101	49,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	94⅛	Mar. 31,'02	95	94⅛	397,000
" " registered......		J & D	94⅝	Mar. 24,'02	94⅝	94⅝	2,500
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's...1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June26,'01	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd.g. 4's..1949	58,041,000	F & A	102	Mar. 31,'02	102¼	101¾	358,000
" registered...............		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	19,027,500	J & D	88¾	Mar. 21,'02	89	88⅝	92,000
" " registered		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	109¾	Mar. 7,'02	109¾	109¾	10,000
" 2d g 7's...............1905	1,000,000	J & D	108	Mar. 26,'02	108	108	1,000
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.1931	13,418,000	M & N	109⅛	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
Gila Val.G.& N'n 1st gtd g 5's.1924	1,514,000	M & N	106	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..1933	501,000	M & N	106	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.........1933	2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,160,000	J & J	112	Mar. 26,'02	112	111¼	18,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd......1912	2,961,000	A & O	113⅛	Mar. 22,'02	114⅛	113⅛	70,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	95	Mar. 26,'02	95	95	1,000
" W&Nwn.div.1st.g.6's.1930	1,105,000	M & N	127⅛	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123⅛	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	125	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7,'01	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	91⅛	Mar. 31,'02	91⅞	91	263,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909	6,000,000	J & J	113	Mar. 21,'02	113	113	10,000
" " "	1910	4,000,000	J & J	114	Mar. 21,'02	114	114	15,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,217,500	A & O	108¼	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
" " " ser. B	1905		A & O	108	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	110⅝	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
" " " E. & F.	1912		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " "	1912	....	A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
" stamped	1905–1937	20,420,000	......	110⅞	Mar. 24,'02	110⅞	110⅛	40,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	115⅞	Mar. 31,'01	115⅞	115	60,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	965,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 14,'02	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,706,000	J & J	121⅞	Mar. 31,'02	122⅜	120⅛	256,000
" registered			J & J	122	Jan. 2,'02	....	....	....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's	1938	7,855,000	M & S	99	Mar. 26,'02	99	98	49,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	115	Mar. 18,'02	115	115	4,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's	1951	11,250,000	J & J	100⅛	Mar. 27,'02	100⅛	99½	77,000
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,925,000	J & J	96¼	Mar. 17,'02	96¼	96¼	13,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5–6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12,'01	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	118	Mar. 17,'02	118	118	2,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	122	Mar. 31,'02	122	121¼	71,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	116⅛	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5–6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	126⅛	Feb. 18,'02	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	125	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	121¾	Mar. 27,'02	121¾	121¾	9,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	118¼	Mar. 31,'02	118¼	118¼	1,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's	1948	315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10,19'	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & S	110¾	Mar. 27,'02	110¾	110	30,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	123	Feb. 8,'02	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4–5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10,'01	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" gen. 5's, gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116½	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	114½	Mar. 11,'02	114½	114½	1,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	110½	Mar. 26,'02	110½	110½	1,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	118½	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,926,000	J & D	121	Mar. 31,'02	121	120¼	114,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	963,000	MAR.	98½	Mar. 25,'02	98½	96	59,000
" La. Div. B. L. 1st g. 5's	1931	2,424,000	J & J	111	June 18,'01	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	113¾	Mar. 20,'02	113¾	113¾	5,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov. 13,'01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	113¾	Mar. 21,'02	113¾	113¾	3,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	98¾	Mar. 31,'02	98¾	98¾	7,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,900,000	J & D	93	Mar. 26,'02	93	92	12,000

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Tol., St.L.& Wn. prior lien g 3½'s	1925	9,000,000	J & J	90	Mar. 31, '02	90⅝	90	12,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" fifty years g. 4's	1925	6,500,000	A & O	84⅛	Mar. 27, '02	85⅝	84⅛	129,000
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s	1946	3,280,000	J & D	99¼	Mar. 26, '02	99¼	99¼	10,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's	1925	1,852,000	J & D	112	Mar. 8, '02	112	112	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s	1947	100,000,000	J & J	105⅝	Mar. 31, '02	106¼	105⅛	418,500
" registered			J & J	104¾	Mar. 31, '02	106	104⅛	42,000
" 1st lien con. g. 4's	1911	91,952,000	M & N	106⅞	Mar. 31, '02	106⅞	105¾	3,911,000
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's	1946	20,241,000	J & D	104	Mar. 31, '02	104⅛	104	79,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's	1922	13,651,000	F & A	127¼	Mar. 31, '02	128	127	70,000
" 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		12,328,000	J & J	119	Mar. 31, '02	119	117⅝	127,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's	1908	4,993,000	J & J	117⅛	June 20, '01	....	....	....
" g. 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	118	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's	1939	31,664,000	M & N	119⅛	Mar. 31, '02	120	119	64,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's	1939	14,000,000	F & A	110⅛	Mar. 27, '02	111⅛	110⅛	18,000
" deben. mtg series A	1939	3,500,000	J & J	101	Feb. 18, '02	....	....	....
" series B	1939	25,740,000	J & J	75⅝	Mar. 31, '02	76⅛	72⅛	9,494,000
" first lien eqpt. fd. g. 5's	1921	3,000,000	M & S	105	Mar. 26, '02	105	105	10,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex.	1940	3,411,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 20, '02	....	....	....
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s	1939	1,600,000	J & J	95	Jan. 11, '02	....	....	....
" Omaha div. 1st g. 3½s	1941	3,500,000	A & O	88	Mar. 26, '02	88	87	16,000
" Tol. & Chic. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	3,000,000	M & S	98	Mar. 17, '02	98	98	3,000
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Chas. B. 1st 6's	1908	1,000,000	A & O	111⅛	Feb. 26, '02	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	120¾	Mar. 31, '02	121	120⅛	55,000
" gen g. 3-4's	1943	9,789,000	A & O	101	Mar. 27, '02	101	100	45,000
" inc. 5's	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's	1911	3,250,000	J & J	114⅛	Jan. 20, '02	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's	1926	2,000,000	A & O	115⅛	Feb. 21, '02	....	....	....
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's	1928	894,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21, '02	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's	1930	343,000	F & A	118	Dec. 24, 19'	....	....	....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's	1949	10,230,000	M & S	91⅛	Mar. 31, '02	92	91	253,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s	1949	24,635,000	J & J	90⅝	Mar. 31, '02	90¾	89⅛	482,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	110¼	Mar. 31, '02	110¼	108	34,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916	1941	4,373,000	J & J	112½	Mar. 7, '02	112½	112½	3,000
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	105	Mar. 25, '02	105	101	53,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s	1950	16,000,000	F & A	101⅛	Mar. 27, '02	101⅛	100½	408,000
" stamped guaranteed			......	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's	1949	7,000,000	F & A	92¾	Mar. 31, '02	93	90⅛	461,000
" stamped guaranteed			......	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's	1951	10,474,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17, '95	....	....	....
Conn. Ry. & Lightg 1st & rfg. g 4½'s	1951	8,355,000	J & J	100¾	Nov. 15, '01	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, 19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's	1905	5,485,000	J & J	103	Nov. 23, '01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's	1916	2,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's	1997	12,500,000	F & A	119½	Mar. 31, '02	120½	119½	8,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's	1943	7,650,000	J & D	119½	Mar. 17, '02	119½	119½	2,000
" registered			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, 19'	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's	1993	3,000,000	M & S	124½	Feb. 1, '02	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's	1993	5,000,000	M & S	124	Feb. 13, '02	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c. gtd. g. 4's	2000	35,000,000	J & J	100⅞	Mar. 31, '02	101⅝	100¾	1,878,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	125	Mar. 8, '02	125	124½	8,000
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's	1938	10,000,000	F & A	101	Mar. 1, '02	101	101	1,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's	1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's	1937	2,480,000	J & J 15	114½	Nov. 14, '01	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's	1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's	1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's	1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97	....	....	....

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	104⅛	Mar. 26,'02	104¾	104	58,500
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	79½	Mar. 27,'02	81	79¼	70,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	50	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...1951	11,580,000	F & A	95	Mar. 31,'02	95	91½	172,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A							
St.Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's..............1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's..............1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" K 4's..............1905-1920	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. BicycleCo.sink.fund deb.5's.1919	9,234,000	M & S	59	Mar. 27,'02	60	55	545,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....1915	2,919,000	......	100	Mar. 27,'02	100	99¾	16,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...1919	8,375,000	M & S	97	Mar. 31,'02	97⅛	95⅝	26,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,878,000	M & S	85	Mar. 11,'02	85	82½	13,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	6,000,000	J & J	82⅞	Mar. 24,'02	82⅞	82⅞	10,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951	155,187,600	F & A	66⅝	Mar. 31,'02	67	65	4,178,000
" registered..................		F & A	65½	Mar. 31,'02	65½	65½	1,000
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..1911	3,590,000	J & J	87	Mar. 18,'02	88	87	62,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅞	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	100½	June13,'01	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,303,000	F & A	108½	Mar. 27,'02	109	108½	66,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic) 1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	98	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,002,000	J & J	109	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's..1925	3,724,000	J & J	95	Mar. 31,'02	95	93	158,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,785,000	F & A	69	Mar. 27,'02	70	65	209,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	11⅞	Mar. 27,'02	13¾	10	2,025,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	114½	Mar. 19,'02	114½	114	11,000
U. S. Reduction & Refin. Co. 6's..1931	....	......	87½	Mar. 27,'02	89	86	136,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,048,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	3,486,000	F & A	104	Mar. 31,'02	104½	103	87,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	108	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued*.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	MARCH SALES. *High.*	MARCH SALES. *Low.*	MARCH SALES. *Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Kan. & Hoc. Coal&Coke 1st g.5's	1951	2,750,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,213,000	J & J	106¼	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
Roch &Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,092,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	379,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...	1917	1,244,000	A & O	109	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...	1917	3,399,000	J & J	111	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...	1910	2,771,000	F & A	103	Mar. 6,'02	103	103	7,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's..	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,493,000	M & N	119	Mar. 31,'02	119	117½	129,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.......	1923	5,603,000	J & J	95	Mar. 25,'02	97½	95	60,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's.....	1918	381,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's...........	1932	3,500,000	M & S	118½	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's..	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
} " purchase money 6's....	1997	5,000,000	J & J	124½	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
} Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	4,275,000	J & J	98	Mar. 3,'20	98	97¾	11,000
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	109½	Mar. 25,'02	109½	107½	48,500
" small bonds................				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's....	1948	5,274,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PColstcol tr g5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	115¾	Mar. 31,'02	116	115¾	24,000
{ " registered....................			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,889,000	F & A	96¼	Mar. 31,'02	96⅞	96	174,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	106⅝	Mar. 31,'02	106⅝	106½	19,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's...........	1995	2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23,'01	....	....	....
N.Y.&Qus.Elec.Lg.&P.1st.c.g.5's	1930	1,980,000	F & A	106	Mar. 27,'02	106	105	26,000
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's..	1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's............	1904	2,500,000	J & D	103½	Mar. 25,'02	103½	103½	2,500
{ " 1st con. g 6's............	1943	4,900,000	A & O	123	Mar. 18,'02	123	122½	9,000
{ " refunding g. 5's........	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered....			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	109	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	109	Mar. 25,'02	109	109	2,000
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	104¼	Mar. 11,'02	104¼	104	8,000
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" " registered.....		....	......	....		....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's....	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16,'01	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am.Teleph.&Teleg.coll.trust.4's.	1929	28,000,000	J & J	100	Mar. 26,'02	100½	100	12,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 10,952,000	Q & J	97	Mar. 5,'02	97	97	500
" registered....................			Q & J	100½	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	114	Nov. 27,'99	....	....	....
" registered...................			M & N			....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.......	1920	1,261,000	M & N	113¾	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...	1938	8,504,000	J & J	113	Mar. 12,'02	113	113	1,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	109¼	Mar. 12,'02	109¼	109	10,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....	1911	1,957,000	M & N	113½	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's...	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

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UNITED STATES, STATE AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1902. High.	Year 1902. Low.	March Sales. High.	March Sales. Low.	March Sales. Total.
United States con. 2's registered	1930	445,940,750	Q J	108¾	108¼	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon	1930		Q J	109⅝	108½	109⅝	109⅝	9,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908-18	97,564,160	Q F	108	108	....	....	......
" 3's coupon	1908-18		Q F	110	107⅞	110	109⅛	18,500
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1908-18		Q F	109	108¼	109	109	1,000
" 4's registered	1907	240,063,800	J A J&O	112½	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	7,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	118	111⅞	113	112¼	8,400
" 4's registered	1925	139,618,600	Q F	139¼	139	....	....	......
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	139¾	139¾	....	....	......
" 5's registered	1904	20,060,150	Q F	106½	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	11,000
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	106¼	106¼	....	....	......
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
STATE SECURITIES.								
Alabama Class A 4 and 5	1906	6,859,000	J & J	107	102½	....	....	......
" " small		....	....	....	....	....	....	......
" Class B 5's	1906	575,000	J & J	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
" Class C 4's	1906	962,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" currency funding 4's	1920	954,000	J & J	111	111	111	111	2,000
District of Columbia. See U. S. Gov.								
Louisiana new con. 4's	1914	10,752,800	J & J	106¼	106¼	....	....	......
" " small bonds			....	....	....	....	....	......
Missouri fdg. bonds due	1894-1895	977,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
North Carolina con. 4's	1910	3,397,350	J & J	104½	104	....	....	......
" small			J & J					
" 6's	1919	2,720,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	......
South Carolina 4½'s 20-40	1933	4,392,500	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
Tennessee new settlement 3's	1913	6,681,000	J & J	96⅝	95½	96	95½	17,000
" registered		6,079,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" small bond		362,200	J & J	95	95	....	....	......
Virginia fund debt 2-3's of	1991	18,034,241	J & J	99¾	97	97½	97	71,000
" registered			J & J					
" 6's deferred cts. Issue of 1871		5,186,105	....	7¼	7¼	....	....	......
" " Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs. of deposit. Issue of 1871		7,505,426	....	9	8	....	....	......
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1	1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	95½	94¾	....	....	......
Four marks are equal to one dollar.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98½	96	98½	96½	10,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,478,560	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	....	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Ayers.—A. E. Ayers, Vice-President of the Ayers National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill., and one of the oldest bankers in the State, died March 10. Mr. Ayers was born in Philadelphia, but early in life went to Illinois, and had been associated with the Ayers National Bank and its predecessor since 1850. He was one of the wealthiest residents of Morgan county at the time of his death.

Conger.—Frank Conger, vice-president of the American Bridge Co., and President of the First National Bank and the Mechanics' Bank, Groton, N. Y., died March 8. He was fifty-two years of age and was well known in the business world.

Estey.—Gen. Julius J. Estey, President of the People's National Bank, of Brattleboro, Vt., died March 7, aged fifty-seven. He was a well-known manufacturer of musical instruments, and had been a member of both branches of the Vermont Legislature.

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Geishenen.—William H. Geishenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, New York city, died March 21. He had been associated with the bank as a director since 1892 and President since 1898. He was also a director of several other financial corporations, and was a man of great wealth.

Grable.—John M. Grable, a wealthy real estate dealer, and Treasurer of the Savings Institution of Monongahela, Pa., died March 10, aged fifty-six years. He was prominent in local politics and had been elected mayor several times.

Haesloop.—Henry Haesloop, for over eight years President of the Columbia Banking and Trust Co., Charleston, S. C., died March 11 in his fifty-eighth year.

Hirsch.—David Hirsch, President of the Corpus Christi (Texas) National Bank, died March 26. He was born in Germany about sixty-eight years ago. In 1869 he went to Corpus Christi and engaged in merchandising, organizing the bank in 1890.

Humphrey.—Lester H. Humphrey a member of the New York State Senate, and President of the Wyoming County National Bank, Warsaw, N. Y., died March 18. He was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1850, and after being educated and engaging for a short time in other business, he entered the Wyoming County National Bank. He was elected Vice-President in 1873, and in 1890 became President. He was three times elected to the State Senate, and as chairman of the committee on banks he was deeply interested in banking legislation, and did effective work in securing a reform of the laws relating to bank taxation.

Lattimer.—Solomon V. Lattimer, President of the First National Bank, Addison, N. Y., died March 19, aged eighty-four years.

Lee.—Henry S. Lee, President of the Springfield (Mass.) Institution for Savings since 1898, and formerly Treasurer, died March 29.

Lee.—Lewis S. Lee, Assistant Cashier of the Central National Bank, New York city, died March 2. Mr. Lee was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1849, and had been identified with the Central National Bank over thirty years.

Littlefield.—Hon. George L. Littlefield, President of the First National Bank, Providence, R. I., and a director of the Industrial Trust Co., died March 19. He was for two years a member of the town council, a member of the Legislature in 1883, and once Democratic candidate for Governor.

Loomis.—J. H. Loomis, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo., died March 22. Mr. Loomis was born at Ionia, Mich., about thirty-five years ago. He went to Cheyenne in 1885 and entered the First National Bank as a bookkeeper, becoming Assistant Cashier in 1890.

Luce.—Ransom C. Luce, President of the National City Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., and a director from the time of the bank's organization, died March 22, aged eighty years. He was a highly successful business man.

Manning.—Hon. J. W. Manning, President of the First National Bank, Putnam, Ct., and one of the incorporators of the Putnam Savings Bank, died March 14. He was born at Pomfret, Ct., in 1822. In 1847 he removed to Putnam to engage in mercantile business. Mr. Manning was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1866 and was State Comptroller from 1869-1872.

Martin.—Cyrus B. Martin, President of the Chenango National Bank, Norwich, N. Y., died April 2.

Paine.—Gen. Clinton P. Paine, senior member of the firm of Clinton P. Paine & Co., Baltimore, and also President of the Maryland Savings Bank, died March 14, at Naples, Italy.

Pelton.—Hon. F. W. Pelton, President of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, Cleveland, Ohio, and formerly city treasurer and mayor of Cleveland, died March 15, aged seventy-four years.

Ross.—Major Wm. H. Ross, President of the Central City Loan and Trust Association, Macon, Ga., died February 21, aged sixty-five years. He served on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and after the close of the conflict he returned to Macon and engaged in business.

Slaymaker.—Wm. M. Slaymaker, Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Trust, Savings and Deposit Co., Lancaster, Pa., died March 3, in his forty-fourth year.

Wright.—John B. Wright, President of the First National Bank, Akron, Ohio, died March 8, aged about forty years. He had been connected with the bank for nearly twenty years.

Witter.—John D. Witter, President of the Bank of Grand Rapids, Wis., and a pioneer lumberman and paper manufacturer, died March 24. Mr. Witter was born in New York State in 1835, and went to Wisconsin in 1851. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest and best-known men in the State.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MAY, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, No. 5.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND the purpose of the proposition that the United States shall open its mints to the free coinage of any form of silver dollar. This is the proposition of the Senate Committee on the Philippines, however, in providing the monetary system of the islands. The committee is not content with substituting an American silver dollar for the Mexican dollar now in use, but proposes that this dollar shall be coined on private account, and that the mint at San Francisco as well as the mint at Manila shall be open for this coinage. The project affords an opportunity for the holders of all the surplus silver bullion of the United States to convert it into legal-tender money and unload it on the Philippines.

There are serious objections to this proposition, even if the silver standard is to be perpetuated in the Philippines. The Senate committee seems to have been strangely careless in its definition of the new coin. It is called a dollar without qualification. Traders in the East who recognize the American dollar, whatever its material may be, as the equivalent of one hundred cents in gold, are likely to be puzzled, if they are not swindled, by the appearance of a dollar worth less than forty cents. This dollar is made legal tender for debts in the Philippines. Under operation of this proposed measure Americans accustomed to make contracts in dollars would be compelled to specify the kind of dollar intended unless they desired to become involved in serious losses and prolonged litigation. The issue of silver certificates in terms of the new dollars would only add to the confusion and compel every one who received American paper in the Orient to subject it to a careful examination to determine whether it represented dollars of one hundred cents or dollars of forty cents.

In addition to this source of confusion in the coinage of the Philippines, there is grave danger that the new silver coins would become a source of trouble in the domestic circulation of the United States.

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They would not, of course, circulate in large quantities, but they might be worked off here and there upon the careless and the ignorant as the equivalent or nearly the equivalent of the corresponding denomination of American money. This happened with the "trade dollar," and every one old enough to remember its history knows that it was a source of infinite confusion and annoyance. The trade dollar was availed of by unscrupulous persons to make the difference of about ten cents between its bullion value and its face value by passing it upon the public. The tendency to perpetrate this fraud would be multiplied many times when the profit upon the bullion employed was 150 per cent. instead of ten or twelve per cent.

American laborers and tradesmen ought to make their protest heard in Congress against any renewal of the annoyances and frauds connected with the trade dollar.

As the session of Congress lengthens itself, and the time approaches that an adjournment is looked for, the prospects that a comprehensive measure for the improvement of banking machinery may be passed seems to grow less favorable. Other questions conceived to be of more immediate importance have been forced upon the attention of legislators. The party out of power is naturally seeking for new issues upon which to go before the people and its opponents are seeking to avoid giving any openings and opportunities. The old issues have been discredited as far as one party is concerned by two successive defeats. There is even a disposition to grasp at straws in the attempts that are from time to time made to arouse the voting interest of the people. The prosperity of the United States has much lessened general interest in political questions. There seems to be no very burning grievance. Labor questions, sympathy with the Boers, or with the grievances of any other foreign peoples, only excite ripples on the stagnant surface of political feeling. Trusts are regarded by both parties with the same air of inquisitorial justice. The endeavor on the one side is to maintain the *status quo* and on the other to await the political blunders of the opposition. The financial agitation of the last twenty years of the nineteenth century has left its mark on the minds of the politicans who came through it, and considering the height to which the hallucination in favor of silver arose, at one time seemingly impervious to the ordinary resources of argument, it is not at all remarkable that politicians dread a new financial issue. It is undoubtedly this dread that causes a certain aloofness in Congress in taking up banking measures. The possibilities of making political capital for those now almost bankrupt in this respect are certainly great if any financial discussion shall arise. It may, how-

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ever, be admitted that apprehensions of the dangers of such a debate are exaggerated, but that only increases their effect in delaying banking reform.

The people of the United States, after the experiences of the last six years since the first inauguration of President McKINLEY, are not likely to be fooled by the stock arguments of the silver advocates. There are, however, in the business of banking mysteries even more dark to the ordinary mind than those which surrounded the standard of value. The foundation of credit on which banking rests is something that, should controversy arise, would be very difficult to explain in the face of the mystifications that demagogues can easily practice. Therefore, it will not be without advantages even if the bills for banking reform fail to be taken up in earnest at the present session of Congress.

It is also more than possible that under the law as it now is, without amendment, the banks may be able to devise methods for remedying some of the asserted defects of the system. They may by agreement bring about a stronger mutual support in times of panic than has heretofore been known. The best features of the banking system to-day are those which have been devised through the needs felt by the banks themselves. The clearing-house and clearing-house loan certificates are a type of this class of banking device. On the other hand, the defects of the present system are due to the omission of banking methods approved by experience. The system of forced note redemption of the State banking period is an instance of a valuable banking device not made use of because of the legal restrictions on currency issues.

Apart from the attitude of Congress it is believed that the indifferent attitude of the bankers themselves has much to do with the procrastination in banking legislation. On the other hand, there is no way, apart from the accumulation of gold and silver coin, of increasing the volume of the currency, except through the banks. The common-sense way of changing from the present form of secured circulation to what is known as a circulation based on assets, with the least violent changes in the present law, is to merely increase the percentage of notes that may be issued on bonds. That percentage is now one hundred per cent. of the face or par value of the bonds; an increase to one hundred and twenty-five of the face value of the bonds, with some provision for creating a safety fund from the proceeds of tax on circulation issued over and above the market value of the bonds, would afford all the additional bank currency necessary for some time. When it is seen that no serious consequences have resulted from this step, there will be security for making a further move in this direction. Whatever the wisdom of this suggestion, it

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is almost absolutely certain that no bill making radical changes in the banking system can be enacted into law in the present temper of Congress. That body had rather patch and repair than to tear down altogether and build an entirely new structure. And Congress in this reflects the general feeling of the bankers and the people.

Banking legislation in the States before the Civil War and since has usually been gradual and tentative. Even where, as in New York, the free banking law was enacted *de novo*, it did not tear down the safety-fund banking previously existing. Free banking and safety-fund banking went on for many years side by side. Generally, however, since free banking laws became a part of the American system, banking legislation has been carried on by a series of amendments adopted as necessity seemed to require. This can also be said of bank legislation in foreign countries. Whatever may be thought of this, it is certain that the vested rights of banks have always been very tenderly treated by legislators. It is in a measure the dread of the effect any sweeping change of law may have on vested rights that renders bankers themselves so averse to giving their support to many good propositions that seem unobjectionable otherwise. But Congress might even at this session take another step toward asset currency by increasing the percentage of circulation to be issued on bonds.

THE HIGH PRICES now prevailing for many of the commodities that are part of the daily consumption of the people have attracted the attention of the newspapers in the absence of any interest in political matters. In the period of depression following the crisis of 1893, it was freely asserted that low prices meant hard times and that everything was out of joint. Many were the remedies suggested for the evil, but the chief panacea was more money. The money of redemption had been cut in two by the authors of the crime of 1873, and silver should be restored. With the doubling of the amount of money low prices would vanish and the wished-for era of high prices and prosperity would ensue. But this remedy was not adopted, the money was not tampered with. There was just legislation enough to assure people that it should not be tampered with either then or in the future. There were a number of other conditions that favored business and produced activity of demand. Among these were the war with Spain and the successful introduction of manufactures of this country into foreign markets, as well as good harvests here when bad agricultural conditions prevailed abroad. Perhaps our money had the least to do with it, although it was no longer a threat to foreign investments or to domestic capital. At any rate prices have continually risen and confidence in the future has been strengthened. At

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first the increase of prices was hailed with joy. Everyone seemed to find employment. Now, however, though prices still tend upward, the murmurings of dissatisfaction are beginning to be heard. People are thinking they have to pay too much for this or that, and that it is becoming difficult for those on fixed wages to make both ends meet. It is also a fact that wages have risen too, but apparently not in proportion. They rise more slowly, however, and may perhaps yet be adjusted to the high cost of living.

It is a trait of human nature never to be satisfied long, which is perhaps fortunate, for the tendency to bettering conditions would not exist in a condition of absolute contentment. The philosophical spectator who observes the course of events over a sufficient period of time must notice that the joy of achievement is generally followed by the cry that this too is vanity and vexation of spirit.

The high prices of living complained of are not difficult of explanation. The nation has been selling its products abroad to an extent that has reduced the stock in the country. The failure of the corn crop has been an important factor in preventing normal replenishment. The condition, while a hardship to many, is not a cause for discouragement. It will incite agricultural effort and will tend to maintain the general spirit of enterprise that will result in a speedy renewal of resources.

THE DEATH OF CECIL RHODES, the autocratic financier of South Africa, has attracted the attention of the world. He did not leave an excessive fortune as great fortunes now go, but this was perhaps due to his being taken away in the midst of his incomplete enterprises, and before the settlement of affairs in South Africa. His dying expression of regret at leaving so much work unfinished indicates the mind still unconquered by physical failure. With some the mind fails and desires and ambitions give way with the decadence of the physical power. Perhaps it is characteristic of the organic disease of which he perished that the mental powers retain their strength and alertness to the last.

RHODES was a typical man of the modern era of business enterprise. He had imagination to dignify and expand the motives for the acquisition of wealth. In this he exhibited the characteristics of the conquest-making leaders of history, with this difference: they impressed and organized men by their mental and physical superiority, and used the forces thus obtained to acquire power and wealth, while CECIL RHODES pursued successfully the peaceful methods of acquiring fortune which modern civilization permits, recognizing wealth as a means through which he could impress and organize his fellow men.

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All leaders, the worst as well the best, have at bottom a design to benefit the human race. Their cruelty and tyranny even are but the means to an end. The great captain of industry is interesting as an example of what may be one consequence of the modern possibility of acquiring fortunes producing revenues equal to those of many ancient and modern States. When multi-millionaires are considered, the philosopher is tempted to ask, for what purpose do men struggle to accumulate such enormous fortunes, what good is it all ? Display and luxury without stint cannot satisfy the ambitious mind, and one would think the manipulation of stocks and the money market, or the mere gambling for more wealth with other men controlling millions, might after a while pall on a man whose other faculties were not all seared or stunted.

What, then, can the man of millions do with his wealth that does not partake of vulgar ostentation or of the shop in which he made it? It remains either to give it away, like CARNEGIE and others are doing, in the endowment of religious and educational institutions—certainly affording snug berths for the necessary officials who manage them, whatever accomplished for humanity at large—or to continue piling it up for transmission to descendants.

When fortunes became great in Ancient Rome, their possessors used them as means to raise them to leadership—CRASSUS and CAESAR, one establishing an empire, and the other with unequal fortune perishing under the weapons of the Parthians. As time goes on there may be some similar development in modern times, if not among those who have exhausted their energies in acquiring wealth, perhaps among their descendants who inherit it.

The death of RHODES shows that one life is usually too short to both acquire the necessary wealth and also to use it in carrying out the dictates of ambition. He has been criticized as a man with a too ardent faith in the power of money to accomplish all things. He certainly could not be criticized for any low or mean motive of acquisition. In all material matters, and to a certain extent in morals, his faith was justified. There may be now and then a hardened, iron-clad philosopher who cannot be turned even from starvation by money, but its general adaptability for softening and bending the minds of men in legitimate directions cannot be denied, to say nothing of its potency in iniquitous directions. His antagonism to the Boers arose from their being an obstacle to his conceived plans for the betterment of the land of his adoption. Who shall say that the moral position of one was better than the other ? Judging from the outcry against trusts in the United States, the operations of the moneyed men who conceal their personality behind these institutions do not meet with universal approval. They may have a high moral purpose also, as is

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claimed for RHODES by his admirers. On the other hand, the opponents of trusts may be as obstructive as the Boers. RHODES, however, has not left the world in doubt as to his purpose or plans. The endowments for scholarships provided for in his will tend to prove that he aimed at the sodality of the best minds of English and Germanic races. It is also shown that his ideas were imperial. He probably believed in the domination of inferior races for their own good by those he recognized as superior. A will has, more than any other document, the marks of the testator's sincerity. The greatness and magnanimity of the idea of gaining by education, under the shadow of the recollection of his personality, the concord of the best minds of three great nations, has apparently disarmed criticism. But it is in strict accord with the imperial views he sought to carry out while living and for which he has been censured. It may be asked whence did RHODES receive the impulses which have shaped the chief landmarks of his career? He if any one is the practical exponent of THOMAS CARLYLE'S ideas on government. He, more than any one as yet, has in his life put in operation the lines of thought so impressively enunciated by the philosopher of Chelsea. He was the born ruler whom all inferior men, including even the fops and featherheads, must perforce obey. The scholarships he has founded are a monument to the memory of the GAMALIEL at whose knees he learned the lesson of domination. Will this educational design have its intended effect, and finally render practical the rule of the real heroes of the human race. CARLYLE hooted at the woe of those who deplored the overcrowding of population in England and asked, are there no waste places in Africa and South America, not yet occupied, where there might be room for willing hands; are there no leaders to lead out the superabundant people, are there no ships to carry them, etc. RHODES, more than any other man, has been the leader to make ready the spaces of South Africa for the landless people of Great Britain.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD in the coming year, according to the report of the Director of the Mint as well as reports from other sources, promises to be greater than ever before. As was prophesied during the height of the silver controversy, the establishment of the single-gold standard practically throughout the world has had the effect of intensifying the search for new placers and mines, and the search for more thorough and cheaper methods of extraction. The war in South Africa at first cut off the supply derived from that quarter and diminished the possible production of the last year, although the actual production, owing to increased activity in other gold-producing

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countries, was sufficient to show that there would be no falling off in the necessary supply. With the reopening of the South African mines there will be a great further increase and it is now estimated that the year's production will reach if not exceed the unprecedented sum of $400,000,000.

During the decade beginning with 1850, it was feared by economists that the augmentation of the production of gold consequent on the discovery of the deposits in California and Australia would diminish the purchasing power of money and depreciate the value of investments. At that time silver was still in use as standard money, and the impression of the new supplies of gold was therefore expected to be greater. M. CERNUSCHI, who first sounded the alarm, proposed among other remedies for the anticipated evil the adoption of the single silver standard. Silver was at that time comparatively scarce. The chief source of that metal had been the Mexican and South American mines. Many of these workings had been abandoned because of the unsettled political conditions existing in those countries. But as time went on the supplies of gold adjusted themselves to trade conditions. Or rather the impulse given to the business of the world by the increased supply of money caused an increase of trade and enterprise that seemed to absorb this new supply, and relieved the apprehensions excited by M. CERNUSCHI'S warning. By 1870, however, the production of silver began to excite alarm. New deposits of great extent were discovered and developed, and the production of Mexico and South America began to revive. The production of gold remained stationary and even diminished. As most investments since 1850 had been adjusted to a gold basis, the new flood of silver threatened to disturb all calculations, and then began the movement for the demonetization of silver which, though bitterly and persistently resisted, has now been accomplished throughout the greater portion of the business world.

The reasons for the fears of M. CERNUSCHI in 1850 are as potent now as they ever were. If new discoveries and new processes increase the production of gold to such an extent as to cheapen the metal, all investments based on the gold standard must necessarily fall in value. Undoubtedly such cheapening of gold would produce wider effects at the present time than would have been produced in 1850–60 if the apprehensions then felt had been realized. Invested capital to-day is represented by an enormously increased sum. The cheapening of gold by overproduction would be shown by increased prices for all products and for the labor of production, and undoubtedly prices have increased and are increasing, although it would be premature to assert that this is due to the abundance of gold. There are undoubtedly other causes at work, and perhaps of much greater importance.

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But it is a well-known fact that gold at least in small quantities is a widely distributed metal, and this seems to indicate that somewhere there are large sources of supply from which this distribution commenced. Also from time to time gold is discovered in comparatively large quantities, although as yet it has not been found in such inexhaustible deposits as copper or iron. But it is not impossible that such deposits may be found. In fact, this is possible with any material known to exist in the earth. With increased skill in engineering the possibilities of such discoveries continually increase. The faith of mankind in the metals styled precious at one time included gold, silver and copper. Two of these have already disappointed this confidence, and there is really no adequate ground for asserting that gold may not prove similarly disappointing. That all materials, precious or otherwise, are subject alike to fluctuation of value under the inexorable law of supply and demand will not now be denied; and as long as the adopted measure of the invested capital of the world is a material, so long must it be liable to deviation from the changes in the supply of that material.

The struggle for the gold standard was a struggle for the accuracy and certainty demanded in modern business and financial operations. Inasmuch as a concrete standard could not be surrendered in the present state of human affairs, the metal supposed to be in the most uniform and steady supply was selected in place of two metals. Whether as between gold and silver this choice was the better or not remains to be seen, but the selection of one metal for the standard instead of two is mathematically a step toward certainty.

If, however, gold shall prove disappointing, the only further step is to give up a material standard altogether at least for permanent investments. The question then arises, can an abstract standard of value be devised? There have been suggestions made on this point, but none of them is very satisfactory. In fact, while the fluctuations of any material standard of value will at times be more or less noticeable, and cause unjust loss or gain to individuals or classes, yet this variation in any possible material standard of value, while perhaps greater in degree than the variations of standards of weight and extension, is in common with variation of all standards whatever. All are alike merely approximate. They answer well enough practically for ordinary periods of time. If, however, the supply of gold should greatly increase the first step in order to maintain its value would be to do away with many of the substitutes for money now used, and to let the gold perform the function now usurped by many paper substitutes. If gold should become abundant enough it could take the place of all notes in any way based on credit; that is, the supply of gold cannot be called superabundant until it is sufficient to

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furnish a reserve for all forms of paper now used as money, every paper note becoming a gold certificate against which the face value in gold is held payable on demand. Therefore, if there is actual danger that the supply of gold shall tend to cause its shrinkage as a standard, the way to counteract this tendency is to legally enforce the holding of larger reserves. If all the great nations enforce this policy the demand may for an indefinite period be kept commensurate with any probable supply. In fact, much larger supplies of gold than any now in prospect could be absorbed, with very good effect in checking the most dangerous aspects of credit, while not interfering with the legitimate use of the latter.

THE SAFETY OF AN ASSET CURRENCY is the chief point considered in the discussion of the matter; that is, security for its redemption at all times on demand in real money. In this discussion it has generally been assumed that the safety mentioned must be of like character with the safety of the notes based on bonded security under the present system. The safety of the present National bank notes is ultimate safety; that is, they will be provided for whether the bank issuing them fails or not. It is well known there is but little redemption of the present National bank notes, except as they are sent to the redemption bureau at Washington when worn out and mutilated and exchanged for new notes. Banks are seldom or never called upon to redeem their notes at their own counters. No National bank was ever placed in the hands of a Receiver because its notes were protested for nonpayment at its counter except where this method was used as a pretext to secure the appointment of a Receiver of a bank which had failed for some other reason.

Some give one reason some another why there has been no redemption of National bank notes. Probably, if there had been no other paper money in circulation and the notes had been redeemable in gold, there would have been considerable redemption to procure gold. Supposing there had been a sufficient bonded debt to have allowed the National banks to issue all the notes required by the business of the country, and that they were redeemable in gold as they would be were legal-tender notes out of the way—then in all probability there would have been many National banks placed in the hands of Receivers for failing to redeem their notes at their own counter. In such a panic as that of 1893, there would be many banks, small and large, that would have to succumb for this reason.

It is therefore not difficult to perceive that had the National system been permitted to perform all the functions for which it was designed, the statement that the notes are good under all circumstances, beyond

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the peradventure of a doubt, could not be accepted as true. In fact, it is far otherwise.

The National bank-note system could not to-day be relied on to supply the paper money of the country were Government notes retired, not only because the bonded security available is too small and too high in price to allow of a sufficient issue, but because, if this difficulty did not exist, the banks are not in condition to redeem their notes on presentation. In 1874 Congress repealed the provisions requiring a reserve on notes, wisely enough seeing that these notes under the circumstances were never actually redeemed, but very unwisely, if the present National system were ever called upon to furnish all the paper currency.

The public should therefore rid itself of the idea that the National bank-note system is one of the best ever devised. If to-day placed in the position of the Bank of England or the banks of Canada, it would fail most lamentably. What use would the ultimate safety of the note be, if the banks failed to redeem their notes in gold when gold was demanded for export, and when the only way of procuring it was by National bank notes. Many firms might be bankrupted for want of the gold before the slow process of liquidating the banks, selling their bonds and taking up the notes could be carried through.

If these statements are true, and it will be very difficult to deny them, it follows that while the ultimate safety of National bank notes is admitted, their immediate safety, if used as bank notes with full dependence on them to supply the paper money required in business, is very precarious under present law. On the other hand, an asset currency may not seem to be so absolutely secure as to ultimate payment. It can, however, be issued in sufficient quantities to supply all the paper money necessary or required by the business of the country. Equally with the bond-secured currency it must, in order to be redeemed on demand, be protected by cash reserves. But the banks can afford to keep these cash reserves on asset notes. If they were required to keep them on notes now issued secured by bonds, the loss on such notes would compel their retirement. At the present prices of bonds the profit is less than one per cent on the circulation issued, and if the National banks were required to keep the reserves they did keep on notes prior to 1874, the loss of interest on this reserve would more than wipe out this profit.

One reason nothing is done toward banking reform is because people believe that the present bank-note system, although perhaps a little clumsy in its operation, can be easily expanded to meet all wants should Government notes be retired. Never was there a greater delusion. But to continue the comparison between the present National bank note and a National bank note based on assets, what the

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latter lacks in absolute safety, in the minds of those who think there can be no safety except in Government bonds, it makes up in its ability to expand to meet the wants of business, in its quick redemption, because of the natural impulse to constantly test the assets on which it is based, in its tendency even without law to compel the banks to keep larger reserves, which the possible profit upon it enables the banks to do.

On the other hand, there are two difficulties which prevent the National bank note, based on bonds, from taking the place of Government notes. The first is the scarcity and high price of bonds, already causing retirement. Second, under the present reserve law, the banks could not in times of panic redeem their notes at their own counters. The last might be remedied were it not for the utter impossibility of remedying the first difficulty. It has been pointed out that the expense of redemptions at the United States Treasury is greater than under the Suffolk banking system. This has been the case because the same machinery has to be kept up to redeem a small number of notes which would be adequate for much greater redemptions. If the redemption of National bank notes were as free as those of the old New England banks, the cost would be very much less.

But whatever may be thought of an asset bank-note currency, it should not be lost sight of, first, that if we ever get rid of Government notes there must be a bank currency to take their place; second, that the present National bank-note system could neither supply the notes required nor could it under present law redeem them in gold on demand under the circumstance that attend a tight money market.

THE REPEAL OF THE WAR TAXES was almost a foregone conclusion. Apart from the essential justice of taking off taxes no longer required, many of these taxes caused inconvenience and annoyance to business men much greater than the value of the revenues to the Treasury. While a state of war involving the honor of the nation lasted the inconvenience could be endured. If, however, the object of the repeal was merely to reduce revenue so as to prevent the recurrent accumulation of surplus cash in the Treasury, it is not likely that the bill will prove more than a palliative. The probability is that the increase of taxable importations will more than make up for the reduction of revenue effected.

If members of Congress had any idea that this bill would lessen the necessity for some amendment of the present laws for the keeping of the public moneys, it is believed they will be disappointed. It is probable that the money market will suffer from time to time from the locking up of public moneys just the same as before.

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THE HALT IN THE INCREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION.

The operations under the banking provisions of the law of March 14, 1900, during the last two years indicate an increase in the capital stock of the National banks of a little more than eight per cent. of the amount when the law took effect. The expectation that the reduction of the limit of capital would result in the organization of a large number of small banks was realized; out of the 919 banks which have commenced business since March, 1900, 611 have a capital of less than $50,000. Over 411 of the 919 new National banks represented State or private banks previously existing. They were either converted under the law or the State and private banks were liquidated and reorganized.

Of the 508 new organizations it may be surmised that most of them would perhaps have been organized in response to business needs, even if the law of 1900 had not been enacted. The inducement held out by the law made them prefer to enter the National system, otherwise they might have organized as State or private banks. In other words, there seems to be no sufficient reason for claiming that this law has caused any material increase of the banking capital, over and above the amount of new capital that would, during the period of two years, without the law have been invested in the business. During the period named there has been an increase in National bank circulation secured by bonds of over $100,000,000. Here the law of course has had real effect, but this increase is not chiefly due to the new organizations. It represents principally the additional ten per cent. taken out by the banks already in operation under the permission of the new law. Even under its provisions the profit on circulation is so meagre that the banks have never taken all the notes they were entitled to. This profit grows smaller and smaller with every increase of the market premium on the bonds. In fact, the law has been of service to the banks, because it lessens their possible losses from the requirement to deposit bonds, and not so much because it offers them any startling profit on circulating notes. The main impulse to increase of circulation was the offer to fund unmatured United States bonds at a lower rate of interest, the Government paying a fixed premium which was certainly rather more than would have been paid if there had been competition in the open market. The banks could afford to take bonds at two per cent., and run at least no risk of loss by using them as a basis of circulation, but since refunding has ceased, the issue of circulation has also ceased, and the banks are beginning to retire that already issued.

Some time must elapse before the full force of this retirement is felt. Formerly, when a National bank retired circulation, the lawful money deposited was retained in a separate fund in the Treasury and not paid out until the bank notes were presented for redemption. Now, however, the legal-tender notes deposited go into the general funds of the Treasury and may be paid out at once if necessary. The notes when presented are redeemed from the

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general fund. In other words, when the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency state that there are outstanding, as on April 1, $317,460,382 National bank notes secured by bonds, and $40,016,025 secured by lawful money, there is a distinction in the status of the security in the two cases. The bonds securing the $317,460,382 bank notes are actually in the Treasury, and can be used for no other purpose than to redeem the notes. The lawful money is undoubtedly paid in by the banks, but it is not set apart for the special purpose of redeeming the notes. It may be used for any other purpose. As long as there is lawful money of any kind in the Treasury, this makes no difference, as far as the security of the notes is concerned; but this plan has the advantage of causing less contraction than if the legal tenders were kept as a special fund. The National bank notes may remain outstanding for some time. Apparently they come in at the rate of about a million a month, under present conditions, although the retirement by the banks of circulation based on bonds is more than double this sum, the amount so retired for the month ending April 1 being nearly $3,000,000.

But whether the effect of this retirement of circulation is immediate or protracted, it seems certain that all the force there was in the law of 1900 for augmenting the currency has been spent, and that it is not likely to afford any further help in this direction. The effect of the banking provisions of the bill, in so far as obtaining a temporary supply of currency and facilitating the refunding of Government bonds are concerned, have proved successful, but it cannot be claimed that any permanent improvement of the bank-note system has been effected. If it proves a precedent for further reducing the bonded security required, the measure will have its value.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING.—The Fowler Banking and Currency Bill, which is now being discussed at the meetings of bankers' associations, contains provisions for issuing what is usually termed an asset currency. Perhaps few of the younger generation of bankers are familiar with the country's experience with this kind of currency before the adoption of the National banking system.

Some of the States required the deposit of State or other bonds and stocks as a condition precedent to the issue of notes by State banks, and others did not require such deposits, the notes in the latter case being secured by the general commercial assets, by the specie reserve, and in some instances by a safety fund. Naturally, the experiences under so many diverse systems were varied in character, but an account of them will be found interesting, as well as helpful in discussing the provisions of the Fowler bill.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES not only fully describes these experiences, but contains a vast storehouse of information relating to the development of banking, under both State and Federal laws, from colonial days until the present time. A detailed history of banking in the respective States forms a prominent feature of the work, the material therein having been collated at great expense of time and money.

To all who wish to discuss the various banking problems, or to be better informed in regard to them for their own business protection, KNOX'S HISTORY will be found of great value.

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SPECIAL SOUTHERN NUMBER OF THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

To mark the Convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held at New Orleans in November next, and to bring the extensive and varied natural resources of the South to the attention of the capitalists and investors of the United States, THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE has decided to make the October issue a Special Southern Number.

It will summarize the remarkable progress of the South in the past decade, and also show fully the causes of this development, together with a complete exhibit of the present abundant undeveloped wealth of the mines, forests, and farms of the South, as well as the opportunities for profitable investment in manufacturing, banking, commercial and transportation enterprises.

Probably the world to-day affords no territory so large and fertile, with a mild climate, and possessing such an infinite variety of the materials required for safe and sure returns on invested capital as the Southern States. An adequate presentation of these advantages to the moneyed men of the country is bound to be of mutual benefit; the South will gain from the cheaper and enlarged offering of capital certain to ensue, and the capitalists of the country are sure to obtain satisfactory returns on all investments judiciously placed.

What the South has to offer to the home-seeker, investor and business man will be shown with completeness and in detail, and the services of a large and trustworthy corps of expert writers will be entrusted with the work of collecting and preparing the material for publication.

No pains or expense will be spared in the accomplishment of the purpose of the publishers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE to make in this Southern Number the fullest and best showing of the South's resources ever presented.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is unapproached in the quantity and quality of its circulation—going directly into the hands of large numbers of bankers, capitalists and investors generally. No other publication affords such facilities for reaching the investing public. Besides going to its regular list of subscribers—embracing most of the banks in the United States and Canada, and also a large number of bankers and financiers of Europe and other foreign countries—this issue of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE will have a largely increased circulation among bankers and investors owing to the exceptionally valuable character of its contents.

As an advertising medium for banks, industrial and all other legitimate business enterprises, the Southern Number of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE will be unexcelled. The rates for advertising in this number will be:

One page.....	$100;	yearly contract beginning with Southern Number...	$600
Half page.....	60;	" " " ...	300
Quarter page..	45;	" " " ...	150

☞ Present yearly advertisers in the MAGAZINE occupying the space of a quarter page or over therein and desiring to secure additional space in the Southern (Convention) Number, will be given a discount of ten (10) per cent. from above rates for the special number.

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PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

AWARD OF PRIZES FOR THE BEST PAPERS ON INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

Beginning with July, 1901, THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been publishing a series of articles on The Practical Work of a Bank, the special topic first dealt with being on "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force."

For the best paper on this topic a prize of $100 was offered, and for the second best a prize of $50. As there were seven topics proposed in the contest, the total prizes to be awarded to the bank clerks and officers entering the competition will amount to $1,050.

Publication of the papers on Topic V (Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force) was completed in the December, 1901, issue of the MAGAZINE. In accordance with the terms of the competition the papers were submitted to a jury composed of the Editor and Associate Editor of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE and three well-known New York city bankers. We are not at liberty to give the names of these gentlemen, but we can say that they are prominently identified with three of the large and successful banks of the city, and that they are men of thorough practical banking experience, and have carefully considered the merits of the several papers.

In the opinion of the MAGAZINE, upon first consideration, the first prize was due to "Semper Vigilans" (July, 1901, p. 24), and the second prize to "Xenophon" (July, 1901, p. 18); but on further reflection, we conclued that the paper by "Uncle Lew" (November, 1901, p. 700) was best entitled to second place.

The first of the New York bank officers to whom the papers were submitted voted in favor of "Spooks" (September, 1901, p. 319) for first prize, and "Semper Vigilans" for second prize.

The next banker who passed upon the papers decided that the article by "Karl Kennard" (October, 1901, p. 578) was the most meritorious, and that by "One of the Working Force" (December, 1901, p. 948), the next best, closely followed by the paper by "Spooks."

Here was a serious disagreement, and the situation was not cleared up when the third banker voted in favor of "Spooks" for the first prize and "Semper Vigilans" for second, though this opinion coincided with that of the first banker.

Upon further conference, a majority of the jury voted to award the first prize of $100 to "Spooks," and the second prize of $50 to "Semper Vigilans."

On opening the envelopes containing the real name and the *nom de plume* of the respective authors of the papers, it was found that the first prize had been won by A. C. CHERRY, of the Warren Deposit Bank, Bowling Green, Ky., and the second prize by GEO. WILSON, an accountant in the Imperial Bank of Canada, Ingersoll, Ont.

It is proper to say that no one of the judges knew who were the authors of the papers, and that the decision was absolutely impartial.

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On opening the envelope forwarded by Mr. Cherry the following letter was found:

Bowling Green, Ky.
June 25th, 1901.

Messrs Bradford Rhodes & Co.,
87 Maiden Lane,
New. York,

Gentlemen:-

This article is written from a Clerks point of view, by a young man 23 years of age, with but two years experience in the banking service.

It could not therefore be written altogether from the standpoint of actual business experience, but from a close study of the methods of some men who have been successful as bankers, & by reading your Good Magazine.

Very truly yours
A. C. Cherry.
C/o Warren Deposit Bank
Bowling Green, Ky.

The judges who awarded the prizes endeavored to base their decision upon the merits of the respective papers from a practical, behind-the-counter standpoint. It must, therefore, be especially gratifying to the author of the prize paper that after two years of service in a country bank his ideas could meet the approval of three of the officers of prominent New York city banks,

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and that he won first place in a contest with others of much longer and wider experience.

Some of the correspondence in regard to the final decision may be interesting, and we therefore make the following extracts from letters from two of the bankers acting as judges.

One of the bankers acting as a judge wrote as follows:

"I regret exceedingly that I failed to return the pamphlet yesterday.

As stated over the 'phone, I did not favor article II on account of the recommendations on page 11, which I have marked. I believe in liberal treatment toward the family of an old employee at time of death; but I agree with the writer of article VI, on page 34, that is, that the pensioning of employees is not conducive to the best individual effort during service. Every effort should be made by a bank to encourage savings and preparation for future needs. An employee who feels confident that he will be as well served on retiring as one who makes greater sacrifices in the bank's interests will not do the best work.

The other points in article II, however, are very good, and I am perfectly willing to join with the other members of the committee in recommending article V for the first prize and article II for the second. In my opinion, there is very little difference between the one first mentioned and the one selected by me in my first examination."

Another banker wrote:

"I return herewith various papers submitted for my opinion, and would say that from the standpoint of practicability I consider paper No. V signed "Spooks," worthy of first place, and paper II, signed "Semper Vigilans," entitled to second place. I have not overlooked the fact that some of the other papers are superior in literary excellence, but I do not understand that feature to be the test of merit in this matter.

I have conferred with Mr. —— and suggested that he read over the papers again, which he has done. I enclose herewith his letter of Saturday's date to me, in which he indicates his agreement with Mr. —— and the writer. I fully concur with the remarks of Mr. —— respecting the views of "Semper Vigilans" on the subject of pensions. Were it not for the excellence of the other parts of paper II, I should not feel warranted in favoring that paper for second place. * * * All the papers have some good features—notably paper VI. In fact, it is almost a 'toss up' between that paper and paper II for second place, in my judgment."

In addition to the papers appearing in the MAGAZINE on Topic V, a number of others were received which were not published.

The competition is still open on the following topics:

"Collection Department," "Discounts, Loans and Investments," "Bookkeeping for City and Country Banks," "Embezzlements and Defalcations," "Increasing the Net Earnings."

A first prize of $100 and a second prize of $50 is offered for the most meritorious papers on any of these topics. All bank clerks and officers are invited to contribute. Full particulars in regard to the competition may be obtained by addresssing the publishers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

FOR FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—Senator Platt, of New York, has proposed the following amendment to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes:

To amend chapter 10, title vii, of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"The monthly and annual report published by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall include imports and exports of bonds, stocks and other evidences of value not now reported through the custom house or post office."

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THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE—May to December, 1902, inclusive, .
Pamphlet (88 pages) containing fifteen Prize Articles on "The Practical Work of a Bank," . . . . } $3.00

Since July, 1901, THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been publishing a series of Prize Articles on The Practical Work of a Bank, the topics so far treated of including the best methods of Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force of a Bank, and Banking Rules and Customs.

The papers on these subjects have been reprinted in a neat pamphlet of eighty-eight pages. They contain many practical and helpful suggestions for improving the work done by bank clerks and officers, and show how time and labor may be saved by adopting the latest and most improved methods of banking administration.

These papers have all been prepared by men now engaged as officers, clerks and bookkeepers in some the most successful city and country banks in the United States.

A careful study of these Prize Articles will assure better work on the part of clerks and junior officers and aid in securing promotion and better pay, and also bring increased results to the bank.

Some of the points comprised in these papers are as follows:

Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force of a Bank.

(Eight papers.)

Pay, discipline, pensions and profit-sharing; promotion—relative value of influence and efficiency; working plans. Practical suggestions for securing the best service from officers and employees—relations with each other and with the public.

These and numerous other ideas are treated of in detail from a practical standpoint.

One of the papers in this series was awarded a First Prize of $100, and another a Second Prize of $50. The award was made by prominent officials of three of the leading banks of New York city.

Banking Rules and Customs. (Seven papers.)

Practical hints as to what bank clerks and officers should know in order to aid in the safe, expeditious and profitable conduct of business.

Every-day banking law. The latest and best way of doing things. Banking practice relating to money, negotiable paper and general dealings. Points to be observed to safeguard the bank's interests.

Among the many valuable features contained in the papers on this topic one will be found worthy of careful study. It takes up the every-day transactions of a bank and describes them in detail from their inception to the

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bank statement. Every transaction is fully explained and recorded in the proper book. This paper is illustrated by photographic facsimiles of all the books used. (Sixty-eight forms.)

Other papers contain features of equal value, and thoroughly treat of the following topics:

- **Banking Rules and Customs.**
  - I. Every-day banking law.
    - Negotiable paper . .
      - Notes.
      - Checks.
      - Collections
    - Endorsements.
    - Protest.
    - Deposits.
  - II. Latest and best methods.
    - Test sheet.
    - Posting.
    - Errors . . . .
      - Transpositions.
      - Transplacements.
    - Proving additions, etc.
  - III. Banking practice.
    - Money.
    - Negotiable paper.
    - General dealings.
  - IV. Protecting the bank.
    - Banker's own work.
    - His dealings . . . . . .
      - For bank clerks.
      - Customers or depositors.
      - Strangers.
    - Safeguards . . . .
      - In writing.
      - In counterfeiting.
  - V. Promoting the bank's welfare.
    - Officially . . . .
      - Directors.
      - Competitors.
      - Clerks and officers.
      - Depositors.
      - Customers.
    - Personally.

Also numerous other rules to be observed to secure orderly and efficient service.

In order to place these valuable papers within the reach of all bank clerks and junior officers, we will send the above-mentioned eighty-eight page pamphlet, containing fifteen articles on The Practical Work of a Bank, all complete and comprising all the papers published up to date, also THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for the remainder of the year—May to December, 1902, inclusive—at the special low rate of $3.

☞ This offer is open only to clerks or officers in banks now subscribers to the MAGAZINE.

The Pamplet containing the Prize Articles will be found convenient for preservation so that the articles may be referred to at any time.

In addition to securing the pamphlet containing the Prize Articles above referred to, those subscribing at the above special rate will get THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for eight months. The papers on The Practical Work of a Bank will be continued throughout the present year, the topics still to be treated of in future numbers including:

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The Collection Department.

Improved books and forms. Summary of rules governing collections. How to make collections pay the best profits.

Discounts, Loans and Investments.

How to determine the value of paper offered for discount. Hints about minimizing losses. How to keep the bank's funds safely and profitably employed. What part of the funds should be kept in securities immediately available, such as high-class R. R. bonds, stocks, etc. Suggestions for managing a Credit Department, with records and blanks required in conducting such a department.

Bookkeeping for City and Country Banks.

Modern methods of accounting, showing the latest forms of books and blanks, with full explanations.

☞ Two important papers on this topic appear in the May issue of the MAGAZINE.

Embezzlements and Defalcations.

What experience has shown to be the most effectual means of guarding the bank's funds. System of checks and verifications in use in the best managed banks.

Increasing the Net Earnings.

Prudent and economical management. Preventing useless expenditure of time and money. Increasing the bank's customers. Ways in which business may be profitably extended.

A first prize of $100 and a second prize of $50 is offered for papers on any of these five topics. All bank clerks and officers are invited to enter the competition. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the publishers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

Progressive banks will find it a profitable investment to place these papers in the hands of every junior officer and employee.

Bank clerks who desire promotion should keep thoroughly informed in regard to modern methods of bank work.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO.
87 MAIDEN LANE, New York.

THE NEW CASHIER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Mr. John G. Nairne, the recently appointed Cashier of the Bank of England—one of the highest position in the banking world—is a son of the late Mr. Andrew Nairne, accountant in the National Bank, Castle Douglas, and a nephew of Sir Halliday Macartney. Mr. Nairne was connected with a bank in Glasgow for some time before he joined the staff of the Bank of England.

JOHN SMITH'S CAUTIOUS CHECK.—A check regarded as unique was deposited with the Seaboard National Bank recently. It was indorsed, "Please pay to John Doe personally $50. Do not pay same to nobody else but him. John Smith."—*New York Times.*

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

RESTRICTIVE INDORSEMENTS—RIGHT OF INDORSEE TO INDORSE.

Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, March 10, 1902.

HASKELL vs. AVERY.

Where paper is indorsed "for deposit," the indorsement, though restrictive, confers upon the bank the right to collect the paper, and, to that end, to bring a suit, if necessary, in its own name.

The bank to which paper is so indorsed may transfer the title therein, subject to the trust imposed by the first indorsement.*

Claim by Elmer E. Haskell against Margaret W. Avery, executrix of the insolvent estate of Edward Avery, deceased, brought on a promissory note payable to and indorsed by decedent, and on a draft accepted by him, and each of which are held by claimant. A finding of the commissioners of the estate, disallowing the claim, was affirmed by the court, and plaintiff excepted.

HOLMES, *C. J.:* The only question is whether the holder of the note and draft can prove in his own name.

To decide this it is necessary to consider the purport and effect of the two indorsements. The first is that of Neher: "For deposit in the National Bank of the State of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla., to credit of E. J. Neher." Neher's name is a signature although it also makes part of a sentence. The signature is often made part of the last sentence of a letter, but no one ever thought, we suppose, that it was less a signature on that account. The indorsement then is in effect the same as if it read, "For deposit * * * to my credit. E. J. Neher."

Such an indorsement is restrictive in the sense that it gives notice of the trust to anyone who should take the note thereafter, and therefore makes it impossible for one who should discount it for the holder to retain the proceeds, when collected, to his own use. (Lloyd vs. Signourney, 5 Bing. 525.)

But there seems to be no reason for denying that it gave to the Florida National Bank the right to collect the note, and to that end to bring a suit, if necessary, in his own name. (Flour Mill Co. vs. Holmes, 156 Mass. 11, 12, 30 N. E. 176.)

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* By the Negotiable Instruments Law it is provided that "A restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right: 1. To receive payment of the instrument; 2. To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring; 3. To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the instrument authorizes him to do so. But all the subsequent indorsees acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement." (Section 67, New York Act.)

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In other words, there seems to be no reason for denying that it gave the bank the legal title to the note, as the bank certainly would have owned the proceeds of the note when collected, and thereafter would have been simply a debtor to Neher for the amount. It does not matter if the title was voidable in case the depositor should have seen fit to revoke his mandate, or the bank had returned the paper upon a failure to collect.

If these preliminaries are admitted, there is not much more difficulty in taking the next step. The very purpose of indorsing the note payable in Boston to a Florida bank for deposit is that the Florida bank should get the note collected and make itself the depositor's debtor by the usual measures. Those, it is well-known, are the indorsements through intervening banks to a bank or person in Boston. The fact that the words "or order" were not added did not, of itself, limit the power of the bank to indorse. (More vs. Manning, 1 Comyns, 311; Acheson vs. Fountain, 1 Strange, 557; Edie vs. East India Co. 2 Burrows, 1216; Leavitt vs. Putnam, 3 N. Y. 494.) And the fact that the indorsement to the bank was restricted in the sense that it disclosed a trust, did not prevent the bank from passing the legal title subject to the trust to the Boston bank or person ultimately called upon to collect. This is in accordance with reason, has the sanction of Massachusetts authority, as well as of other courts, and seems to be established as the law for future transactions by statute. (Freeman's Nat. Bank vs. National Tube Works, 151 Mass. 413, 417, 24 N. E. 779, 8 L. R. A. 42; 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. [4th Ed.] § 698d. note 4; Rev. Laws, c. 73, §§ 53, 54. See National Pemberton Bank vs. Porter, 125 Mass. 333, 335.)

The second indorsement to be considered is the last appearing upon the paper. It is by a New York bank, "for [its] collection account." The indorsement is in blank, and there is less doubt than in the former case that the words "for collection account" do not preclude the holder from suing or proving in his own name. (Freeman's Nat. Bank vs. National Tube Works, *ubi supra;* Flour Mill Co. vs. Holmes, 156 Mass. 11, 12.)

For these reasons the appellant should have been allowed to prove his claim. Exceptions sustained.

USURY—AMOUNT OF PENALTY.

Supreme Court of the United States, January 15, 1902.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT BENTON vs. WATT.

The amount of the penalty which may be recovered of a National bank where usury has been paid is twice the amount of interest paid, and not merely twice the amount in excess of the legal rate.*

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.

By this action, which was commenced in a court of the State of Minnesota, recovery was sought from the First National Bank of Lake Benton, Minn., plaintiff in error here, of twice the amount of the entire interest which it was alleged had been paid to that Bank by Watt, plaintiff below, who is the defendant in error on this record. The right to the relief was based on the averment that the bank had, in violation of the law of the United States, re-

* To the same effect see Henderson National Bank vs. Alves, 91 Ky. 142; Schuyler National Bank vs. Bullong, 28 Neb. 684.

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ceived from Watt usurious interest. The cause was tried to a jury and a verdict returned in favor of Watt.

WHITE, *J.:* The contention of the plaintiff in error is that the State court erroneously condemned it to pay twice the amount of the entire interest which it had collected because it had taken a usurious rate, while under the law of the United States, it is insisted, the recovery should have been, not twice the amount of the entire interest, but only twice the sum by which the interest received exceeded the lawful rate. To dispose of this contention involves ascertaining the meaning of §§ 5197 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which are as follows:

"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 for 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.

Sec. 5198. The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is 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 for 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. (That suits, actions and proceedings against any association under this title may be had in any circuit, district or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established, or in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which said asociation is located having jurisdiction in similar cases.")

The argument that the recovery should have been limited to twice the amount by which the usurious interest exceeded the legal rate is predicated on what is assumed to be the correct construction of the second sentence of § 5198 above quoted. The sentence relied on is as follows:

"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."

It is urged that the statute is penal in its character and must be strictly construed; therefore, the sentence relied upon must be interpreted as relating

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solely to the usurious portion of the interest paid, and not to so much of the rate of interest as was lawful. Although it be conceded that the statute is penal in character, we do not consider, even under the strictest rule of construction, it is possible to give to it the meaning contended for without departing from its unambiguous letter and thereby frustrating its obvious intent. The first section of the sentence provides that "the taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed, * * * 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." This, without the slightest ambiguity, provides for the forfeiture, not of the amount by which the usurious has exceeded the lawful rate, but of the entire interest. When the statute then proceeds in the very next sentence to say, "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 * * * twice the amount of the interest thus paid," it cannot in reason be held that the words "the interest thus paid," refer to any other sum than the entire interest as provided in the previous sentence. To hold otherwise would be to decide that the statute forfeited the entire amount of interest whenever a usurious rate had been taken, received, reserved, or charged, and yet limited the debtor's right to recover back only to twice the amount of the excess of the usurious over the legal rate. This would be to interpret the law as in one sentence imposing a forfeiture of the entire interest, while in the next sentence it rendered such forfeiture, in many cases, absolutely nugatory. That such would be the result becomes apparent when it is considered that while it is conceded that in case usurious interest is received the entire amount is forfeited, it is yet argued that in case suit is brought to recover the forfeited usurious interest, the entire interest received can not be awarded. The contention otherwise stated is this: The entire interest, in the event usurious interest is received, is forfeited at the election of the creditor, such election on his part, by which the forfeiture is escaped, being manifested by his insisting on retaining the money taken by him in violation of the statute. This, however, involves not only the conflict pointed out by the considerations just mentioned, but the further contradiction that the greater the violation of the statute the lesser the penalty which it imposes. The disregard of the text and the confusion as to the purpose of the law, which the argument involves, disappears if the statute be harmoniously enforced according to its letter and spirit. By both it is apparent that the statute, on the one hand, causes a forfeiture of the entire interest to result from the taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate greater than is allowed by law, and, on the other, subjects the creditor to pay twice the amount of the entire interest, illegally exacted if by persistence in wrongdoing he subjects the debtor to the necessity of suing to recover.

While the question here presented has not been heretofore passed upon by this court, the circuit courts of the United States have had occasion frequently to consider it, and have uniformly construed the statute in accordance with its plain import as we have just expounded it. (National Bank vs. Davis, 8 Biss. 100; Fed. Cas. No. 10,038; National Exch. Bank vs. Moore, 2 Bond, 174 Fed. Cas. No. 10,041; Crocker vs. First Nat. Bank, 4 Dill. 358, Fed. Cas. No. 3,397; Hill vs. National Bank, 21 Blatchf. 258, 15 Fed. 433; Louisville Trust Co. vs. Kentucky Nat. Bank, 87 Fed. 143, 149, 102 Fed. 442.)

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The State courts of last resort have also, as a general rule, upheld the same construction. (Boerner vs. Traders' Nat. Bank, 90 Tex. 443, 39 S. W. 285, and authorities there cited.) True it is that in a few cases some State courts have hesitatingly taken an opposite view; but we think, for the reasons which we have given, the letter of the statute is too plain and its intention too manifest to justify such an interpretation.

NATIONAL BANKS—SUCCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS UPON STOCKHOLDERS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE BY COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

Supreme Court of the United States, February 24, 1902.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER vs. JOHN PERRY, AS RECEIVER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF KANSAS CITY.

The Comptroller of the Currency has power to levy successive assessments upon the stockholders in an insolvent National bank, where the aggregate of the assessments does not exceed the total liability of the stockholders, and his power is not exhausted by one assessment.

Where the meaning of the National Bank Act is clear, the construction placed thereon by the Comptroller of the Currency will not be deemed within the rule that the practical construction of a statute by executive officers is to be adhered to.

In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

This was an action by the Receiver of the National Bank of Kansas City against Clement Studebaker to recover an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency on stock of such bank held by the defendant. The declaration set forth the ownership by the defendant of 189 shares of its capital stock of the par value of $100 each; the insolvency of the bank; an assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency on February 11, 1896, of sixteen per cent. on the stock; the payment by the defendant of said assessment; a finding by the Comptroller of the Currency on February 25, 1899, that the first assessment was insufficient, and the necessity of an additional assessment of seven per cent; the levy of said second assessment; the direction by the Comptroller to the Receiver to collect it, and the refusal of the defendant to pay.

A demurrer was filed raising the question of the sufficiency in law of the declaration. The demurrer was overruled, and the defendant electing to stand by his demurrer, judgment was rendered for the amount of second assessment upon the stock owned by him. The cause was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, where the judgment of the circuit court was affirmed. The case was then brought to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Shiras delivered the opinion of the court:

The single question for our determination is whether the Comptroller of the Currency, acting under the National banking laws, can validly make more than one assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent National banking association.

It is not denied by the plaintiff in error that the first assessment, which he voluntarily paid, was insufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the bank, but his contention is that the Comptroller of the Currency exhausted his power to levy assessments upon the shareholders of stock in an insolvent National bank by the single exercise of that power. He advances two argu-

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ments in support of his contention: First, that the individual liability of National bank shareholders is contractual, and that hence only one assessment and suit to enforce the same is authorized by law; and, second, that by a course of practice for many years the Comptrollers of the Currency, charged with the execution of the laws, construed them to authorize but one assessment, and that such construction is now conclusive upon the courts.

Those portions of the statute which are involved in this controversy are found in section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the following terms. [The Court here quoted sections 5234 and 5236, Rev. Stat. U. S.]

The proposition of the plaintiff in error, as expressed in the brief of his counsel, is "that section 5234 simply authorizes the Comptroller to enforce the individual liability of shareholders in a National bank, if necessary to pay the debts of such bank; that the Comptroller is therefore plainly authorized to decide as to the necessity of enforcing such liability and as to the time when the same is to be enforced, and fix the amount to be collected; that there is to be a decision by the Comptroller as to these matters, and then a demand or requisition by him, followed by one suit, at law or in equity, as circumstances require; that it is this decision which is termed an assessment; that the Comptroller is nowhere expressly authorized to enforce such liability by several decisions and suits; that he is simply authorized to enforce the individual liability of National bank stockholders according to law; and that there can be but one decision by the Comptroller as to the time, necessity and extent of enforcing this liability, and, therefore, but one assessment, as the statute certainly does not authorize an assessment which could not be enforced by suit."

It is further urged, in behalf of the plaintiff in error, that as the liability of a shareholder of an insolvent National bank for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, is contractual in its nature, it therefore follows that the general rule that the plaintiff can not split up a single and entire cause of action and make it the subject of different suits applies.

We do not deem it necessary in the case before us to enter at length into the discussion suggested. It is sufficient that, by entering into the relation of a shareholder in a National banking association, the plaintiff in error subjected himself to the obligation created by the statute, and the only question is whether the Comptroller of the Currency has power to make and to enforce by a suit at law more than one assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent National bank, if necessary to pay the debts thereof. The general purpose of the statute undoubtedly was to confer upon the creditors of the bank a right to resort to the individual liability of the shareholders to the extent, if necessary, of the amount of their stock therein, and it would be a singular construction of law that would empower the Comptroller, by making an inadequate assessment, to relieve the shareholders upon paying such assessment, from their entire liability.

The logic of the plaintiff in error requires him to convince us that his voluntary payment of one assessment, made when the Comptroller was imperfectly acquainted with the amount of the bank's indebtedness, amounts to a satisfaction *in toto* of his obligation. Such may be the true construction of

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the statute; but, defeating as it would in the cases supposed, the main and obvious purpose of the enactment, such a construction will only be made by a court when compelled by the necessary meaning of the language. The inconveniences that would be occasioned by the meaning proposed are so great and obvious as to lead us to expect to find that reasonable construction of the law does not require us to adopt it.

If it be the duty of the Comptroller to give the creditors of an insolvent National bank the remedy providing for the individual liability of the shareholders, and if the law be that he can do so by one assessment only, then he must, no matter what the condition of the bank may appear to be, make an assessment upon the shareholders up to the entire amount of their liability. In many instances, the value of the bank's assets might make it altogether probable that but a small portion of the shareholders' contribution would be needed. To require payment in full of money which might be held for years while the bank's affairs were being wound up, and then be returned without interest, would certainly be a hardship upon the shareholders. If, to avoid that hardship, the Comptroller should postpone the assessment until he could fully inform himself of the condition of the bank's affairs, in the time that might thus elapse, some of the stockholders might become insolvent or remove their property from the reach of legal proceedings, and thus a loss be thereon upon the creditors.

There is nothing in the language of the sections involved to compel us to adopt a view of the law which would result in such manifest inconveniences.

In Kennedy vs. Gibson, 8 Wall. 498, 19 L. ed. 476, some aspects of the question were considered. Mr. Justice Swayne said:

"The Receiver is the instrument of the Comptroller. He is appointed by the Comptroller, and the power of appointment carries with it the power of removal. It is for the Comptroller to decide when it is necessary to institute proceedings against the stockholders to enforce their personal liability, and whether the whole or a part, and, if only a part, how much, shall be collected. These questions are referred to his judgment and discretion, and his determination is conclusive. The stockholders cannot controvert it. It is not to be questioned in the litigation that may ensue. He may make it at such time as he may deem proper and upon such data as shall be satisfactory to him. This action on his part is indispensable whenever the personal liability of the stockholders is sought to be enforced, and must precede the institution of suit by the Receiver. The fact must be distinctly averred in all such cases, and if put in issue must be proved.

The liability of the stockholders is several and not joint. The limit of their liability is the par of the stock held by each one. Where the whole amount is sought to be recovered, the proceeding must be at law. Where less is required, the proceeding may be in equity, and, in such case an interlocutory decree may be taken for contribution and the case may stand over for the further action of the court—if such action should subsequently prove to be necessary—until the full amount of the liability is exhausted. It would be attended with injurious consequences to forbid action against the stockholders until the precise amount necessary to be collected shall be formally ascertained. This would greatly protract the final settlement, and might be attended with large losses by insolvency and otherwise in the intervening time. The amount must depend in part upon the solvency of the debtors and

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the validity of the claims. Time will be consumed in the application of these tests, and the result in many cases cannot be foreseen. The same remarks apply to the enforced collections from the stockholders. A speedy adjustment is necessary to the efficiency and utility of the law; the interests of the creditors require it, and it was the obvious policy and purpose of Congress to give it. If too much be collected, it is provided by the statute that any surplus which may remain after satisfying all demands against the association shall be paid over to the stockholders. It is better they should pay more than may prove to be needed than that the evils of delay should be encountered."

These observations clearly imply that the Comptroller, in the exercise of his discretion, may levy successive assessments as they may appear to be necessary. If the power can be exercised only once no reason is apparent why equity should have jurisdiction for the collection of an assessment less than 100 per cent. If the stockholders' liability is fixed once for all by the first assessment of the Comptroller, the legal remedy for the collection of a ten per cent. assessment is as full, adequate, and complete as it is for the collection of the 100 per cent. assessment. The reason why, when the assessment is for the 100 per cent, the proceeding must be at law, and when for a less amount it may be in equity, is obvious. When the full amount is assessed there can be but one suit against each stockholder. He is suable for his full liability at once, and there is no reason for equitable jurisdiction. If a partial assessment is made, there may be other assessments, when the Receiver has liberty to sue at law for even a partial assessment, though equity has concurrent jurisdiction to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

Casey vs. Galli, 94 U. S. 673, 24 L. ed. 168, was the case of a suit at law by the Receiver of a National banking association to enforce the individual liability of a shareholder. It was there contended that the defendant was bound to contribute ratably, and that the proper amount could be ascertained only in equity; that the defendant was bound to contribute ratably a large sum; that this sum was not stated in the declaration, and hence what would be ratable and proper did not appear; that the obligation of the defendant was to pay into the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency a ratable portion of the debts of the association proved before him, and that the declaration did not show that any debts had been so proved; and that the declaration demanded a larger sum than the defendant is required by the statute to pay, and also an additional sum by way of interest. But it was held by this court that "in regard to the first three of these objections it is sufficient to say that Kennedy vs. Gibson, 8 Wall. 498, 19 L. ed. 476, is conclusive against them. It is there said that the amount to be paid rests in the judgment and discretion of the Comptroller; that his determination cannot be controverted by the stockholders in suits against them, and that, when the order is to collect the full amount of the par of the stock, the suit must be at law. It is unnecessary to reproduce the reasoning of the court in support of these propositions. The sum to be paid being liquidated, and due and payable when the Comptroller's order was made, it follows that the amount bears interest from the date of the order."

In United States vs. Knox, 102 U. S. 422, 26 L. ed. 216, an attempt was made to enforce a deficiency, caused by the insolvency of some of the shareholders of an insolvent National bank, against solvent shareholders, but it

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was held that the liability of the shareholders was several, and was not affected by the failure of any other shareholder to pay the amount assessed against him, and it was said by this court, that "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."

Germanica Nat. Bank vs. Case, 131 U. S. 144, Appx., and 23 L. ed. 961, was a case where the Comptroller had levied an assessment for an amount on each shareholder, not sufficient to justify an appeal from the circuit court of the United States, and where a motion to dismiss the appeal was made in this court, but the motion was denied, Chief Justice Waite saying: "If the decree asked and obtained in this cause had been confined to an order for the payment of the seventy per cent. upon the amount of the stock held by the appellants respectively, which the Comptroller of the Currency has already instructed the Receiver to collect, the objection taken by the appellee to our jurisdiction might have been good; but the decree as given goes further, and after providing for the seventy per cent. adjudges that each of the appellants shall be liable to further contribution as stockholders until a sufficient sum is realized to pay the debts of the bank, and that the bill be retained until it shall be certain that no further contribution will be required. This fixes the liability of each of these appellants to contribute in this suit to the extent of the nominal amount of his stock if necessary, and as the bill alleges that at least twenty-five per cent. more will be required, it is apparent that the 'matter in dispute' is not alone the amount already decreed, but a sum in addition that may amount to thirty per cent. of the stock, and is now expected to reach twenty-five per cent. Their liability generally as stockholders to make contributions has been fully established. That can never again be contested in this suit except under this appeal. For the purposes of jurisdiction, we may consider that as in dispute which would be settled by the decree if it had not been appealed from." The right of the Comptroller to levy a further assessment was thereby plainly implied.

Bushnell vs. Leland, 164 U. S. 684, 41 L. ed. 598, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 209, was a late case, in which the power of the Comptroller to determine the necessity and amount of an assessment upon the shareholders was challenged on constitutional grounds, but it was held, in the language of Mr. Justice White: "All these alleged errors may be reduced to the single contention that under the National Banking Law the Comptroller of the Currency is without power to appoint a Receiver of a defaulting or insolvent National bank, or to call for a ratable assessment upon the stockholders of such bank without a previous judicial ascertainment of the necessity for the appointment of the Receiver and the existence of the liabilities of the bank; and that the lodgment of authority in the Comptroller, empowering him either to appoint a Receiver or to make a ratable call upon the stockholders, is tantamount to vesting that officer with judicial power, in violation of the constitution. All of these contentions have been long since settled, and are not open to further discussion. (Kennedy vs. Gibson, 8 Wall, 498; Casey vs. Galli, 94 U. S. 674; United States vs. Knox, 102 U. S. 423.")

The precise question raised in the present case has several times been argued and determined in the lower Federal courts. In Aldrich vs. Yates, 95 Fed. 78, the question was thus stated and answered by District Judge Evans

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in the circuit court for the district of Kentucky: "The question, then, remains, has the Comptroller of the Currency the power to make a second assessment in any event? The ultimate liability of the shareholder in such cases is for the full amount of the par value of the stock, * * * under the statutory conditions, if they are found by the Comptroller to exist. A mistake of that officer in making an estimate of the amount of a needed assessment cannot be held to release the shareholder from the full statutory liability. A mistake of such a character would be natural, if not inevitable, in many instances, in view of the uncertain value of assets; and the indisposition, in the first instance, to make an assessment unnecessarily large may well excuse its not being done, when there is certainly no statutory provision, prohibiting in terms or by necessary implication, further assessments, if the necessity exists. In practice, second assessments have frequently been made. The court is of opinion that such a course is within the power of the Comptroller, in the exercise of his duty to see that the liability of the stockholders is sufficiently enforced to pay the debts of the bank, and that practice has been recognized as proper by the Supreme Court. (United States vs. Knox, 102 U. S. 422, 26 L. ed. 216.")

In Aldrich vs. Campbell, 38 C. C. A. 347, 97 Fed. 663, it was held by the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit that the action of the Comptroller of the Currency in ordering an assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent National bank, whether a first assessment or one subsequently made, is a determination of the necessity for such assessment, which is conclusive on the stockholders, and cannot be questioned by them in any litigation which may ensue, either at law or in equity.

In De Weese vs. Smith, 97 Fed. 309, it was held by the circuit court that a judgment against a shareholder of an insolvent National bank on a first assessment was a bar to a second suit brought to recover a later assessment, but this judgment was reversed by the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, in De Weese vs. Smith, 45 C. C. A. 408, 106 Fed. 438. And, as already stated, the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit held in the case now before us that it was discretionary with the Comptroller to make one or more assessments (Studebaker vs. Perry, 43 C. C. A. 69, 102 Fed. 947), Woods, Circuit Judge, saying:

"The dominant purpose of the parts of the statute touching this question is that the shareholders of an insolvent National bank shall be liable for its debts 'to the extent of the amount of their stock therein,' and rules of construction are not to be invoked in a way to defeat that purpose. Under the direction of the Comptroller the Receiver is authorized to enforce the shareholder's liability; but the power to enforce does not include a power to cut off or limit, and by no proper application of general rules of construction can the statute be so read as to permit the failure of its main design."

The cases cited by the plaintiff in error wherein courts of high authority have held that, where some particular act involving judicial discretion is to be performed by an executive officer the power is exhausted by its single exercise, are not applicable to cases like the present, where the law merely provides that the shareholder shall pay what may be necessary to meet the debts and obligations of the bank. How much that is may not be ascertained at once, but as it is important that the settlement shall progress without delay, it is a reasonable construction of the statute that, while it is just and for his benefit

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that the stockholder be called on for no more than seems to be necessary, so it is just to the creditor that further calls may be made when necessary. This is a case where the power to assess belongs exclusively to the Comptroller, and the power to enforce the assessment belongs to the courts, and the construction contended for on behalf of the plaintiff in error confuses the remedy provided for by this statute of the United States with the ordinary remedy for the enforcement of statutory liability of stockholders by the courts.

It is finally argued on behalf of the plaintiff in error that the doctrine of contemporaneous and practical construction put upon a statute by executive officers is applicable. It is said that former Comptrollers of the Currency held, in several instances, that the power to assess under the National Banking Law was exhausted by a single exercise; that subsequent Comptrollers ought not to have departed from that construction; and it is urged that this court should, by its decision in this case, set aside the construction at present prevailing and restore the former one.

The doctrine invoked is a useful one, but its application should be restricted to cases in which the construction involved is really one of doubt and where those to be affected have relied on the practical construction, and rights have accrued by reason of such reliance. The rule is well expressed in Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 5th ed. p. 69:

"If the question involved is really one of doubt the force of their [officers'] judgment, especially in view of the injurious consequences that may result from disregarding it, is fairly entitled to turn the scale in the judicial mind. Where, however, no ambiguity or doubt appears in the law, we think the same rule obtains here as in other cases, that the court should confine its attention to the law, and not allow intrinsic circumstances to introduce a difficulty where the language is plain. To allow force to a practical construction in such a case would be to suffer manifest perversions to defeat the evident purpose of the lawmakers."

That the language of the statute under consideration is plain and its construction free from doubt are sufficiently shown by the decisions of the courts heretofore cited; and it would be absurd to claim that the plaintiff in error bought his stock in a National banking association with a right to rely on the contingency that the Comptroller might inadvertently or mistakenly make an insufficient assessment should the bank become insolvent.

The judgment of the circuit court of appeals is affirmed.

TAX UPON SHARES OF STOCK IN TRUST COMPANY—DEDUCTION FOR UNITED STATES BONDS.

Supreme Court of the United States, February 24, 1902.

CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY vs. M. A. LANDER, TREASURER OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.

A tax upon the shares of stock of a trust company is not equivalent to a tax upon the property of the corporation, and hence the stockholders are not entitled to have deducted from the gross value of the shares the amount of capital invested in United States bonds.

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

This suit was brought by the Cleveland Trust Company for an injunction to restrain the collection of a tax upon its shares. The return of the company made to the county auditor included 174 bonds of the United States of the

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denomination of $1,000 each, "then and for a long time prior thereto owned by the plaintiff and in which the plaintiff had invested its capital stock." The plaintiff valued these bonds at the sum of $213,274.81, and in its return deducted that sum from the $500,000 par value of paid-in capital stock included among the liabilities of the plaintiff, leaving a balance of $256,720.19.

The county auditor refused to allow the deduction of the Government bonds, and fixed the value of the shares of the capital stock at $338,700, exclusive of the assessed value of the real estate.

Mr. Justice McKenna delivered the opinion of the court:

The argument of the plaintiff in error claims a greater immuni'y from taxation for the shares of the trust company than section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States gives to shares in National banks. That section permits the States to assess and tax the shares of shareholders in National banks, with the limitations only "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 non-residents "shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere." The prayer of the petition is also opposed by decisions of this court.

In Van Allen vs. The Assessors, 3 Wall. 573, sub nom. Churchill vs. Utica, 18 L. ed. 229, the provision contained in section 5219—then a part of the act of Congress of June 3, 1864—came up for consideration. There was a dispute as to the meaning of the statute, and its validity was also assailed. The court asserted a distinction between the property of the bank and corporation as such, and held that the tax authorized by the statute was a tax on the shares, the property of the shareholder, not a tax on the capital of a bank, the property of the corporation. The validity of the statute was sustained, and interpreting it the court said that it authorized the taxation of such shares, and shares were defined to be the whole interest of the holder without diminution on account of the kind of property which constituted the capital stock of the bank. Of the provisions of the act expressing this purpose and the right of the State to tax, the court said nothing "could be made plainer or more direct and comprehensive." The case was subsequently affirmed. (4 Wall. 244, 259, 18 L. ed. 344, 350; 121 U. S. 138, 30 L. ed. 895, 7 Sup. Ct. Rep. 826.)

The plaintiff concedes the distinction between the property of the corporation represented by its capital stock and the property of the shareholders represented by their shares, and bases an argument upon that distinction, and yet excludes from consideration, as immaterial to the questions at issue, the laws of Congress governing the taxation of the shares. The reasoning advanced is that under the laws and Constitution of the State of Ohio the property of the trust company "must be and is subject to taxation;" and "that the sections of the statutes of the State of Ohio which provide the method for determining the tax value, so far as they apply to such trust company, simply prescribe a convenient method for arriving at the true value in money of the property of the corporation." And the deduction is made "that, in determining the value of such property for taxation, the trust company is entitled to deduct from its capital and surplus the value of the United States Government bonds then owned by it." In other words, the contention is that the tax on the shares being equivalent to a tax on the property of the trust company, there must be deducted from the value of the shares

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that portion of the capital of the company invested in United States bonds. The answer to the contention is obvious and may be brief. The contention destroys the separate individuality recognized, as we have seen, by this court, of the trust company and its shareholders, and seeks to nulify one provision of the Revised Statutes of the United States (section 5219) by another (section 3701), between which there is no want of harmony. And what the constitution of the State of Ohio requires, or what the statutes of the State require as to taxation, must be left to be decided by the Supreme Court of the State, and whether that court has decided, logically or illogically, that a tax authorized by the laws of the United States on the shares of the company satisfies the constitution of the State as a tax on the corporation, is not open to our review or objection. The manner of taxation being legal under the statutes of the United States, its effect cannot be complained of in the Federal tribunals. We do not mean to be understood as implying that the plaintiff's view of the constitution of the State, or of the laws of the State, is correct. The inquiry is not necessary. Accepting such view as correct, plaintiff shows no right, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, which has been violated. Judgment affirmed.

TRANSFER OF STOCK AS SECURITY—PLEDGE.

Supreme Court of Oregon, March 3, 1902.

IRVING PARK ASSOCIATION vs. WATSON.

The transfer of a certificate of stock to a creditor as collateral for a note, with power to sell the stock upon default, is a pledge, and not a mortgage thereof.

This was a suit to foreclose a pledge of certain shares of stock in the Irving Park Association—given to secure the promissory note of the defendant. The note was in the following form:

"$1,779.49. Portland, Oregon, March 16, 1897. Eighteen months after date, without grace, we or either of us promise to pay to the order of the Irving Park Association, at the office of Ladd & Tilton, in this city, the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-nine and forty-nine hundredths dollars, payable in gold coin of the United States of America, and not otherwise, with interest thereon from December 14, 1896, until paid, at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, the first payment of interest to fall due on March 31, 1897, and thereafter every three (3) months; and, if not so paid, the whole of said note to become due and collectible at the option of the holder thereof, for value received. And we hereby assign and transfer to the Irving Park Association, and deposit with it, as collateral security for the payment of the above promissory note and the expenses that may accrue thereon, the following personal property, of which we are the sole owners, the same being at our own risk and expense, to wit: Certificate numbered thirty-eight, for one (1) share of stock in the Irving Park Association, the face value of which is sixty-five hundred dollars. It is hereby understood and agreed that the said Irving Park Association is not to be held responsible for any injury or loss to said property arising from the act of God, robbery, fire, or flood. All securities received hereunder may be held and applied by said company to secure said indebtedness or liability of any nature whatsoever, existing or which may hereafter arise, from us to said Irving Park Association. In view of the non-

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payment of the said promissory note or the interest thereon when due, we hereby appoint and constitute said company or its treasurer our attorneys in fact, irrevocable, with the power of substitution, and we hereby authorize and empower them, or either of them, or their substitute or substitutes, to sell, at any time after said promissory note or interest thereon shall become due, at public or private sale, and with notice to us, the whole or any part of the property or collaterals deposited with or held by said company, and to deliver the said property sold to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said promissory note, with interest and other expenses, together with five (5) per cent. commission on sale and collection of said collateral, and, should any suit be brought upon said note to enforce the collection thereof, to pay all costs of suit and counsel fees incurred therein. If, after the sale of said property, and the application of the proceeds as aforesaid, there should be a balance of indebtedness still unpaid, we hereby promise to pay on demand such balance in gold coin to said company; but, in case said promissory note and all other indebtedness to said Irving Park Association be paid, with interest and other expenses, as above stipulated, then this agreement shall be void, and all property held as security shall be returned to us; and all provisions of law providing for sale of pledges are hereby expressly waived. Should any such sale be made, such attorneys in fact, or either of them, directly or in the name of any other person, shall have the right to purchase. Witness our hands and seals this 16th day of March, A.D. 1897. Virginia Watson."

BEAN, *C.J.* (omitting part of the opinion: The first contention for the defendant is that the instrument sought to be foreclosed is a chattel mortgage, and under act 1866, p. 688, § 2 (section 3838 Hill's Am. Laws) as interpreted in Jacobs vs. McCalley, 8 Or. 124, can be foreclosed only in the manner stipulated, since plaintiff has possession of the property. While for the plaintiff the contention is that the transaction was a pledge and not a mortgage. Speaking generally, the distinction between a mortgage and pledge of personal property is that in the former the thing pledged must be delivered to the pledgee, while in the latter the possession may remain in the mortgagor. It is often difficult to determine whether a given transaction is a mortgage or a pledge when possession of the property is delivered to the creditor. But the general rule is that an assignment and transfer of shares of stock in a corporation by a debtor as security for a debt is a pledge, and not a mortgage. Indeed, it is said by Mr. Cook that "it is difficult to ascertain from the cases how shares of stock may be mortgaged; and a few early decisions, which held certain transactions to be mortgages, would to-day be held to be pledges." (Cook, Stock and Stockh. and Corp. Law. § 464.)

Mr. Edwards, in his work on Bailments (2d Ed., § 219), says: "Shares of stock in a corporation are now, and have been for many years, habitually pledged as collateral security for money loaned. The pledge is made by a direct transfer of the scrip in writing, with an authority to effect a transfer in due form on the books of the corporation; and in his note for the sum loaned the borrower further authorizes the pledgee to sell the stock. The effect of the transaction is not a mortgage, but a pledge of the stock to secure the prompt payment of the money borrowed. On account of its incorporeal nature, property in stocks cannot be otherwise delivered. The delivery of the scrip alone is not considered sufficient, because it does not of itself enable

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the pledgee to sell the stock and apply the proceeds to pay the debt. * * * The contract of pledge is entirely consistent with the owner's right as a stockholder. Until the pledge is rendered available by a foreclosure, he remains a member of the corporate body, interested in its management." And Mr. Jones, in his work on Pledges (section 153), says that the transfer of the legal title to the stock to the pledgee is not inconsistent with the existence of a pledge, but, on the contrary, it cannot generally be pledged without a written transfer of the title, because it is not capable of manual delivery; and, "in general it may be said that any transfer as collateral security of shares in a corporation, made in the ordinary form of an indorsement of a certificate, or by delivery of it with a power of attorney to make a transfer upon the books of the corporation, or by an actual transfer upon the books, is a pledge, and not a mortgage; and it is immaterial in this respect whether such transfer appear to be absolute or is expressed to be made as security."

Within these authorities we think the transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant as set out in the pleadings constituted a mere pledge of the stock, coupled with a right to sell it in case of default; and such a construction was given by this court to practically a similar transaction in State vs. Smith, 15 Or. 98.

DEMAND NOTE—WITHIN WHAT TIME PRESENTATION MUST BE MADE TO CHARGE INDORSER—CONSTRUCTION OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW.

Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, March 3, 1902.

MERRITT vs. JACKSON.

Under the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law, when the holder of a note payable on demand seeks to hold an indorser, the burden is on him to show that a demand was made upon the maker within a reasonable time; and if there is any usage of trade or any fact or circumstance to excuse a delay, the burden is upon him to show it.

In the absence of any evidence of a usage of trade to the contrary, a demand made upon the maker after the expiration of sixty days is not within a reasonable time.

LATHROP, *J.:* This is an action against the defendant, as indorser of four promissory notes made by the Jackson Typewriter Company, payable to the defendant upon demand, and indorsed by him in blank. One note is dated December 19, 1899, and the other three are dated January 5, 1900. Demand was made and notice given on April 4, 1900. In the superior court, after the introduction of evidence not material to the exceptions, the defendant requested the court to rule that upon all evidence the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The court refused so to rule, and found for the plaintiff, and the case is before us upon the defendant's exceptions. The only question in the case is whether the demand was made within a reasonable time. St. 1898, c. 533, § 71, is in part as follows :

"Where it [the instrument] is payable on demand presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue." Section 193 of the same act provides : "In determining what is a 'reasonable time' or an 'unreasonable time' regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business, if any, with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case." Before the statute of 1898, which took effect on January 1, 1899, was passed, the law applicable to notes payable on demand was regulated by St. 1839, c. 121, which was retained in substance in the subsequent

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compilations of the statutes. Section 1 of this statute provided, in substance, that the maker should have the same defense against an indorsee as against a payee. Section 2 provided that on any promissory note, payable on demand, made after the act took effect, a demand made at the expiration of sixty days from the date thereof without grace, or at any time within that term, should be deemed to be made within a reasonable time. Section 3 provided for the liability of indorsers. Section 1 of this act was slightly changed by St. 1857, c. 192, but was revived, with an amendment, by St. 1858, c. 70. And so it appears in Gen. St. c. 53, § 10, and Pub. St. c. 77, § 14. Sections 2 and 3 of the act appear in Gen. St. c. 53, § 8, and Pub. St. c. 77, § 12. We have no doubt that the section of Pub. St. c. 77, last mentioned has been repealed by section 197, St. 1898, which provides: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

We are therefore obliged to consider what is the law merchant which was in force in this commonwealth before the statute of 1839 took effect, and which is restored by the statute of 1898. Before St. 1839, c. 121, was passed, the rule was well settled that, as to a promissory note payable on demand, a demand, in order to charge an indorser, must be made within a reasonable time, and, if no such demand was made, the note was considered as overdue and dishonored. This question arose also in another class of cases, namely, as to the length of time in which a note payable on demand, and remaining unpaid, would be held to be dishonored, and subject to the grounds of defense which would be open to the maker in a suit by the payee. (See Paine vs. Railroad Co., 118 U. S. 152, 160, 6 Sup. Ct. 1,019, 30 L. Ed. 193.) But, while the general rule was well settled, there was found to be great difficulty in its application, and it was said to be impossible to fix any precise period, as each case depended upon its particular circumstances. (Parker, *C. J.*, in Field vs. Nickerson, 13 Mass. 131, 137.) In Seaver vs. Lincoln, 21 Pick. 267, it was said by Chief Justice Shaw: "One of the most difficult questions presented for the decision of a court of law is, what shall be deemed a reasonable time within which to demand payment of the maker of a note payable on demand in order to charge the indorser. It depends upon so many circumstances to determine what is a reasonable time in a particular case that one decision goes but little way in establishing a precedent for another."

As to what has been held by this court to be a reasonable or unreasonable time, the cases are thus summed up by Mr. Justice Dewey in Ranger vs. Cary, 1 Metc. 369, 374: "In Field vs. Nickerson, 13 Mass. 131, the period of eight months was held not to be within a reasonable time to make a demand to charge the indorser; and in Seaver vs. Lincoln 21 Pick. 267, where the demand was made in seven days after the date of the note, it was held to be within due time.

In Sylvester vs. Crapo, 15 Pick. 92, a note that had remained unpaid for eleven months before it was negotiated was held to be dishonored; and the shorter period of six months was, in Thompson vs. Hale, 6 Pick. 259, held sufficient to subject it to the defense of a note overdue. On the other hand, a note indorsed seven days after its date was held, in Thurston vs. McKown, 6 Mass. 428, to have been transferred in season to avoid any ground of defense arising from the equities between the original parties."

In Ranger vs. Cary it was held that a note payable on demand was not to be regarded as overdue if indorsed within one month after its date. The

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cases on this subject may be found collated in Norton, Bills & N. (3d Ed.) p. 347, § 140.

In the case before us no evidence has been introduced of "the usage of trade or business, if any, with respect to such instruments," nor the facts of the case, apart from what the instrument itself shows. We have no doubt that when the holder of such a note seeks to hold an indorser, the burden is on him to show that a demand was made upon the maker within a reasonable time; and that, if there is any usage of trade or any fact or circumstance to excuse a delay, the burden is on him to show it. (See Keyes vs. Fenstermaker, 24 Cal. 329.)

It is urged, however, that the court will take judicial notice of business in a community, including the universal practice of banks, and attention is called to the fact that in the charge to the jury in Field vs. Nickerson, 13 Mass. 131, 132, where the question was whether an action could be maintained by an indorsee against an indorser on a promissory note payable on demand where the demand was made on the maker eight months after the date of the note, Chief Justice Parker, after stating to the jury that the demand must be made in a reasonable time, and that what was a reasonable time was a question of law in that case, further instructed the jury "that, all the parties to the transaction living in a town where credit for loans of money among merchants is commonly given for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, the indorser must be considered as having contracted with reference to the usual period; that a delay of eight months was unreasonable." The jury were directed to return a verdict for the defendant. Nothing is said on this subject in the opinion. Whether or not an analogy can be drawn from the fact that in the business community the rate of credit may be thirty, sixty, or ninety days, St. 1898, c. 533, § 193, as we already have pointed out, limits the question of usage to that of trade or business "with respect to such instruments." The statute took effect on January 1, 1899. All but one of the notes in suit were dated early in January of the next year. We are not aware that in the interval any usage of trade or business with respect to demand notes had grown up different from that which had had the force of law for nearly sixty years. In a case like the present, in the absence of any evidence to bring the case within section 193, St. 1898, we are of opinion that a demand on the maker should be made at or before the expiration of sixty days, that the demand in this case was not made within a reasonable time, and that the ruling requested should have been given.

Exceptions sustained.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

AGENCY—BANK CASHIER—AUTHORITY—RATIFICATION OF ACTS—NEGLIGENCE OF BANK OFFICERS.

There is no reason that can be given which is founded upon principle for not applying the same rule of agency to a Cashier as to other persons occupying fiduciary relations.

A person can not deal with a Cashier of a bank as an individual in securing a draft, and claim, after the draft is delivered, it has become the transaction of the bank.

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While a Cashier of a bank is presumed to have all the authority he exercises in dealing with executive functions legally within the powers of the bank, or which are usually done, or held out to be done, by such an officer, still the test is whether the transaction is with the bank and in its business, or with the Cashier personally and in his business. As to the former, all presumptions are in favor of its regularity and binding force. As to the latter, no such presumptions arise.

Upon the proof that the transaction was known to the claimant to be an individual one and not with the bank, the burden is cast upon the claimant to establish that the act of the Cashier thus done for his own individual benefit was authorized or ratified.

Neither authorization nor ratification arises from unknown concealed fraudulent transactions of the Cashier. It is only known open ones, similar to the alleged dishonest ones, which work an estoppel.

Failure to detect that which an inspection with ordinary care would not have discovered will not work a ratification. Where a draft on a corresponding bank is regular on its face, and the entry upon the stub of the draft book from which it is taken is also regular, there is nothing to go to a jury to establish laches in the officer of a bank for neglect to discover its fraudulent character from inspection.

Campbell vs. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, 51 At. Rep. (N. J.) 497.

COLLECTIONS—INSTRUCTIONS—PROTEST—NEGLECT OF NOTARY.

Instructions sent with a note forwarded by one bank to another for the purpose of collection, "to protest," *held* to mean, and to have been understood to mean by the notary to whose attention it was called, that the necessary steps to bind indorsers were to be taken.

While a prompt return to the sender of a protest, showing no notice to an indorser, would have enabled it to serve notice in time, having intrusted that duty to a notary, it was not bound to make examination to see whether it was done. He should either have discharged the duty or called attention to the fact that it was not done.

Giving notice of dishonor of protested paper is, in the absence of contrary instructions, an official duty of a notary public, for neglect of which an action is maintainable by the party injured upon his official bond.

Dartmouth Sav. Bank vs. Foley *et al.* 89 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 395.

CORPORATIONS—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS—GEORGIA STATUTE.

The charter of a State bank in Georgia provided that, in addition to the liability of the bank, the stockholders should be individually liable as sureties to its creditors "to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, respectively, at the time the debt was created." A statute of the State (Code 1882, § 1496) provided that "when a stockholder in any bank or other corporation is individually liable under its charter and shall transfer his stock, he shall be exempt from such liability unless he receives a written notice from a creditor within six months after such transfer of his intention to hold him liable, provided he shall give notice once a month, for six months, of such transfer immediately thereafter," etc. *Held*, that one who for a short

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time held stock of such bank as collateral security, during which time it stood in his name, and was then transferred back to the owner, was not liable for debts of the bank subsequently contracted, without any reference to his holding of the stock, although no notice of the retransfer of the stock was published, but that the statute was intended only to enable stockholders who had become liable for existing debts to terminate such liability by giving the prescribed notice, and did not apply to a case where the stockholder was never, in fact, liable under the terms of the charter, because he did not hold the stock "at the time the debt was created."

Brunswick Terminal Co. *et al.* vs. National Bank of Baltimore, 112 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 812.

DEPOSIT IN SAVINGS BANK—PAYMENT.

Where a deposit in a Savings bank is placed in the name of "Diedrich or George Grafing," the Savings bank is protected on payment to the executrix of Diedrich on presentation by her of the pass book and testamentary letters, where George Grafing had never made claim for the deposit, and had never deposited or withdrawn any money from the fund, and had never had the pass book.

Grafing vs. Irving Sav. Inst. 74 N. Y. Supp. 741.

DRAFTS FOR COLLECTION—INSOLVENCY OF TRANSMITTING BANK—APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS.

Plaintiff, holding a personal draft payable to her order and drawn on a bank in St. Louis, left it for collection with a bank in Milwaukee, indorsed in blank. The Milwaukee bank sent the draft to defendant, its regular Chicago correspondent, which sent it to a bank in St. Louis, collected the amount from the drawee, and credited it to the account of the Milwaukee bank, which was overdrawn. The last-named bank had, meanwhile, suspended payment, but defendant had no knowledge of this fact when it made the credit, and had at no time notice that the Milwaukee bank merely held the draft for collection, and was not its owner. *Held*, that defendant was entitled to apply the proceeds of the draft to the overdrawn account of the Milwaukee bank, and was not liable therefor to plaintiff.

American Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Theummler, 62 N. E. Rep. (Ill.) 932.

INSOLVENCY—UNPAID STOCK—POWER OF DIRECTORS TO LEVY ASSESSMENTS—ORDER OF COURT—NECESSITY.

Under the banking act of 1895 (St. 1895, p. 175), providing that, if a bank is adjudged insolvent, the court shall enjoin it from transacting any further business, "and shall order the [bank] commissioners to surrender to the corporation the property thereof in their possession for the purpose of liquidation," giving to the court power to remove directors for cause and to appoint others, and declaring that "subject to this right of removal and appointment the directors or trustees * * * shall be permitted to continue the management * * * during the process of liquidation, under the direction of the bank commissioners," etc., the directors of a bank adjudged to be insolvent have power, without authority of the court first obtained, to assess

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shareholders for unpaid capital stock for the purpose of liquidating the bank's indebtedness and making final settlement of its affairs.

Union Sav. Bank of San Jose vs. Dunlap, 67 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 1084.

INSOLVENCY—SET-OFF—STIPULATION—NOTES—ASSIGNMENT BY CASHIER OF BANK.

A debtor of an insolvent bank can not set off against his debt a claim against it which he bought after its insolvency.

Stipulation that a bank "went into insolvency" on a certain day, and has been insolvent ever since, means more than that it was unable to pay its debts, and implies a positive and affirmative act on its part.

Plaintiff's indorsement of the note, as Cashier of the payee bank, to herself individually being voidable merely at instance of bank, her *prima facie* title to the note by possession can not, in the absence of *mala fides*, be attacked by defendant maker, he being protected from claim by the bank by payment of any judgment plaintiff may recover.

Dyer vs. Sebrell, 67 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 1036.

LIABILITY FOR TORTS—FALSE STATEMENT BY CASHIER—FRAUD—ACTION FOR DECEIT—PERSONS ENTITLED TO SUE.

A statement made by the Cashier of a bank, certifying to the insurance commissioner of a State that a recently organized insurance company had on deposit in the bank a sum which had been paid in as the full amount of the capital stock of the company and as a surplus fund, is false where a considerable portion of the deposit consisted of the proceeds of notes given by subscribers in payment for stock, and by officers of the company, which the bank had discounted on the indorsement of the company, and for which it held the stock as collateral security, whether such discounts were real or pretended, since the bank had knowledge that the deposit did not represent either capital or surplus; and, where such certificate was made in the interests of the bank, for the purpose of enabling it to secure a large deposit from the company, or to sell the stock it held as collateral, it was an act done in the due course of business, for which the bank is responsible.

The Cashier of a bank is the proper officer to receive deposits and to give certificates or vouchers in respect thereto, which may properly include, with the consent of the depositor, a statement of the source from which the deposit arose; and for a false statement in that respect, made to subserve the interests of the bank, the latter is liable in tort to one injured thereby, although the Cashier was not expressly authorized to make such statement by the board of directors.

That a State insurance commissioner was induced to issue a license to do business to an insurance company by a certificate made by a bank, falsely stating that the company had the full amount of its capital stock, as well as a surplus, on deposit therein, does not give a right of action against the bank for fraud and deceit to one who purchased stock of the company solely in reliance on the fact that it had been licensed to do business, or even in reliance on such certificate as a part of the public records; but the plaintiff in such case must show some direct connection between the bank and the communication of the statement, either to himself personally or to the general

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public. It is sufficient to establish such connection, however, and to give a right of recovery, that the bank, knowing that plaintiff contemplated the purchase of stock, referred him to such certificate for information, and that he acted on the information obtained therefrom.

Hindman vs. First Nat. Bank of Louisville, *et al.* 112 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 931.

LIQUIDATION—EXAMINATION OF BOOKS.

The supreme court has power, in its discretion, to compel the officers of a National bank in process of liquidation, on expiration of its charter by limitation, to exhibit books, papers, and assets of the bank to the stockholders, and to permit them to examine and take extracts therefrom.

Tuttle, *et al.* vs. Iron Nat. Bank of Plattsburgh, *et al.* 62 N. E. Rep. (N. Y.) 761.

SAVINGS BANKS—POWER TO CONTRACT DEBTS—ESTOPPEL—STOCKHOLDERS—CREDITORS—PRIORITIES—APPEAL—PRESUMPTION.

Act April 11, 1862, Sec. 10, providing that it shall be unlawful for a Savings bank corporation or its directors to contract any debt or liability against the corporation for any purpose whatsoever, is to be construed in connection with the remainder of the act, which authorizes such corporation to purchase a lot and building for its business, and to employ and compensate help, and to incur other expenses, and in connection with the amendatory act of March 12, 1864, conferring on such corporations power to do a commercial banking business, buying bonds, securities, etc.; and hence the former act does not prevent the bank from incurring any liabilities whatsoever, but only those not authorized by the other legislation mentioned.

Where there is a finding in an action against the bank by a creditor that a debt of the latter is for money expended by the creditor for the use and benefit of the bank and at its request, it will be presumed on appeal that that money was expended for purposes for which the bank could incur a liability.

Where the debt of a creditor of a bank is for money expended for its benefit and at its request, it will not be heard, in an action by the creditors to recover the money, to deny liability on that ground that it could not legally be bound by a contract to pay.

Act April 11, 1862, Sec. 10, providing that the assets and stock of a Sav-bank shall be security to depositors who are not stockholders, does not give priority to the claim of a depositor who is not a stockholder over the claim of a creditor of the bank who is also a stockholder thereof.

Laidlaw vs. Pacific Bank, 67 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 897.

SAVINGS BANK—WHAT CONSTITUTES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK—INTEREST—POWERS OF BANK.

Whether in order to avail itself of privileges conferred by statute, a particular banking institution has shown itself to be a Savings institution, which pays interest on its deposits and whose deposits are not subject to check, is, in this case, a question of fact for determination by the jury under the evidence.

A charge that "subject to check" means subject to payment without

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limitation or restriction, except that the check must be presented to the bank within banking hours, on banking days, is substantially correct.

A charge that "the bank, if it did pay interest to its depositors, could agree with its depositors at what time it would pay interest, and in what amounts it would pay interest," was correct.

The act of 1889, which confers upon all Savings institutions all the provisions of the act of 1888 (which conferred on building and loan associations enlarged and additional powers), when properly construed, had the effect of conferring on Savings institutions of the class named therein the powers and privileges conferred by the act of 1888 on building and loan associations, without qualification as to when such Savings institutions were incorporated.

Dottenheim vs. Union Sav. Bank and Trust Co. 40 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 825.

SAVINGS BANKS—POWER TO MAKE LOANS—CONTRACT—PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

A contract by a Savings bank to lend money on mortgage security cannot be made the basis of an action for a breach in failing to make the loan, when there is no report in writing by at least two members of the bank's board of investment, together with their certificate of the value of the premises to be mortgaged, as required by St. 1894, c. 317, Sec. 21, cl. 1, as a condition precedent to the making of a loan on mortgage security; for persons, dealing with such banks must take notice of their limited powers.

Gilson vs. Cambridge Sav. Bank, 62 N. E. Rep. (Mass.) 728.

WITNESSES—COMPETENCY—TRANSACTION WITH DECEDENT—COLLATERAL SECURITY—DEED OF TRUST—PRIORITIES BETWEEN CREDITORS—BANK DIRECTOR—TRANSACTION WITH BANK—NOTICE OF FRAUDULENT INTENT.

The Cashier and stockholder of a bank, who was present as clerk when its discount committee negotiated a loan to a person since deceased, by which it acquired from him collateral in connection therewith, is not precluded from testifying to the transaction by Rev. St. 1899, Sec. 4652, providing that, in actions where one of the original parties to the contract in issue is dead, the other party shall not be admitted to testify; a "party to the contract," as used therein, meaning the person who negotiated, rather than the one in whose name and interest it was made.

The president of a corporation, to secure an increase in a loan to him from a bank, delivered as collateral security notes of the corporation, and a deed of trust of its property, securing the same. The notes were made to an employee of the President, and indorsed, by the latter's direction, without recourse. The bank thereupon promised to increase his loan, and did so a few days later, by crediting the amount to him on its books. In the meantime the deed was given to him to record, and he was permitted to retain the recorder's receipt therefor, which he exhibited to the bank on the following day. Before the bank had given him credit on its books, however, the receipt which he was allowed to retain was used by him as collateral security to secure credit from a third party, who took the same in connection with a set of notes similar in all respects to those described in the deed, and which, after comparison therewith, he was induced to believe were in fact the ones

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described therein. The recorded deed was afterwards delivered to him in lieu of the recorder's receipt, by means of which the borrower had obtained possession of the deed. Neither creditor knew of his dealings with the other. *Held*, that the bank was entitled, notwithstanding, to the security of the deed, as against the creditor in possession thereof.

That a borrower was officially connected with a bank as director is insufficient to charge it with notice of his fraudulent purposes in negotiating a loan.

Southern Commercial Sav. Bank vs. Slattery's Admr. *et al.* 66 S. W. Rep. (Mo.) 1066.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B.; Barrister, Toronto.]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—DISHONOR—NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

RE FENWICK STOBART COMPANY (1902, 1 Chy. page 517).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Mr. Higgins was the secretary for each of three companies known as the Gardar Company, the Fenwick Stobart Company, Ltd., and the Deep Sea Fishery Company, Ltd., all of which had their offices together in the same building and were closely united in their business relations. In order to adjust some outstanding matters the Fenwick Stobart Company drew upon the Gardar Company for the sum of $18,000, and afterwards endorsed an acceptance over to the Deep Sea Fishery Company, Ltd. The bill was dishonored and Higgins as secretary of the Deep Sea Company, the holders, had knowledge of the dishonor but did not notify the Fenwick Stobart Company. This latter company went into liquidation and the Deep Sea Fishery Company claimed against them for the balance due upon this acceptance.

JUDGMENT (BUCKLEY, *J.*): Mr. Higgins was the secretary of the Deep Sea Fishery Company, the holders of the bill, and was also secretary of the Fenwick Stobart Company, the drawers and endorsers of the bill. In the former character he knew that the bill was dishonored. Was that fact notice of dishonor to himself as secretary of Fenwick Stobart Company? In other words, is it true as a general proposition that a fact which comes to the knowledge of a man as secretary of one company is notice to him as secretary of the other company from the mere existence of a common relationship? In my opinion it is not. What Mr. Higgins says in his affidavit is this: "Fenwick Stobart Company never received notice of dishonor of the bill from anyone. I never gave notice of dishonor of the bill to them and I was fully aware that it never was the intention of anyone connected with the transaction that they should be liable, and that the bill was as above stated merely drawn by them at the request of and for the purpose of the Deep Sea Fishery Company, Ltd." So that here the secretary of the Deep Sea Company knew the fact under circumstances such as that it was not his duty to communicate it to himself as secretary of Fenwick Stobart Company. I think the true test is this: where a man holds a double character it is not necessary that he should write a letter from himself in one character to himself to inform himself in another character. What the court has to see is whether the information he gets as secretary of one company comes to him under such circumstances that it is his duty to communicate it to the other company. Suppose, for instance, as

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secretary of the first company he learns something which it would be a breach of his duty to that company to communicate to the other company, I should certainly hold that that is not notice to the other company. It depends upon the circumstances relating to each particular case. Here he knew of the dishonor of the bill by the Deep Sea Fishery Company under circumstances which it was not his duty to communicate to the Fenwick Stobart Company. Therefore, I think there was no notification of dishonor to that company. The result is that upon that ground also the defendants, if ever they were liable, would be discharged.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY—PAYMENT OF SHARES—EQUIVALENT FOR CASH—WRITTEN CONTRACT—STATUS OF BANK AS CREDITOR OF INSOLVENT COMPANY.

MORRIS vs. UNION BANK; CODE vs. UNION BANK; UNION BANK vs. MORRIS (31 Supreme Court Reports, page 594).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: A company known as "The Anderson Trading Company" was organized, and the appellant, W. J. Morris, was offered stock therein of the par value of $5,200 upon the payment of $3,000 cash. Upon consulting his solicitor Mr. Morris was informed that the company could not sell its own stock for less than par, and an arrangement was come to that Mr. Morris should take thirty-four shares of the par value of $3,400 and should give his check to the company for that amount and thereupon should receive back the company's check for $1,400 for services which he was to render to the company. Mr. Code, Mr. Morris' solicitor, took the remaining eighteen of the fifty-two shares and gave his check to the company for $1,800, receiving back from the company a check for $800 in consideration of certain services he was to perform in negotiating with the Customs Department. Share certificates were issued under these circumstances, and Mr. Morris handed his certificate to his wife, expressing them to be her property, and subsequently he obtained certificates in the name of his wife from the company and handed them to her. The company became insolvent, and the Union Bank, to whom they were indebted, sued Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. Code for the amount due upon their shares which had not been paid in cash. The court of appeal gave judgment in favor of the bank on all claims, and from this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

JUDGMENT (SIR HENRY STRONG, *C. J.*): It is impossible in the teeth of the statute which requires that when shares are contracted to be paid for, not in money, but in money's worth, there must be an agreement in writing, to do otherwise than to dismiss these appeals. I may add, however, that I have no doubt whatever on the evidence that, as the appellants have claimed, these shares were honestly paid for by the services rendered to the full amount of their value at least.

Now, the Winding-Up Acts entitle the creditors to insist on payment for shares in cash, or (subject to the statute requiring an agreement in writing) for money's worth, and the companies can no longer, as they could when mere corporations, make special agreements with shareholders respecting the payment for their shares. Even if the first statute mentioned above had not been passed the change wrought by the Winding-Up Act would by itself have been a difficulty in the appellants' way, but as it is we cannot, however honest

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and upright the intention of the appellants was, and I believe it to have been, avoid giving effect to the peremptory language of the statute.

The appeals must be dismissed with costs.

BILL OF EXCHANGE—NEGOTIATION—HOLDER IN DUE COURSE—BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, SECTION 20.

HERDMAN vs. WHEELER, (1902, 1 King's Bench, page 361).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendant Wheeler agreed to borrow $75 from Anderson, and at his request signed and gave to him a blank paper which he authorized Anderson to fill up as a note to himself for the sum of $75. The stamp on this blank piece of paper was sufficient for a note of $150. Anderson filled up the blank paper as a promissory note for the sum of $150, payable to plaintiff Herdman, to whom he gave it for value, without any notice to Herdman that it was a breach of his authority.

JUDGMENT (CHANNELL, *C. J.*): This whole case turns upon the interpretation of section 20, sub-section 2, of the Bills of Exchange Act; that is to say, whether this bill was "after completion negotiated to a holder in due course."

Section 20 reads as follows: "Where a simple signature on a blank paper is delivered by the signer in order that it may be converted into a bill, it operates as a *prima facie* authority to fill it up as a complete bill for any amount, using the signature for that of the drawer, or the acceptor, or an indorser; and, in like manner, when a bill is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession of it has a *prima facie* authority to fill up the omission in any way he thinks fit.

In order that any such instrument when completed may be enforceable against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up within a reasonable time, and strictly in accordance with the authority given; reasonable time for this purpose is a question of fact.

Provided, that if any such instrument after completion is negotiated to a holder in due course it shall be valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up within a reasonable time and strictly in accordance with the authority given."

It was argued that this bill of exchange was never negotiated to the plaintiff, who was an original party to it and did not take it by transfer, and therefore section 20 can have no effect in this case as it does not apply to the immediate parties to the note.

By section 96, sub-section 2, of the same act, the rules of the law merchant are to continue to apply to bills and notes except so far as inconsistent with that act, so that if the act does not expressly change the law as it was before that law governs the case. A review of the authorities before the passing of the Bills of Exchange Act does not reveal any case similar to this one.

We have to decide the whole case on the interpretation of these sections. Sub-section 1 of section 20 shows that Anderson had a *prima facie* right to fill in the note, but sub-section 2 provides that unless the case comes within the proviso at the end, the note is not enforceable against the defendant if it is not filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given, so that in all cases where the plaintiff has himself filled in his own name, he would, in order to recover, have to show that in doing so he was acting within the authority

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given him by the signer of the note. But we have now to consider the important proviso of sub-section 2 above quoted, and upon consideration we are of the opinion that "completion" refers to completing "form" of the bill or supplying the wanting material particular. It is after it has been made complete and regular on its face, to take the words of section 29 defining holder in due course, and we are not therefore of the opinion that "completion" includes delivery. In this case it was delivered to the plaintiffs by Anderson and was negotiated "after completion" if what happened on the plaintiff's giving his check for it and becoming a holder for value is "negotiating it to a holder in due course."

Does negotiating to a holder in due course cover what was done in this case? Section 2 defines a holder as "the payee or indorsee of a bill or note who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof." Notwithstanding the terms of section 29 we are on the whole not prepared to hold that the payee of a note can never be a holder in due course. But the whole point in this case really turns upon whether the bill was "negotiated" within the meaning of the proviso of section 20. Section 31 says: "A bill is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such a manner as to constitute the transferee the holder of the bill."

Would this include only transfer from one holder to another, or would it include the transfer from an agent in possession of the bill otherwise than as a holder whose delivery constitutes the receiver a holder. Mere possession of a promissory note, complete and regular on its face and payable to a named payee, is not conclusive evidence of the authority of the person to deliver it to the payee. Although we are reluctant to decide against the rights of a person acquiring a promissory note, complete and regular on its face and without notice of any irregularity, we are forced to come to the conclusion that it would be unfairly straining the words if we did not hold that negotiating in the proviso to section 20 meant the transfer from one holder to another. The technical word "issue" defined in section 2 of the act expressed what was done by Anderson, and if such a case were intended to be covered by the proviso it would have read "issued or negotiated." Before the passage of the Bills of Exchange Act the present case might have been decided for the plaintiff, but we cannot consistently with the meaning of "issue" and "negotiate" in the act say that the present case is covered by the words used in the proviso.

That being so, it falls within the first part of section 20, sub-section 2, and as the authority of the defendant was not strictly followed, he is liable.

PROMISSORY NOTE—INDORSER—BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, 1890, SECTION 56—CHATTEL MORTGAGE—CONSIDERATION.

ROBINSON vs. MANN (31 Supreme Court Reports, p. 484).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The facts of this case are set out in the report at page 607 of the October number of the MAGAZINE, referring to the judgment of the court of appeal, which upholds the note in question but stated that it would have been impossible apart from other circumstances to enforce the liability on the note, because the defendant George T. Mann had endorsed the note before endorsement by the payee, in this following the Canadian Bank of Commerce against Perram (31 Ont. R.).

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JUDGMENT (SIR HENRY STRONG, *C. J.*): It was contended that the defendant was not an indorser and as such was not liable to the bank by whom the note was subsequently indorsed and discounted, because he did sign his name upon the back previous to the endorsement by the payee, and so his contract was merely that of guarantee, and that there being no consideration expressed in writing, the Statute of Frauds would have been an answer if the bank had sued the defendant on the note. In this case, however, the note was negotiated, and the bank were holders in due course, and consequently the transaction came under the fifty-sixth section of the act, which provides: "Where a person signs a bill otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor he thereby incurs the liability of an indorser to a holder in due course and is subject to all the provisions of this act respecting indorsers."

The effect of this section is in like circumstances to create a liability as indorser independently altogether of the principle of guarantee.

Then as to the recital in the chattel mortgage. It declares the indorsement of the note to be the consideration and sets out the note itself which is surely a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the act that the consideration should be recited.

I agree with the reasons given by their lordships in the court of appeal, but I do not agree with Mr. Justice Osler, who puts the case too favorably for the appellant when he says that the bank would have found it difficult to enforce the liability on the note against the respondent. In my opinion the respondent was clearly liable under the fifty-sixth section of the Bills of Exchange Act already referred to.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail.

NOTE MADE PAYABLE AT BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HOLLAND, Mich., April 15, 1902.

SIR: A depositor in this bank made a note to a manufacturing company in Grand Rapids payable at this bank. The depositor has been getting into close quarters of late, and the note has been forwarded to us for collection when due, with instructions to use every effort to collect. The note is not due for thirty days, and during that time the depositor, according to the amount of business done with him heretofore, will have enough on deposit to pay the note three or four times, that is during the middle of every week. Now, does the fact that he has made the note payable here authorize us to apply his deposits in its payment without further authority from him, and, if so, are we liable to the payee of the note if we do not do so? CASHIER.

Answer.—You have no authority to do so. The note is not equivalent to a check, and you have no authority to apply any part of your customer's deposit in its payment. In an Ohio case, decided in a *nisi prius* court, the contrary has been held (Francis vs. People's Nat. Bank, 1 Ohio N. P. 281), but the courts in Illinois and Tennessee have held differently, and though an early New York case (Griffin vs. Rice, 1 Hilt. 184) held that so making a note amounted to a request to the bank to pay it, a later case (Egerton vs. Fulton Nat. Bank, 43 How. Prac. 216) holds that such a note does not, in the absence of an acceptance by the bank, appropriate the deposit, or in any manner

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change the relations between the depositor and the bank. The former may give a different direction, and the latter is bound to obey it. We would not advise you to pay the note without express authority from the payor.

FORMS OF BANKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, N. Y., April 28, 1902.

SIR: In a city of ten thousand population in Michigan, where manufacturing is the paramount industry, what would you advise as to the best form of organization for a bank, a State bank, a National bank or a trust company? There are two banks already in the place, a National bank and a State Savings bank. Would a trust company be apt to pay in so small a place? How does it differ from a bank? Can it do everything a bank can, and more, or is it more limited in its powers than a bank? CAPITALIST.

Answer.—There is considerable difference between a bank and a trust company. The powers of a trust company, while somewhat broader than the powers of a bank, are not strictly banking powers. The trust company, like the Savings bank, pays interest upon deposits, but its deposits are strictly loans not subject to check. It may not issue its own notes for circulation, nor does it buy or sell exchange in the ordinary course of dealings. In directions that are not akin to banking its powers are much broader, and extend outside the monetary realm into real estate transactions, trusteeships, and the conduct of property interests of all kinds. The exercise by a trust company of some of the functions of a bank does not make the company a banking institution, nor lay its officers liable to prosecution for violating the banking laws. (3 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2d Ed. 791.) Thus it has been held that a law which forbids the officers of any banking institution to receive deposits when such institution is insolvent does not control the officers of a trust company which is permitted by its charter to exercise some of the functions of a bank. (State vs. Reid, 125 Mo. 43.) There are statutory requirements, however, which trust companies must comply with, with which banks are not burdened. In Michigan, in a city of the size you mention, you must have a capital of $150,000, one-half of which must be paid in on incorporation and the balance within six months. This is much larger than the usual capital and surplus combined in cities of that size, and you will have to do that much larger business to pay the same dividends.

REDEEMING MORTGAGES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7, 1902.

SIR: What is the redemption period under mortgage foreclosure sales in Wisconsin? JASPER.

Answer.—As in most States, mortgages in Wisconsin are foreclosed in two ways. If the mortgage is foreclosed by advertisement the period of redemption extends for one year from the date of sale; while in foreclosure by action at law no sale may be made until after the expiration of a year from the date of the judgment, and the property may be redeemed at any time before sale by the payment of the judgment and costs, with interest.

STORE CHECKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TEXARKANA, Arkansas, April 9, 1902.

SIR: I am interested in a store in this State handling general merchandise. The principal industry there is a manufacturing concern, which also operates a general store. On the 15th of each month it pays its employees in cash, but many of them cannot wait until that time, depending on their daily labor, and to them the company pays their wages as requested

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in store checks, which they can trade out at the company store. As a result the men have been forced to trade there, although I am selling the same goods at twenty per cent. less, for instance, a sack of flour for which I charge fifty cents costs seventy-five cents at the company store. I am informed by a Cashier of a bank here that there is a law in this State prohibiting the use of store orders, and at his suggestion I write you about it. Why couldn't I buy up these orders and force their redemption in cash? They are printed across the face, "Not redeemable in cash." MERCHANT.

Answer.—Your informant doubtless refers to the provisions of chapter 18, Sand. & H. Dig. The design of that chapter was to prevent the creation or circulation by private individuals of "any note, bill, bond, check or ticket, purporting that any money or bank note will be paid to the receiver, holder or bearer, or that it will be received in payment of debts, or to be used as a currency or medium of trade in lieu of money." Also to prevent the issuance by "any city, town, or corporation whatever of any small bills or notes, commonly denominated shinplasters." They are not "bills" and "notes" if redeemable in commodities instead of money. The statute is leveled against any attempt to create a private circulating medium or currency. Now, you say, that these orders were specifically made "not redeemable in cash." They were doubtless issued to save trouble in bookkeeping. It seems to us that these store checks are merely contracts or agreements in writing for the payment of merchandise, and under section 489, Sand. & H. Dig., they are assignable by delivery. A case in point in your own State has recently been decided, Martin-Alexander Lumber Co. vs. Johnson, 66 S. W. Rep. 924, and we believe the orders are perfectly legal.

COLLECTIONS—LIABILITY OF SENDING BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WHEELING, W. Va., April 24, 1902.

SIR: Will you give me in as little space as possible a statement of the law, as settled, as to liability of bank accepting draft for collection? What I mean is what is the liability of the bank as between it and the drawer for loss through the default or neglect of its correspondent to whom draft is sent? BANKER.

Answer. —On this question the law is not quite settled. What is regarded as the best doctrine is that the forwarding bank is responsible for default of correspondent. This is sustained by a long list of authorities including Federal cases and cases in England, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York and Ohio. The theory is that the correspondent, or collecting bank, is the subagent of the forwarding bank and that there is no priority of contract between it and the depositor so that the latter can maintain an action against it. On the other hand there are many weighty authorities, including the courts of Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin which hold the correspondent bank is the agent of the depositor, and is directly liable to him for his default, and that the forwarding bank cannot be held liable therefor.

EFFECT OF INDORSEMENT AND TRANSFER BY COLLECTING BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17, 1902.

SIR: B bought a lot of machinery from the D Manufacturing Co., at a cost of $10,000, for which he executed to said D Manufacturing Co. his three several promissory notes, for $3,333 each, payable in eight, sixteen and twenty-four months, respectively, after date, with interest at eight per cent. per annum at the N Bank. To secure such notes he executed a chattel mortgage to said Manufacturing Co. on said machinery. Before the maturity of either of said notes the Manufacturing Co., by indorsement in blank, transferred said notes to M. Some time after the execution of said mortgage B executed a second mortgage to H, trustee, for

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the benefit of the A Company, which last-named deed of trust covered the real estate and building as well as the machinery therein. Upon the maturity of the first of said notes M placed the same in the hands of the P Bank, for collection, and it was sent by said P Bank to the S Bank. The S Bank presented the note for payment to the maker, but it was not paid by the maker. Shortly thereafter a representative of the N Bank appeared at the S Bank, and offered to take up the note on behalf of the said A Company, on condition that the S Bank would transfer to the A Company said note by indorsement, without recourse, which the latter bank at first hesitated to do; but, the said representative of the N Bank declining to take the note on any other condition, the Cashier of the S Bank, after consultation with its President, accepted the money, and indorsed the note, as Cashier for said bank, without recourse. The money thus paid was furnished by the A Company, and the purchase was made by it on its own account, and the note taken by it as security. The money was thereupon transferred by the S Bank to the P Bank and by the latter paid over to M. At about the time of the maturity of the remaining notes in the hands of M, he visited B's mill for the purpose of seeing about the collection thereof, when he learned for the first time of the facts and circumstances under which the money was obtained for the first note, and the fact of the transfer by the S Bank to the A Company. Up to this time M had been under the impression that the note had been paid by the maker, B. Though now past their maturity, B has failed to pay either of the two remaining notes. The A Company some time ago foreclosed the deed of trust given to it by B, and at the sale of the B estate, B having died, became the purchaser of the property described in the deed of trust, and received the trustee's deed therefor. Now the B estate claims that the machinery described in the first chattel mortgage was of the nature of permanent fixtures, appurtenant to the building, the title to which passed under the deed of trust under which it claims, and, on the other hand the A Company claims that it became the purchaser and the owner of the first-named note, and that the same is a lien on said property secured by the chattel mortgage, and that it is entitled to have same satisfied out of the proceeds under the chattel mortgage. Are either of these contentions true? If so, what remedy has M?

C. C. A.

Answer.—We are inclined to think that the contention of the A Company is correct. The indorsement of a note without recourse, after maturity, by a bank, to whom it was sent for collection, to one paying full value therefor, but who prior to said transfer was a stranger thereto, is not a payment of the debt, but is a valid transfer of the note with its security. This being true then, in the case in question, the note first maturing is entitled to priority of payment out of the mortgaged estate. As to the contention of the B estate, we think this untenable. In executing the mortgage, the mortgagor recognized the machinery as personalty, and he would now be estopped, as would also all claiming under him, from claiming differently.

PAYMENT OF FORGED CHECKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25, 1902.

SIR: The X bank opened an account with M as a depositor, and from that time, for a period of over two years and a half, his deposits, made in the ordinary way, aggregated over $622,000. During all that time M had in his employ one B as confidential clerk and bookkeeper to whom he especially intrusted the business of attending to his bank accounts. That duty included making deposits, occasionally handing in the bank book to be written up and balanced, and when that was done, the further duty of receiving the canceled checks, etc., with the payment of which the bank had credited itself, and delivering the same to M for examination, approval, etc. In the same connection it was the duty of the clerk to verify the bank book, as the same was written up and balanced, from time to time, by the bank, and report the result to M. This he professed to do, but, in fact, he falsely reported that the balance was correct. For nearly the whole of these two years B forged checks amounting in all to over thirteen thousand dollars, which were paid by the bank and charged to M in his bank book. For the purpose of concealing forgeries, B falsified M's books, and by misadditions and missubtractions forced the balances in the check book so as to make them agree with those in the bank book. During the time M's bank book was balanced twelve times. The first settlement included two forged checks—one for $300 and the other for $200. The last settlement included a $300 forged check. At each settlement the amount of each check, not previously settled and canceled, was entered on plaintiff's bank book, by the bank as a charge against him, and the book, together with the checks, was delivered to his clerk for the purpose

of examination and verification. Can M now, after the two years since the first forged checks were honored by the bank, recover from the bank the amount thus paid out on forged checks? J. M.

Answer.—No objection having been made at the time of the first settlement, the bank had a right to assume that everything was correct, including the two checks purporting to be signed by M. His silence was tantamount to a declaration to that effect; and, afterwards honoring checks signed by the same person, the bank had a right to consider the fact that these signatures had been at least tacitly recognized by the plaintiff as genuine. If at the time of each settlement the forged checks had been examined by M, or if the number and the aggregate amount of the checks had been compared with the number and amounts of the checks separately entered in the bank book, or if the checks had been compared with the stubs of the check book, the forgery would have been discovered. M certainly cannot recover from the bank, as he alone is responsible for his failure to reject the checks within a reasonable time.

REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: **CONCORD, N. H., April 29, 1902.**

SIR: In 1901 E placed the sale of his farm with P, agreeing to pay him $100 commission if he sold it. In August, 1901, P produced a customer, one M, with whom an agreement in writing was made, by which E agreed to sell the farm to M, and convey it by a good and sufficient deed, on or before October 15, 1901, for $2,250, and M agreed to purchase it on those terms. The agreement also contained this provision: "It is hereby agreed, in case of a failure on the part of either of the parties to this agreement to perform any stipulation or agreements by him to be performed, that the party in fault shall pay to the other party the sum of $200 as liquidated damages." M declined to take the property and paid E the $200 damages, whereupon the agreement was canceled. P demanded the $100 commission of E and the latter refuses to pay it. Is P entitled to this commission? BROKER.

Answer.—Yes. The case stands no differently than it would had E conveyed to M by deed, taking a mortgage back for the whole purchase money, and subsequently released the mortgage and taken the farm back upon payment of $200.

ESTOPPEL.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: **ST. LOUIS, MO., March 17, 1902.**

SIR: B executed a note to the S bank, signing his own name as maker, and as indorser the firm name of B C "and" Co., under which he did business alone. The note was from time to time renewed until B organized the B C "Saw" Co., nearly all the stock of which he owned, and of which he was president and his son vice-president and secretary and treasurer. All the property owned by him in the old business was transferred to the new company, which did not, however, agree to pay the debts of the old business. Afterwards the note was three times renewed, B signing his own name as maker and the name of the new company as indorser. It was then protested, and notice given to the new company's bookkeeper, who was also a director, but no steps were taken by the new company to disclaim liability. Afterwards a new note was given by B at the request of the bank with the name of the new company as maker and with his own name as indorser. The new company never by word or act, except through B's unauthorized conduct, assumed to pay the indebtedness. Can the bank recover from it? DIRECTOR.

Answer.—If the bank was honestly induced by the facts as stated, and by the new company's failure to pay any attention to the notice of protest, to believe that it had assumed to pay the debt, we think the new company is estopped to claim otherwise and the bank can recover from it.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF A BANK FOR THE ACTS OF ITS OFFICERS.

Perhaps banking institutions are the only corporations or business concerns in which their officers stand in peculiar relation to the parties with whom they do business, as well as to the concern which they represent. In a mercantile house the executive officers are responsible only to the board of directors of the corporation for their acts and their misconduct in office can only affect the interest of the corporation.

With the bank or trust company, however, the case is a different one. Here the President, Cashier and other persons holding managerial offices have a duty to the depositors and persons with whom they do business. They stand in a fiduciary relation to those who have placed confidence and trust in them as representatives of an institution, and in many cases they can be held to account by the client of a bank for any misconduct in the management of his affairs.

Often, however, outside parties dealing with the bank through its officers have sought to hold the bank itself for any loss they may have sustained through the wrongful action of the banking officer.

There have been numerous cases upon this point, and the question seems to have been a difficult one for the courts to solve. The courts readily admit that some one is liable, but they hesitate to say that in all cases of official misconduct of its officers the bank itself is responsible. One of the principal rules of the law of agency is, "The principal is liable for the wrongful, fraudulent, or deceitful act of the agent committed within the scope of his authority," but the courts have distinguished the cases where there was authority to commit a fraudulent act from cases where the authority was merely to transact business in the course of which the fraudulent act was committed. The Cashier of a bank who steps outside of the usual duties of a Cashier to transact businesss in connection with his office and acts fraudulently therein, commits an act for which the bank is not responsible, since he was not called upon to exercise the authority which he undertook.

Bank Held not Liable for Officers' Acts.

An interesting case upon this subject was decided not long ago in Arkansas, entitled Grow vs. Cockrill, Receiver of the First National Bank, of Little Rock. In this case it seems that one Jennie Grow had a credit in the First National Bank, of Little Rock. She wrote to the President of the bank personally asking him the rate of interest the bank would pay for the loan of her money. She was answered by the Cashier, who informed her that the bank paid four per cent. on savings deposits, and the Cashier also mentioned that he could obtain a loan for her money, amounting to $1,000, at nine per cent. for a year secured by the stock of his bank. The plaintiff, Miss Grow, accepted this offer and asked the Cashier to loan the money from the bank for her which was done. She received a note for $1,000 made by one G. R. Brown, who assigned to her certain shares of stock in the bank owned by him, as security. The bank was wrecked about three months afterwards through mismanagement of the President, and Brown became insolvent. The plaintiff then sued the Receiver of the bank for $1,000 loaned by the President and the Cashier for her, claiming that her money never left the bank and that the bank President had merely had a worthless note sent her secured by stock which he knew to be worth-

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less in order to keep the money in the bank, as it had never been transferred to Brown.

The case came up in the circuit court, where it was decided in favor of the Receiver, upon which the plaintiff appealed to the supreme court of the State. The Chief Justice held that the bank would have been liable for the acts of its officers only when those acts were committed as part of their authorized duties, and declared they did not think that the acts of the President and Cashier of the bank in this case were within the scope of their authority. "The service the Cashier undertook to render for the plaintiff," he said, "seemed to have been done gratuitously, done as an accommodation to her; there is no showing that the bank by its charter had authority to transact such business as that of loaning the money of its depositors or other people in general." He further held that the business of loaniug money of others or to borrow for others is not the business in which a National bank can lawfully engage.

The decision of the court therefore was that since the President and Cashier had acted outside the scope of their usual and proper duties the bank itself could not be held responsible for their wrongful acts. And therefore since the Cashier of this bank had no right to make the loan for the plaintiff, she lost her case against the bank.

Another case somewhat similiar appeared in Maryland, in which the suit was brought against a National bank for damages growing out of the purchase of certain bonds which the teller of the bank had sold to a man and had falsely represented to be what they really were not, much to his injury. The plaintiff maintained that the bank was engaged in buying and selling these bonds and was therefore liable for damages sustained by the false representation of the teller as one of the agents of the bank. In this suit the court held that the bank had no authority to transact business of that kind and that the teller was therefore not acting within the scope of his authority when he committed the misrepresentations complained of, and as a result Wackler lost the suit and the bank was held not to be liable.

When the Bank is Liable for its Officers' Acts.

From the two cases mentioned above the general rule of law upon which a bank would not be held responsible for the wrongful acts of its officers can be understood. But there are cases where the bank will be held responsible for such wrongful acts. One of the latest decisions of the United States Supreme Court stated that the bank can be held responsible for acts which are not strictly within the corporate powers but which were assumed to be performed for the corporation and the corporate agents who were competent to execute the powers actually exercised. Of course where a bank acts fraudulently by order of its board of directors, even in matters outside of its usual scope of business, it can be held responsible for damage done to individuals who are injured by such fraud. But we are speaking here of the liability of banks on the wrongful acts of its agents who have not been expressly authorized to act as they did.

In a comparatively recent case decided by the United States Court of Appeals a question of this sort was decided. It seems that in Louisville, Ky., a certain fire insurance company was organized. The company made application to the Insurance Commissioner of that State for a license to do business, alleging that it had a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $48,000, all of which was on deposit in a National bank, in Louisville, subject to check. The Commissioner applied to the bank for confirmation of this statement, upon which the Cashier made a sworn certificate to the Commissioner that the amount of said capital and surplus was actually on deposit at his bank. As a matter of fact neither the capital nor the surplus was in the bank nor was there any capital or surplus in existence. The Cashier had conspired with the

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promoters of the insurance company in making the false certificate for the purpose of obtaining the deposits of the insurance company for the benefit of the bank. Upon the showing of the Cashier, a license was duly issued and the insurance company began to do business and advertised its stock for sale. The insurance company placed its stock upon the market, and through newspaper and other advertisements gave the full amount of its capital and surplus and appended a certificate of the bank to that effect. One H——, relying upon these advertisements and statements, purchased eighty shares of the capital stock of said insurance company at $125 a share, making a total of $10,000, all of which was paid for in cash and which was duly issued to him.

After existing for a little over a year the insurance company was forced to make an assignment and became insolvent, rendering the stock absolutely worthless. H—— then discovered that the insurance company was worth nothing, having no real capital stock nor surplus, and thereupon began suit against the bank for the fraudulent statement of its Cashier which had induced him to purchase the shares of stock.

In the United States Circuit Court the verdict was given to the bank and the plaintiff appealed his case to the Court of Appeals. The opinion was delivered by Judge Taft, who held that if a bank, in order to increase its deposits, makes or causes to be made false statements concerning the financial condition of one of its customers or depositors to a third party for the purpose of misleading that person to his injury, then the bank is liable in deceit for the losses sustained, and he declared that the giving of such information to third persons or to the public at the instance of the customer or depositor was not beyond the scope of banking powers. The act of the Cashier was really the act of the bank, inasmuch as the board of directors were cognizant of what was going on, and by their silence acquiesced. The Cashier's statements were not alone for the benefit of the insurance company, but for the benefit of the bank as well, which made the fraud a personal one from which it hoped to gain.

The sum and substance of the decision was that since the Cashier had lent the influence of the bank to a fraudulent purpose to mislead others and to deceive prospective investors, all of which was for the benefit of the bank, that therefore the bank must be held responsible for any injury it may have caused to persons by reason of its misrepresentation. The case was reversed and H—— was permitted to recover.

From the cases above cited, the distinction as to when a bank will or will not be held responsible for the wrongful acts of its officers can be readily understood.

EMANUEL T. BERGER.

VICTORIA SAVINGS BANKS.—The annual report of the Savings bank of the State of Victoria, Australia, for the year ending June 30, 1901, shows that the total amount of depositors' balances on June 30, 1901, was £9,662,006 14s. 1d., being £551,213 17s. 5d. greater than on June 30, 1900; the increase being made up of excess of deposits over withdrawals, £352,450 0s. 2d., and the amount of interest, £198,763 17s. 3d., added to depositors' accounts during the year.

VALUE OF ALASKA PRODUCTS.—Since Alaska became the property of the United States, the value of the product of her fisheries has been over $70,000,000, furs $34,000,000, and the yield of her gold mines approximately $40,000,000.

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BANK BOOKKEEPING.

[An Address before the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, March 18, by WALTER L. DAY, of the Chemical National Bank, New York city.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS: The subject on which I have the honor to speak to you this evening—Bank Bookkeeping—covers a broad and inexhaustible field, as there is the bookkeeping of National, State and Savings banks, loan and trust companies doing a general banking business, and the private banker, each of which has its own particular method and special requirements for keeping books, according to its size.

I shall confine my remarks to the books of a National bank, with a capital, surplus and undivided profits of seven million, five hundred thousand dollars, and average net deposits of about twenty-six million dollars, doing a general commercial and collateral loan business.

The principal sources from which a bank obtains its funds for the transaction of business are capital, surplus and undivided profits, its circulating notes and deposits. It is the skillful management of these funds that would procure some of those "Twenty-five-thousand-dollars-a-year" positions that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Gage had to offer in a speech at Denver some few months ago.

Bookkeeping is the science of recording business transactions in a systematic manner. When one embarks in an enterprise, in whatever line of business, good administration and thorough bookkeeping are of the utmost importance; and in the banking business it is especially so, as the moneys and securities there deposited are for safe keeping, and are the property of other individuals for which the institution is liable. So it is necessary not only that all transactions should be recorded in a clear, simple, concise and systematic manner, but also that every precaution be taken to guard against the possibility of errors, either on the part of an officer or employee who has anything to do with the books of the bank or is in touch with other departments of its business.

SOME OF THE BOOKS USED IN A NATIONAL BANK.

To begin my brief description of the books used in a National bank, I beg leave to remind you that I offer for your consideration an outline sketch only, as my time will not admit of details. I will first mention the books that are usually in the custody of the officers, viz., the stock ledger, transfer book, dividend book, minute book and daily statement book.

The stock ledger is a record of the names of each shareholder and the number of shares held by same, and the stock certificate number. The companion book to the stock ledger is the transfer book, which name describes its uses.

The dividend book is a record of names and amounts due each shareholder at date of declaration of dividend, or date of closing books for transfer of stock.

The minute book is a record of the attendance of the board of directors at its regular and special meetings, and the business transacted.

The daily statement book is a summary of the assets and liabilities of the bank, from which the required reserve is computed, and the weekly clearing-house statement is prepared.

The profits of banking are derived chiefly by the charging of interest on loans and the discounting or buying of commercial paper.

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The principal books used in the loan and discount department are the loan book, discount register (sometimes called the "offering book"), bill ledger, and ticklers. The loan book is a register or record of demand and time loans on collateral (other than collateral loans discounted, which are sometimes entered in the discount register); in either case the collateral is fully described in the register.

The discount register is a record of name of discounter, a complete copy of the note discounted, its maturity, number of days to run to its maturity, interest or discount charge and place of payment; if payable at a point where exchange is charged, the amount of exchange is recorded and mail time. The sum total of these charges is deducted from the face of note and proceeds placed to dealer's credit. The face of the note is charged on the general ledger to bills discounted account and the deductions, such as exchange and interest, are credited to discount received and exchange account.

The bill ledger is a record of notes that are discounted for depositors; each depositor or discounter having a separate account therein. In order that at any time the total amount each discounter has obtained can be quickly ascertained, notes purchased or discounted for others than depositors are recorded under name of payer as a usual custom.

The ticklers are a record of all notes, arranged according to their maturity, so that all notes maturing on the same date are classified together.

My reason for speaking of these books in the discount and loan departments is because I consider them some of the books of original entry which contain a complete narrative or history of the business. The entries in these books should be so fully worded and descriptive as to explain themselves to strangers after a lapse of years, and still further, if litigation arises, these are the books that must be relied upon in a court of law. As the proceeds of these departments go to the credit of the accounts in the general ledger, known as interest account, and discount received, these two accounts become the "meter" by which the profit or loss is determined—in fact the *life-blood* of the institution passes through these departments.

The Primary Purposes of Bookkeeping.

We are to understand that a bank on entering business has two distinct objects in view—one is to know whether the business is being conducted on a profitable basis; the other, is to be constantly aware of the state of the accounts of its depositors, and of the accounts to whom the bank sends its various items for collection. To accomplish these objects, we have: First, the general ledger, which is the grand final book of accounts and results. This book contains in the most summary form possible the entire history of the business expressed in dollars and cents. In it, all the dealings with the same account, and all the transactions resulting from the same object, are brought together on one page under a proper title; the purpose being to show at a glance all the dealings pro and con, debit and credit, and especially the results of those dealings and transactions. Every transaction is entered (posted) twice in the general ledger—that is, it is posted to the debit of some one account, and, simultaneously, to the credit of some other account, and this is why the system is denominated "double entry." But the principle of duality is carried further: all the accounts on the general ledger belong to one or the other of two divisions; one of which comprises only those accounts that are introduced and kept as against the business itself, in order to show its results; and the other, those accounts which relate purely to the position as debtor or creditor that outside parties may at any time occupy towards the bank.

A City Bank's Method of Bookkeeping.

Through the courtesy and by permission of our officers, I will endeavor to give you an outline of how we run our ledger system. Our bank keeps eight separate

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ledgers of original entry; viz., four city ledgers, the National bank ledger, State banks and bankers' ledger, collection ledger and the country ledger. This last one comprises all individual and commercial accounts not located in New York city.

In the keeping of these ledgers we endeavor to maintain the greatest accuracy, simplicity and clearness. Theoretically, one might be justified in saying there should be no errors, but by every day actual experience, we find they will sometimes creep in upon us. (We handle about twelve thousand checks each day in our exchanges, and about three thousand checks in the collection department.) So, to protect our depositors, and ourselves as well, from embarrassing circumstances, and reduce the possibility of errors to a minimum, we have for each set of accounts a duplicate set of ledgers—that is, the ordinary depositors' ledger with a corresponding daily balance or skeleton ledger.

In the city department, the bookkeeper of the depositors' ledger makes his credit postings direct from the deposit tickets, and the debit postings direct from the checks; if there are more than one check for an account, he has to list them and post the total amount to the debit of the account.

The balance ledger bookkeeper makes his postings direct from the books, obtaining his debit cash books from the check clerk, and his credit books from the receiving and note teller. After the postings are completed for the day, for each set of accounts, the work is then called off by a balance bookkeeper to his corresponding depositors' ledger, and if there be any errors in posting on the part of the bookkeepers, or if any of the cash books should be written in wrong, the error is detected at once.

When a pass-book is balanced and before it is returned to the depositor, the balance is compared with the balance ledger, the bookkeeper of which places his initials over same.

The ledgers having the out of-town accounts vary a little from the system of proving the city ledgers, as we have a method of proving them by the accounts-current sheets.

Items received for collection other than cash are recorded in the registers in the collection department, in minutest detail, and credited to the depositor when advice of payment is received. This department is divided into city and foreign.

The teller's books: Paying teller, proof book, and certification book and memo. book between tellers.

The proof book shows the cash classified, the certification book needs no detailed explanation. The receiving teller has cash books showing depositors' gross deposits and proof book which contains the total amount to be charged each member of the clearing-house, the total of city items other than clearing-house items, and total of foreign cash items received and money classified. The note teller has cash books in which are entered all records of mail received for credit of depositors, and proof book is similar to that used by receiving teller, and several books for memo.

As all bank dealers have credit balances, the aggregate individual ledger balances constitute the credit balance of that account on the general ledger, termed: A to E, F to K, etc., etc., to which all payments and receipts of cash by the bank are debited and credited. The balances of these ledger accounts are reported each morning by the general bookkeeper to the balance ledger bookkeepers for comparison with the latter's trial balance, as the business of the bank cannot proceed with safety until the work proves—the joy and delight of every bank clerk.

Those of us who occupy the humble position of bookkeeper may take comfort in the fact that some of the most talented bank officials in this country were at one time on that rung of the ladder, known as a bookkeeper. It is the man who makes the position—and not the position the man. Opportunities sometimes come to us; let us qualify ourselves so that we may be equal to our opportunities.

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NOTES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

[Read before the Scottish Society of Economists, by WILLIAM GRAHAM, Secretary Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh.]

The foreign exchanges deal with the relative indebtedness of two or more countries, and may be defined as a kind of automatic or self-adjusting clearing-house—the innumerable transactions between nations practically adjusting themselves through a few centres, as automatically as in a clearing-house, with this difference, that while the balances of the "clearing" are periodically declared and settled in some form, the balances of exchange are never brought to a conclusion, but go on, year after year, adjusting themselves to a common plane, as the waves of the ocean follow one another in endless succession, now sinking to a calm, now rising to a storm, but in general result ever tending towards equilibrium or balance.

While these balances can never be fixed in amount, their volume perpetually manifests itself in the movements of the rates of exchange, above or below par. When the rate of exchange is below par, the balance is supposed to be unfavorable to that nation whose money is below par, and interest must be raised, or goods exported, or imports cut down, until the rate is again normal. When the rate is above par a favorable balance is indicated, implying that exports have been heavy, or foreign investments and trade profitable, whereby moneys are due to that nation by other nations.

Paris is the exchange centre or clearing-house of France and the Latin countries, Berlin and Vienna of Germany, New York of North America, and London of the British Empire and partly of the world, where millions of debt are balanced by contra millions, any excess of the one over the other instantly showing itself in a rise or fall of the rate of exchange, which no sooner appears than its very publication (in normal circumstances) sets certain operations into action which reduce the inequality once more to equilibrium.

It is possible for two persons to exchange commodities and set off the value of the one against another, but such settlements fall under the category of compensations or set-off—they are not operations of exchange in the limited sense in which that word is here used. True exchange requires at least three persons; as, for example, where a debtor M'Gregor, a Glasgow merchant, owes to Young, his London correspondent, £100. But M'Gregor has in London a debt due to him by Jones, an export agent, also of £100. If M'Gregor remits to Young an order on Jones for the sum of Young's debt, the payment of the order by Jones completes the exchange operation. The same set of circumstances occurs each time—say an Edinburgh merchant having a London bank account pays a debt due by him to some other house by a check on his London bank. Here there are two debts and debtors, and one creditor. In the more complex foreign exchanges there are four principals. A Berlin banker is due £1,000 to a London banker, and a Hamburg merchant has due to him £1,000 by a Birmingham dealer. If Hamburg draws a bill on Birmingham and sells it to the Berlin banker, the latter remits it to his London creditor, and the operation is complete when our London friend collects the sum of the draft from the Birmingham dealer. Or, London may draw on the Berlin banker and sell his draft to the Birmingham man, who remits it to his creditor in Hamburg, he in turn col-

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lecting it at maturity from the Berlin financier. Here also there are two debts and debtors, but two creditors.

Exchange in its wide economic sense covers all exchanges of commodities, but the use of the word in foreign exchanges has no such wide meaning, but is limited to the questions arising in the monetary settlement of such exchange of commodities or of incorporeal interests.

Exchange in this limited sense was better understood by our ancestors of 1700 or 1800 than in this day; and this for the reason that an inland exchange was then systematically carried on under the same principles as now regulate the foreign exchange. Indeed, so much was an inland exchange a part of every merchant's business, one or two centuries ago, that it was not then usual to apply two different names to the two classes of exchange. Such transactions were simply those of "buying or selling exchange" or "'Change," whether on London, Cadiz, or Inverness. Since then, "exchange" has become in public or non-banking estimation wholly associated with our foreign monetary settlements, while the mutilated "change" has fallen from its high estate to the humble level of the shopkeeper's till.

It is easy to trace the causes which have banished the idea of an inland exchange from the popular mind. If the British public were to awake some morning to a country void of railways, canals, roads, or banks, dependent for all intercommunication or financial correspondence on drove roads, or lumbering wagons, or a few merchants here and there in place of banks, the present generation would soon realize the existence of, and acquire facility in the conduct of inland exchange.

Sir William Forbes, in his "History of a Banking House," states that the business of his predecessor, Provost John Coutts, about 1744, was in "corn, buying and selling goods on commission, and negotiation of bills of exchange on London, Holland, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The negotiation of bills of exchange formed at that period a considerable part of the business of Edinburgh; for there were then no country banks, and consequently the bills for the exports and imports of Perth, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, and other trading towns in Scotland, with Holland, France, and other countries, were negotiated in Edinburgh." He adds: "I see many notices of the difficulty at that time of effecting money transactions of any considerable extent in the country towns of Scotland, a sure proof of the utility of provincial banks."

As another example of the estimation of "exchange," we may note that about 1700, when the Bank of Scotland sought for some means of enlarging its operations, so important was this business deemed as a source of profit, and so little did they then foresee later methods of banking, that branches were opened in Glasgow, Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen for the sole purpose of increasing their note issues through dealing in "exchange," and when they found the business "unsafe and improper" they closed the branches and withdrew to Edinburgh without further effort. * * *

After the wreck of 1745, trade expanded with the increase of road-making, banking and manufactures. As in foreign exchanges at the present time, the "bullion points" limited the variations in the rate of exchange above or below par; that is, no debtor wishing to remit money to his creditors through a banker or exchange dealer would pay more to the latter for his bills or drafts than the amount of the debt, plus the cost of sending a bag of coin to the creditor's house. Thus the cost of transmitting bullion became the limit of exchange variations between various towns and districts, as it still does between different countries and nations.

Occasionally other factors had to be taken into account. For example, a metallic currency whose value has been lowered by clipping or abrasion to such a degree as that of 1690 or 1750 could not be accepted at the same exchange valuation as new coin. The condition of a depreciated paper currency is simply an extension of the

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same example. A notable instance of this evil occurred in Scotland about 1760. A slight error had been made at the beginning of the century in the Mint "tie" between silver and gold, by which silver was slightly undervalued: as a result it was exported abroad, where its true value was got. The Government neglected to alter the tie or to coin any new silver, and caused the people incessant worry for more than a century by failing to supply a sufficient currency. In England thousands of tokens were issued; and in Yorkshire and Scotland immense quantities of paper money were emitted by all classes of tradesmen and shopkeepers.

Owing to certain legal decisions, holders of these notes could not then enforce payment, and as they were useless as means of settling external debt in foreign exchanges—say with England, then almost a foreign country to Scotland—any coin which existed was at once used as a remittance, and exported. In these circumstances a metallic currency ceases to be valuable as such, or rather becomes more valuable as merchandise, being highly suitable for exportation. In the ensuing absence of coin, the latter ceases to be the standard currency, and its place is taken by the paper currency. As none will give full value for such paper, it falls in value in relation to all other merchandise, bullion or coin included, and as a consequence all prices, again including that of bullion, rise. In this position it is more correct (though not customary) to say that notes are at a discount than that gold is at a premium, because gold and silver have simply maintained their relative value with other commodities. It is the paper which has lost its place. The "bullion points" are then further separated the one from the other by the amount of depreciation in the paper currency. Indeed they cease to act, for coin being practically gone from the country, some other means of settling the foreign exchanges have to be found.

The Act of 1765, which prohibited notes under £1 and granted a rapid legal remedy on dishonored notes, speedily removed the causes of trouble, and reduced the exchange on London within the bullion points, beyond which it only once afterwards oscillated, in 1772.

In the early years of this period, 1760 to 1765, when the exchange between London and Carlisle was at par, that between Carlisle and Dumfries was occasionally £4 per cent. against Dumfries. The London exchange was sometimes as much as £5 per cent. against Scotland, or £4, 5s. per cent. beyond the bullion point of the time.

Coming down to 1820, the exchange from Inverness on London was equal to the interest on the sum remitted for sixty days, while from Edinburgh on London it was forty days—equal in cash terms to about 15s. per cent. and 10s. per cent. respectively for drafts on London from Inverness or Edinburgh.

The gradual improvement of communication, and above all the restoration of the coinage and alteration of the currency system in 1816, decreased the cost of transmitting gold; but owing to the prolonged financial crisis following the resumption of cash payments in the years after Waterloo, the banks made no reduction in their rates for exchange on London. They were not, however, long permitted to enjoy the unnecessarily high rate. An Englishman, Mr. John Maberley, of Shirley, a member of Parliament, appeared on the scene in 1819. He opened spinning mills in various towns, and had banks in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and elsewhere. In Edinburgh his office was at the corner of the North Bridge, and was recently demolished to make room for the new railway hotel. There he issued drafts on London at twenty days' date, when the other banks charged forty days. On their reducing their rate to twenty, he lowered his to ten, equal to 2s. 6d. per cent. commission, and developed a large remittance trade with London. English commercial travellers in the provinces hoarded their note collections until they came to an office of Maberley's bank. Merchants drew money from their own banks and went to Maberley to purchase cheap drafts on London. In this way the new banker's Edinburgh office collected large sums in the notes of other banks, which he passed against these banks

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in note-exchange. The balances of the latter, from the smallness of Maberley's own note issue and the nature of his business, was generally favorable to him, and under the then existing arrangements for settlement of such balances he received payment in drafts on London drawn at ten days' date—this rate being allowed by the Edinburgh banks for settlements amongst themselves, though refused to the general public. Thus deprived of much of their remittance business, the banks perceived that the effect of their rival's operations was to compel them, at second hand, to lower the exchange rate on London to ten days, and they plotted for his destruction. After leading him into a long litigation, the old banks without warning refused to grant drafts for the balance of the note-exchange, and tendered gold instead—£30,000, it is said, in one day. Maberley needed paper for despatch to London by post for the purpose of meeting the many drafts he had issued. Gold could not be thus sent, and its transmission with insurance in repeated quantities disagreeably reminded the new banker of the meaning of the bullion points, for it was not then profitable to effect a gold remittance at 2s. 6d. per cent. It was not until 1862 that the cheaper transit afforded by railways led the banks to lower the par of exchange on London from twenty to fourteen days, and in 1863 to seven days, commuted for a commission charge of 2s. per cent; since then still further reduced to 1s. per cent. Thus the national system and control of the banks enabled them to make one uniform rate of exchange for all parts of Scotland irrespective of distance, just as the post office has also reduced its distance charges of former days to one rate for the whole United Kingdom.

Maberley struggled on until 1832, when business losses led to bankruptcy. His story conveys an interesting object-lesson of the danger of meddling with exchange operations without understanding their limits and the factors which control their movements.

When trading from London he had lived under conditions where exchange was invariably favorable to that city, and being thus accustomed to see drafts on the provinces sold at par or sometimes at a discount but never at a premium, he was apparently unable to understand why the reverse operation—namely, drafts from Scotland to London—should be sold at a premium, or at such a premium as the demand for them really warranted.

In normal times the inland exchange is usually in favor of the capital city and against the provinces, in ratio of their distance. London, as the centre of the United Kingdom, attracts immense funds from the provinces, which are permanently retained; for example, bankers' investments in consols, Bank of England balances, remittances of taxation, and expenses of the wealthier provincial families resident in London. These payments, not being counterbalanced by returns to the provinces, maintain the exchanges permanently in favor of the capital, and compel provincial debtors who desire to pay debts due to London to offer a premium for bills or drafts payable there; while London debtors, having no such competition to meet, may purchase drafts on the provinces at par or send their London checks direct to their provincial creditors. For these reasons, good checks on London banks may be used as remittances back to London, and are regularly sold by Edinburgh and Glasgow stockbrokers at a commission somewhat below that charged for drafts on London by the banks.

These notes on inland exchange may enable some who have not considered the subject to see why Scottish banks charge an "exchange" for granting a draft, and also why such exchange is charged by them on drafts on London, but no commission for checks on London. The word "exchange" has now ceased to have any popular meaning in connection with inland remittance, since the abolition of special charges for special distances has been effected by cheaper transit and banking facilities throughout every part of the Kingdom.

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Conditions Affecting Foreign Exchange.

Turning to strictly foreign exchange, the trader is faced by a more complicated settlement, since in addition to the questions of time and distance involved in inland exchange there fall to be considered those relating to different monetary standards in other countries, the degrees of fineness of their coins, whether these be of gold or silver, rates of interest, and other less normal questions.

Reference has been made to the meaning of the expression "bullion points," and as the mere explanation of this and other technicalities goes far to throw light on the whole practice of the exchanges, the following notes may be interesting on the subject generally:

Bullion or specie points have already been named as limiting, in normal times, the variations in rates of exchange above or below par. The French exchange is a useful illustration. The par between London and Paris is £1 sterling to Fcs. 25·22½. If French debtors exceed British debtors in value of transactions—*i. e.*, if France is due us money on the balance of trade—the demand in Paris for bills on London to meet such indebtedness will be greater than the demand in London for bills on Paris, and, according to the sum of the excess and the urgency of the case, French debtors will gradually offer a higher amount of their money, above the par of Fcs. 25·22½, until they reach such figures as Fcs. 25·33, a rise of 10½ centimes per £, or a little over £4 per mille (£1,000). Beyond this, were the gold market in France quite free, the rate could not go, because £4 is sufficient to pay the freight, packing, and insurance of £1,000 of gold from Paris to London, and rather than pay a higher rate the Frenchmen would transmit gold to London. In France, however, silver five-franc pieces are legal tender as well as gold, and have thus a value in external trade which our own silver coinage does not possess. This has the effect of placing a slight premium on gold in France; so that on the few occasions in which exchanges have gone against that country it has been found that no gold was exported (although the bullion point had been nominally reached) until the rate of exchange so rose as to cover also the internal premium on gold. On the other hand, assuming that London is indebted to Paris, the competition in London for purchase of drafts on Paris compels English debtors of France to offer more and more English money, or (seeing that the British £1 is the fixed term of the exchange) to take less French money for the £1, until the exchange rate drops to Fcs. 25·11 per £1, below which our London debtor will not go, as the difference from par now amounts to eleven centimes, or £4 per £1,000, which, as we have seen, is sufficient to transmit gold to Paris instead of a bill.

The French exchange is a specially interesting study to bankers on this side of the Channel. It continues with remarkable uniformity favorable to France, to the extent that Britain is found exporting gold to France much oftener than France remits to London. This appears to be due to a number of causes, all acting in the same direction.

1. The fertility of French agriculture supplies internally much of what Britain has to import. This fact alone accounts for many million pounds in the relative exchange position of the countries with the outside world, Britain annually importing forty millions of breadstuffs, while France not only does not import but exports largely.

2. The direct exchange of goods of all kinds between France and Britain is nearly forty millions in favor of France. In 1899 we exported to France only £15,000,000, while we received from her over £53,000,000.

3. France is the head of the Latin Union, and her close geographical connection with Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy makes Paris the leading exchange market and clearing-house for all three countries.

4. British foreign trade annually amounts to £20 per head of her population,

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while in France it is only about £8 per head: the difference is again in favor of an easier settlement in France.

5. French banks buy enormous quantities of foreign bills in London and on London—a kind of business which our own banks studiously, and perhaps unwisely, avoid. In the months of October and November just past, the Paris exchange was set heavily against London, sinking to Fcs. 25·08, by heavy sales of British Treasury and bank bills from Paris, this operation alone compelling the Bank of England to protect its gold stock from exportation by raising the rate of interest from £3 to £4 per cent. on October 31 last.

6. A contrast of expenditure by the French tourist in Britain with that of the Briton abroad tells at once of large sums annually expended in France and Switzerland by our countrymen, the settlement of which further helps the French exchange.

7. Lastly, the power and policy of the Bank of France tend to steady the money market in Paris and France, and give the French Bank a much greater stability than the Bank of England enjoys under the unsatisfactory regulations of the Bank Act. The necessities of the act compel many otherwise unnecessary changes of the interest rates, whereas in France rates of interest remain unchanged for years. From 1890 to 1900 the Bank of France changed its official minimum nine times, while the Bank of England's changes in the same period were sixty-six! Those of the Imperial Bank of Germany were thirty-nine. The average rate has been, for France £3, 4s. per cent., for London £3½ per cent., and for Berlin £4, 4s. per cent. The figures already given of the balance of exports and imports show that the Paris-London exchange is peculiarly liable to movement from purely financial operations apart from exchange of commodities, and it is this which makes it so much safer as a guide to the probable course of interest in London than Government returns of mere export and import.

Turning to another exchange expression: midway between the bullion points is the Mint par or parity of exchange. This is arrived at by comparing the quantity of pure gold or silver in the standard coin of one country with that of another. Thus the grains of pure gold in the British £1 are equalled by the grains of pure gold in the Fcs. 25·22½ of France, by the twenty marks forty-three pfennige of Germany, or $4.87 of the United States. All the nations of the Latin Union would have the same rate as France were they on a metallic basis, which notoriously some of them are not. Belgium and Switzerland use francs; Italy, lira and centisimi; Greece, drachmas; and Spain, pesetas—although the latter exchange is usually quoted in British pence to the duro, or silver dollar, of five pesetas.

These pars are called the nominal exchanges, as distinguished from the real exchanges; just as shares of a company are said to be of the nominal or face value stated on the share certificate, while the real value is their selling price in open market at the moment of a sale. Thus the real exchange is the exchange rate for each day.

The exchange terms of a country may be either fixed or movable. In the French and German exchanges the British pound is the fixed term, while the francs and marks are the movable or fluctuating terms, as a greater or less number of the latter is given for the former. In the Spanish and East Indian exchanges, the Spanish dollar or duro and the Indian rupee are the fixed terms, exchangeable for a fluctuating number of British pence. Thus the same country may have both fixed and movable exchanges, according to its quotation with other countries. In exchange lists and newspaper quotations the movable terms only are given, a knowledge of the fixed terms being presumed.

The country with the fixed term receives, and that with a movable term gives, the exchange. Thus Britain receives from Italy twenty-five lira and twenty-two and one-half centisimi; from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, eighteen kroner and

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sixteen öre; and from Holland, twelve florins, one stiver, to the British £1 sterling. In the Russian exchange, when quotation is made in that country, it is of 100 silver roubles to £10 sterling, the present rate being about ninety-four to £10. Austria gives 240 kronen to the £10 sterling when quotations are made in Vienna on London. On the other hand, London gives shillings and pence to Shanghai and China (presently 2s. 5d. or 2s. 6d.) for the tael; to Japan for its dollar (present value 1s. 11¾d.); to South American countries for the more or less convertible peso, sol, or milreis, and to Russia for its rouble (present value 2s. 1d.), the latter when quotations are made in London.

The words rising or falling are often used, and must be applied strictly in relation to the particular exchange where they are referred to. Thus "rising" may be either favorable or unfavorable to the same country, and the same remark applies to the use of the word "falling," when used in respect of different exchanges. The point to remember is the connection of the word with the movable term in the exchange, not the fixed term. For example, if it be said in a British newspaper that the French and Spanish exchanges are rising, a careless reader is not to assume that both movements are favorable to Britain. The French exchange being quoted in a fluctuating number of francs and centimes to the £1, a "rising" in that connection means more French money for our £1, and the operation is therefore favorable to London. In the Spanish exchange the British pence form the movable term, and "rising" in this case means that we give more pence to the Spaniard for his duro, and that therefore the movement is unfavorable to Britain. In the same way, a falling exchange is favorable to Britain if in connection with India, where we pay the movable term of pence to the rupee; but it is unfavorable to us when quoted on the New York exchange, where the fixed term is the £1 and the movable is in dollars and cents, because fewer of the latter continue to purchase our £1.

The following rules may be established as to those expressions: In all cases where London receives the variable or movable term from a foreign country, a rise is favorable to London, showing that bills on London are relatively scarce, and are being competed for. On the other hand, a fall in these exchanges is unfavorable to London, showing that there is less demand for such bills, and the holders have to take less of the foreign moneys for them. Conversely, in all cases where London gives the variable term, a rise is unfavorable to London, showing Britain's indebtedness and competition in London for bills on the foreign countries. Again, where such exchanges fall, they are favorable to London, because we give fewer shillings and pence for the foreign fixed term.—*Accountants' Magazine* (*Edinburgh*).

(*To be continued.*)

THE GOLD STANDARD.—The turning point for the American republic came when W. J. Bryan and free silver went down to defeat. Nowhere in the annals of the world can we find a parallel to the prosperity which came with leaps and bounds after the people had voted to establish the gold standard. The enormous advance of our country since 1896 is due in a greater measure to the adoption of gold as a basic money than to all other causes combined, and any attempt to account for it which does not give the principal credit to the election of 1896 is without grasp upon a very plain situation. As we look back now it is easy enough to see the mistake that was made in 1873 and again in 1875. In 1873 we virtually adopted the gold standard without closing the question. In 1875 we again foolishly dodged the issue by providing for specie resumption without establishing a standard. If the American people had gone boldly to the gold standard in 1873 there would now be no question about the location of the world's financial center.—*Kansas City Journal.*

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PREVENTION OF BANK PANICS.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," runs the old adage. Much has been written upon the subject of bank panics; but the aim of the writers, almost without exception, has been to outline plans for the safe conduct of a bank during the continuance of the panic, rather than to ascertain the cause of bank panics and, by removing this cause, to prevent panics altogether. It is true that financial writers are fairly well agreed upon the primary cause of the phenomenon in question; but it seems to have been taken for granted that this cause is inherent in the very nature of banking, and therefore cannot be removed without completely revolutionizing the business. The writer takes exception to this assumption, and hopes to show that bank panics can be prevented without any very radical changes in present banking methods and policies.

It will hardly be denied that the proximate cause of every bank panic (or "run on the bank") is distrust, that is, a lack of assurance on the part of the depositors that they will be able to obtain their money when they want it. Sometimes this distrust is occasioned by the failure of a dealer who has a large line of credit; sometimes it arises from rumors—well or ill founded—of mismanagement of the affairs of the bank by its officers. Or it may owe its origin to an unusual depression in a line of business upon which the bank depends for most of its business. The bank affected may be perfectly solvent, but when widespread distrust exists, it is natural that prudent depositors should withdraw their balances as soon as possible. If the bank proves to be solvent, they lose nothing (except perhaps a little interest); if it fails, they have escaped. Other depositors, noticing unusual withdrawals, become panic-stricken and withraw their balances, and thus a "run" is caused. Depositors of other banks become alarmed, because of affiliations with the bank in trouble, or for less plausible reasons; and so the panic spreads.

Remote Causes of Panics.

I have mentioned some of the immediate causes of the distrust which produces bank panics. There is, however, a remote cause preceding all these immediate causes. In most panics the depositors are afraid not so much of losing their money altogether, as they are of not being able to obtain it *when they want it*. It is a small consolation to a depositor who has an obligation to meet to-day, to be assured that his bank is perfectly solvent and that he will eventually get his money. He must have it now, or fail. Therefore, if there is the slightest doubt in his mind that the bank will meet its obligations on demand, he withdraws his balance.

Every business man knows that the banks invest a considerable part of their funds in time loans and discounts, thus making it impossible for them to pay all of their depositors on demand, should they all demand their money at once. In other words, the banker invests money which he has promised to return upon demand in such a manner that it is beyond his power to fulfill that promise. This fact, I think, is at the bottom of all bank panics. It is for this reason that depositors are so easily panic-stricken by the mishaps, often slight or even imaginary, which befall a bank. Each depositor wants to get his money, at any rate, and let the other man have his circulating capital tied up.

When, in other lines of business or in the affairs of life generally, a man makes a promise which he knows that he cannot perform, on the assumption that such per-

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formance will not be required, he is considered culpable. It is a hard saying, nevertheless it seems true, that the case of the banker is exactly a parallel one. He promises to return deposits on demand, and yet he invests them in time obligations; so that, no matter how good the paper which he has bought, or how great an assurance he may have that the obligations will be met when due, he is not in a position to repay his depositors, should they all desire their money immediately.

I am fully aware that this statement will be met by the time-honored reply, that the depositors of a bank never do, in point of fact, all want their money at the same time; and that the banker soon learns by experience what portion of his funds he must keep in his till to meet current demands upon him, that is, to make good his promise to repay all depositors at their request. The first part of this assertion is disproved by the very phenomenon under discussion. What better definition of a bank panic can be given than this, that the depositors all want their money at the same time? And the fact that bankers suspend payment, because of runs made upon them, shows that such bankers, at least, have not learned from experience what portion of their deposits they must keep in their tills to insure safety. I say, to insure safety; for it is not enough for a bank to be able to meet current demands upon it. To be safe, it must be able to meet unusual demands; it must, in short, be able to meet every possible demand that may be legitimately made upon it.

It will probably be objected that, if a banker attempted at all times and under ordinary circumstances to maintain a reserve sufficient to meet every possible demand that could be made upon him in time of panic, he might as well shut up shop; he could not make any money. It will be said that banking, from its very beginning, has consisted in receiving funds for safe custody and loaning that portion of them which experience showed was not likely to be demanded under ordinary circumstances. It is granted that banking has generally been carried on in this manner; but, for that very reason, panics have been with us from the beginning also, and they will remain a menace to the business as long as it is so conducted. No amount of history can annihilate the fact, that a man cannot tie up trust funds in three or six months' loans, and yet be in a position to repay them instantly upon demand.

There seem to be but two methods by which this cause of bank panics can be removed and the banks enabled to meet every demand which can be legitimately made by the public. Either the bank's investments (apart from the investment of its own capital) must be such as are instantly convertible into cash, or its deposits must not be repayable upon demand. I am aware that it will be objected that neither of these courses is feasible; that, if a bank never made any but demand loans secured by stock exchange collateral, it could not make money enough to pay expenses; and that it would be impossible for a commercial bank to hold its deposits, if it did not agree to repay them upon demand at all times, for the reason that the active merchant or manufacturer could not run the risk of having his funds tied up (say for sixty days, as the Savings banks reserve the right to do) when he needed them most.

Separation of Time and Demand Deposits.

The solution of this difficulty seems to me to lie in a combination of the two methods mentioned. By offering a somewhat higher rate of interest for deposits repayable after a fixed time, it would seem to be entirely practicable to separate the active and inactive accounts in the community and to build up a line of deposits payable only at the end of six months or a year. It is evident that a banker could well afford to pay a higher rate of interest for such deposits, since they would be worth more to him than demand deposits. Deposits being thus separated into demand and fixed deposits, the bank would be perfectly safe in loaning the latter class on time, provided, of course, the maturities of the loans fell within the time when payment of the deposits could be demanded.

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A concrete illustration may make the writer's scheme clear. Suppose a National bank to have a capital and surplus of $4,000,000, demand deposits of $8,000,000 and fixed deposits of $4,000,000. If in a central reserve city, it would be required by law to keep a reserve of $3,000,000. In order to be always in a position to repay upon demand its demand deposits, it must keep $5,000,000 more in the form of demand loans. Of the remaining $8,000,000 of its funds, $4,000,000 could be invested in discounts and time loans, with the maturities so arranged that funds would at all times be repaid in time to meet maturing time deposits. The remaining $4,000,000, being the bank's own capital, could be invested in any manner that the law allowed and the directors thought profitable, in Government bonds, securities of various kinds, the financing of new enterprises, etc. It will be noticed that a bank whose balance sheet stood thus would be at all times in a position to meet every possible demand upon it. No panic could compel it to close its doors.

It is assumed in this illustration, that the affairs of the bank are properly managed and that no undue losses are made. There has at yet been no scheme devised by which a bank could lose the funds entrusted to it by the public and yet have them.

It is worthy of remark, that the plan outlined is already being introduced to some extent by certain trust companies in New York city, who, having seen the danger of tying up a large part of their funds in re-organizations or in the financing of new enterprises, have offered special rates to attract deposits payable only after a fixed period. The operation of some of the banks of the Middle West, also, doing both a commercial and savings business, is somewhat similar. It is to hoped that the wisdom of this course will be seen by the banking fraternity generally, and that efforts will be made to remove one of the greatest dangers to our banking system. The writer is not so sanguine as to imagine that this can be done in a month or a year; but that it can and should eventually be accomplished, he does not doubt.

OSCAR NEWFANG.

FRENCH BANKING METHODS.—I was studying the mechanism of the Bank of France under the guidance of one of the officers. We went into one great room in the old building in which there were 200 desks inclosed in wire cages, all empty at the moment. I asked what these were for:

"These cages are for our city collectors," I was told. "When a small merchant borrows from the Bank of France he does not, as with you in America, borrow a bank credit, and have his loan merely added to his balance on the books of the bank. With us the merchant, when he makes a loan, gets the actual money and takes it away. He probably has no bank account with us. He writes no checks. When the loan is due he does not, as would be the case in your banks, come in and pay his indebtedness with a check; instead of that we send a collector to him, and that collector is repaid the loan in actual currency. Two hundred men start out from the Bank of France every morning to collect matured loans. Several days each month it is necessary to send out 400 men, and on the 1st and 15th of each month 600 collectors go out."

These collectors were uniformed men carrying leather pouches in which they have the matured notes and which are later filled with currency as the collections are made from the bank's borrowers.—*The Century.*

New Counterfeit $10 National Bank Note.—On the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, of Weatherford, Texas, series 1882, check letter A, charter number 8975, Treasury number V723828, bank number 5005, W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States. This counterfeit is a photographic print. The charter-number panel on the back of the note is tinted green in a bungling manner. A yellowish brown tint has also been applied to the seal on face of note. It is printed on two pieces of paper of good quality, between which a few silk threads have been distributed.

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CANADIAN BANKING, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A review of the banking, commerce and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada for the past three months shows that the business conditions were never so sound as they are at the present time. Failures have been few in number, and mostly of minor importance. The great development of the country's vast natural resources is going rapidly forward; the older industries are being worked with renewed vigor, and abundant capital is being readily furnished for such enterprises.

One of the most satisfactory indications of the great expansion in trade that must take place in the next six months, is the increase in the number of settlers coming into Canada. Most of these are of a very superior class. They are all moving into the western provinces of Canada, and business men are taking a great interest in the present rapid development of the Canadian Northwest. It means much to manufacturers and the mercantile and financial interests in Eastern Canada.

The Budget Speech.

One of the most important matters which have occupied the attention of the people of Canada is the Budget Speech, which was delivered on March 11 last by the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Fielding. It was a most satisfactory statement of the Dominion's affairs. It showed the past year had been one of great activity throughout Canada in all branches of industry, and that there had been a fair degree of prosperity in the permanent industry of agriculture, which must long continue to be the foundation of the country's success.

The revenue received for the current year to March 10 was $38,047,685. This should mean for the current year a revenue of $56,800,000, as against an actual revenue last year of $52,514,701. There will thus be a probable increase in revenue this year of $4,285,298.

The expenditure this year to March 10 has been $30,183,508, which will probably make an expenditure of nearly $51,000,000 for the whole year.

It is anticipated that $6,000,000 will have to be added to the debt of the Dominion for the current year.

The British Budget.

The British Budget, which was presented in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on April 14, containing the recent startling departure of Great Britain from the paths of free trade by the imposition of a duty on wheat and flour, and the bearing of the new policy upon Imperial Federation, have excited great interest in the Dominion of Canada. The subject has already caused one of the most important debates which have yet taken place in the Canadian House of Commons, and has drawn forth from the Prime Minister and all prominent men on both sides of the House opinions of great value. The general opinion seems to be that the step taken by Great Britain is liable to lead to the most far-reaching results so far as Canada, her sister colonies, and the Empire at large are concerned. It is thought by some that the new departure is heading for an Imperial defence; on the other hand the prevailing opinion among the Federal members is that it is merely a measure for raising revenue.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, expresses himself as follows:

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"Since the British Government has adopted this new line of taxation the field is clear for negotiations in a new direction at London next summer. I do not despair that we may be able to lay down the basis of a system which will improve the trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies, and will establish freer trade between all sections of the Empire."

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of Canada still continues to grow, and clearly reflects the great expansion of the trade of the country.

For the nine months ending March 31, it amounted to $41,351,818, an increase of $3,433,801 for the same period of last year. For the month of March only the receipts were $4,785,210, or nearly half a million more than the same month of 1901. The ordinary expenditure reached a total of $30,914,135, which was $10,437,683 less than the ordinary receipts, but $2,286,000 more than the disbursements of the preceding nine months. The expenditure for the month, however, is $115,698 less than it was for a year ago. The total capital expenditure for the nine months was $8,837,-451, which reduces the surplus in ordinary receipts over ordinary revenue to $1,600,-000. The capital expenditure for the nine months increased by $1,536,000 over that of 1901. For the month of March, however, there is a decrease of $693,000.

Canadian Trade.

Canada's foreign trade is still on the increase and beating all previous records.

For the nine months of the present fiscal year, which ended on March 31, the aggregate was $302,498,000, as compared with $282,297,000 for the same period of the previous twelve months, a gain of $20,200,000. The imports for the nine months were $140,782,000, being an increase of $11,720,000. The exports of Canadian merchandise only, excluding coin and bullion, show an increase of $9,075,000, the figures being $144,546,878, as against $135,471,000 for the previous nine months. The imports for last March amounted to $17,021,000, or $2,495,000 better than for the same four weeks of 1901. The exports of domestic merchandise for the month totalled $9,846,652, a gain of $864,000. Taking up the domestic exports for nine months, it will be seen from the comparative statement given below that mine products diminished by $2,443,000; products of the fisheries made a gain of over $3,000,-000; forest products increased by $1,242,000, and animals and their produce by nearly $1,500,000. Agricultural products show a growth of $4,436,000. Manufactures boast a betterment of $1,896,000, and miscellaneous exports decreased. The following are the imports and exports in detail:

Imports for Consumption—Nine Months Ending March 31.

	1901.	1902.
Dutiable goods	$78,001,163	$85,545,747
Free goods	51,010,958	55,186,962
Total	$129,012,121	$140,732,709
Coin and bullion	3,828,946	4,670,936
Grand total	$132,841,067	$145,403,645
Duty collected	21,582,314	23,565,580

Domestic Exports—Nine Months Ending March 31.

	1901.	1902.
The mine	$28,542,386	$26,098,560
Fisheries	8,392,986	11,405,618
Forest	21,902,746	23,144,749
Animals and their produce	45,544,278	46,969,163
Agriculture	19,640,901	24,077,783
Manufactures	11,405,050	12,801,194
Miscellaneous	42,923	29,804
Total merchandise	$135,471,270	$144,546,878
Coin and bullion	212,651	....
Grand total	$135,683,921	$144,546,878

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Agricultural Development.

There has been a great increase in agricultural activity during the past three months, and the outlook for the future is very promising. There is at present a rapid development of the Northwest. The unprecedented influx of settlers into that part of Canada, who will at once go to work on the land and get a good deal of ground prepared for spring wheat, must greatly add to the wheat acreage during the present year.

In the territories the cereal crops have grown to such an extent that the product beyond Manitoba from now on will become an important factor in the wheat production of the continent. The export wheat crops of the territories will doubtless in the near future equal that of Manitoba a few years ago, and, with an export surplus of fifteen to twenty millions, the facilities for transportation will be developed in a way that will greatly increase the profit of wheat growing in that distant part of the country. The quality of the hard wheat raised in the territories is very fine, and will doubtless command a premium in the British markets when it becomes better known.

The constant demand for shipment of cattle from Canada to the United States for breeding purposes is a very practical acknowledgment of the healthiness of Canadian cattle, and the continued refusal of the Mother Country to admit Canadian cattle on the hoof for sale in the interior markets of the United Kingdom seems to our dealers an ignorance of the conditions which involves unfair discrimination against that important Canadian industry.

Colonial Exhibition.

A Colonial Exhibition is now being held at London, England, and much interest is being manifested in the Canadian exhibit, which will be most attractive and valuable for advertising the Dominion by means of a display of its rich and varied natural and other products, the value of which is only beginning to be appreciated throughout the world.

Transportation.

The net results of the railways for the past quarter show a satisfactory increase, shipments continuing very heavy. The demand for cars is very active, and, although the grain movement in the West is larger than it was a short time ago, the large quantities still to go to the seaboard will continue to cause a large movement till the next crop begins to come on the markets. The settlers coming into Canada are also taxing the capacity of the railways to get promptly moved to their destination.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the fiscal year from July 1, 1901, to date are $29,965,343, an increase of $5,310,284.

The net earnings from the railway last year were $1,978,000, or about three per cent. on the capital stock. This year the net earnings from these sources will be about $3,000,000. The value of the property outside the railway is estimated as follows:

Telegraph lines, Pacific fleet, grain elevators	$30,000,000
"Soo" preferred stock	4,846,000
"Soo" common stock	4,239,000
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic stock	2,300,000
23,000,000 acres land at $3.20 per acre	73,600,000
Vancouver and other city real estate	15,000,000
Northwest land stock	500,000
Total	$139,976,000

The value of these outside properties is equal in value to capital stock of $85,000,000. The railway this year will earn about $38,000,000. The total fixed

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charges are $7,300,000. Placing operating expenses at ninety per cent. of the gross, which is a high rate when compared with that of the Northern Pacific, which is about fifty-five per cent., there would be yielded $10,100,000 in net profits, or about thirty-three per cent. more than the amount necessary to pay fixed charges. In addition to the above assets the company has $10,000,000 cash in the bank and some $7,000,000 due on the deferred payments on land already sold.

On June 30 last, according to the official returns compiled by the Department of Railways, there were 163 steam railways in actual operation in Canada, including the two Government roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway. At the close of the fiscal year the number of miles of completed railway was 18,294, an increase of 658 miles, besides 2,710 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 18,184, of which 634 miles was double tracked. The number of miles in operation was 18,140. The paid-up capital amounted to $1,042,785,539, an increase of $31,398,893. The gross earnings amounted to $72,898,749, an increase of $2,694,396, and the working expenses aggregated $50,368,726, an increase of $2,987,-037, compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings $22,530,023, a decrease of $292,642. The number of passengers carried amounted to 18,385,722, an increase of $1,281,397, and the freight traffic amounted to 36,999,371 tons, an increase of 1,286,149 tons.

A report was recently presented by Professor S. J. McLean, Ph. D., M. A., dealing with railway commissions and railway rate grievances. One of the most important points investigated, and one most exhaustively discussed in the report, is that of excessive rates and discriminations. Investigations were made at leading points in Ontario, the chief shipping points in Manitoba and the territories, and in most of the commercial centres of British Columbia. Professor McLean states that, in the public interest, there should be a supervision of all matters pertaining to classification. Distributive rates are among the pecularities of the system that has grown up under the policy of charging all the traffic will bear. Certain cities and towns are favored with lower rates than others, and are thus able to grow into extensive distributing centres.

In regard to competitive and non-competitive traffic, Prof. McLean, after citing various examples, states that while it is true that the shorter distance traffic cannot justifiably expect the same rate per ton per mile as the longer distance traffic, still at the same time the discrepancy is too great between the rates on the two classes of traffic, and considers regulative supervision necessary.

In regard to the subject of American and Canadian rates, Prof. McLean considers numerous specific cases. He remarks as follows: "Public policy demands that when a low rate basis is given to American goods which come into competition with Canadian goods there should be regulation to see that the expansion of Canadian trade is not hampered. It should be seen to that Canadian goods are given such a rate as to offset their geographical advantage."

Upon the point of the regulation of rates, Prof. McLean discusses the system in use, pointing out the weak points of the policy of regulation through maxima adopted in Canada. "In general," he says, "the body interested with the regulative power should give up reliance upon maxima, and should desire the company to file with it the rate actually to be charged in respect of the traffic denominated. The same facilities in respect of publication might attach as at present, and if any preliminary objections should be presented to any phase of the tariff these might be considered. But in the great majority of cases these rates would be subject to revision only when it appeared in the cause of a complaint that rectification of some grievance was requiied. By this procedure the regulative body would be enabled to focus its attention upon a special case."

He discusses the question of elasticity, holding with regard to competitive traffic

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that the tariff might be filed, immediately becoming effective, "and that the rate so fixed might be changed as often as was desired by filing new rate sheets, each of which would be effective as soon as filed. The regulative body would have reserved to it a supervisory power in regard to all rates charged under such rate sheets. Every such rate charged would be subject to the revision of the commission."

The most gratifying section of the report is that recommending the establishment of a Railway Commission, for such a tribunal will safeguard the future. The work of railway regulation is concerned with administrative, not political problems, and should be placed in the hands of a body specially organized for the purpose and independent of political conditions.

The wisdom of encouraging railway construction in the newest parts of the Province of Ontario is being more and more made clear. Twenty years ago there was not a mile of railway in Ontario, North of Bracebridge, now the mileage in New Ontario alone exceeds 1,800, while lines under construction, or subsidized, or under charter will, when completed, add another 2,000 miles.

It is estimated that nearly $9,000,000 were expended on railway construction and its connecting interests in Northern Ontario during 1901, and this sum will be greatly increased during the present year.

Manufacturing.

The situation with reference to manufactured goods still continues firm. Plants are well employed, except where wage disputes interrupt; in fact, mills and factories are so busy on contracts for goods that they have little or no surplus stocks on hand to throw on the market at the end of the season, which is, from a mercantile point of view, very encouraging.

Foreign trade still continues on the increase and beats all previous records.

New Ontario has grown up to be one of the greatest hives of industry in this country, and these industries are just in their infancy, stretching out in all directions, and turning this part of the country into one of the great manufacturing centres of the world. There is now being laid the foundation of great industries all over New Ontario, which in time will make Ontario one of the greatest pulp and paper producing districts in the world.

The enterprises of the Clergue Syndicate now represent a capital of over $15,000,000, covering the pulp and paper mills, the iron, nickel and copper industries, the fleet of eighteen vessels of the Algoma Steamship Co., the blast furnaces and reduction works, the tube works, the cyanide works, the Lake Superior Power Co., and the Algoma Commercial Co. Six thousand men are now on the payroll of these industries, there being last month a payroll of $150,000, and in the month of February $900,000 spent for supplies; $20,000,000 has been laid out on the Canadian side, and $15,000,000 remains in the treasury with which to complete all the plans.

Evidence of continued industrial expansion is contained in the number of new companies and increases of capital.

Two most important commercial transactions have occurred recently, one being whereby two of Canada's greatest industries have come together, namely, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and the Dominion Coal Company, under the terms of the option which the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has held for the past two or three years on the property of the Dominion Coal Company.

The other transaction has been the sale of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company. It is understood that Messrs. C. R. Hosmer and F. W. Thompson have purchased the entire property and good-will at a figure ranging between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

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Iron and Steel.

Canada's iron and steel business is in a most prosperous condition.

There are now in Canada fourteen blast furnaces, without counting those in the course of construction. When those being built are completed, the aggregate capacity of the Canadian furnaces will be about 1,100,000 tons per year.

Already the export trade in pig iron is greatly in excess of that for the whole of the last fiscal year. In the latter year, which ended June 30 last, the quantity was 8,623 tons, and value $117,456. For the seven months of the fiscal year, ending January 31 last, the quantity was 64,849 tons, and the value $627,971. In other words the value of the export trade in pig iron was 441 per cent. larger than for the seven months of the fiscal year 1901.

It is expected that before August of this year, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will turn out 1,000 tons of steel per day, at a net profit of $8,000 per day.

Lumber Industry.

The outlook for the lumbering industry is favorable. A great new pine belt has recently been found in Central Algoma, along the banks of the Mississaga River. It is estimated that there are 1,000 square miles of virgin white pine. In some places it runs over four million feet to the mile, and it is thought it will equal in quantity the pine of the Temagami Forest Reserve, estimated at 3,000,000,000 feet, and is of the very best quality.

Banks and Banking.

The fact that Canada is rapidly getting to be a wealthy country is every day becoming more apparent.

The public deposits in Canadian chartered banks have in the past year increased at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 a month. This is independent of the expansion in the savings in other places of deposit. This large accumulation of savings has in recent months been seeking channels of investment. Numerous domestic securities have absorbed large sums of money offering for investment in the way of bonds and new issues of stocks, and besides this the demand on the stock exchanges for good investment stocks which present opportunities for appreciation have been largely sought, and that has largely contributed to the recent expansion in business. The fact that the great expansion in the demand for some of the stocks has gone on largely independent of the banks, is an indication of the growing wealth of the country, showing as it does the large sums of private funds available for speculation or investment.

The Canadian Private Bankers' Association, comprising over two hundred private bankers in the Dominion, and representing many millions of capital, much more than is involved in any other unauthorized business in Canada, was organized recently. The object of the association is protection, and for the furtherance of private banking interests generally.

The March Bank Statement.

The statement of the Canadian chartered banks for March reflects in a satisfactory manner the large expansion in the business of the country. The note circulation continues to expand. It was $52,000,000 for March, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over February, and an expansion of nearly $5,000,000 over March last year. The March figures this year make a record showing for that month. Public deposits last month totalled $362,000,000 for the three items, the deposits on demand showing a decrease of some two and one-half millions, compared with that item for February. The total for February was $363,650,000, and for March last year the total was $322,700,000. The balances due from foreign countries last month showed a small increase over February. The banks' holdings of specie are larger than last

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month. Call loans increased some two millions for the month, and were $38,500,000, compared with $33,000,000 in March, 1901. Call loans elsewhere were much the same as in February, but about $8,700,000 larger than in March last year. Current loans continue to expand; the total for March was $300,000,000, against $292,000,000 in February, and $280,000,000 in March last year. The total liabilities for March increased only $2,460,000, while the total assets increased $5,200,000

	March, 1902.	*Feb., 1902.*	*March, 1901.*
Note circulation	$52,442,962	$49,450,994	$47,611,967
Public deposits	92,380,118	94,864,660	90,645,676
Public deposits on notice	239,529,963	238,996,123	210,033,667
Public deposits elsewhere	30,112,520	29,839,213	22,173,575
Balance due in United Kingdom	6,423,912	3,337,960	4,314,464
Balance due from United Kingdom	3,152,353	7,165,453	3,144,003
Balance due from foreign countries	11,890,626	11,796,698	9,361,102
Other liabilities	7,501,583	9,709,421	5,535,293
Total liabilities	440,496,328	438,035,270	301,549,383
Specie	12,261,266	11,498,021	11,649,543
Dominion notes	21,073,020	22,156,454	20,176,628
Call loans	38,532,304	36,550,397	33,004,857
Call loans elsewhere	44,286,316	44,212,911	35,568,757
Current loans	300,066,698	292,059,778	280,041,076
Current loans elsewhere	27,776,895	26,229,854	19,580,081
Loans to Provincial Governments	3,668,618	3,212,879	2,995,190
Overdue debts	2,638,527	2,261,512	2,208,728
Greatest note circulation	52,799,820	50,283,248	48,409,885
Total assets	556,901,406	551,629,125	502,243,420

The increase in Canadian bank clearings is noteworthy. The average clearings per week at all clearing-houses in April last year were $34,114,000, but in April this year they reached $50,000,000. This is doubtless largely because of extensive speculative transactions in industrial stocks.

Auditing the Individual Ledger.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: I am much interested in an article in your March number on "Auditing the Individual Ledger," and as some of the ideas therein suggested are similar to ours and we have what we consider an excellent system, I thought it might not be amiss to give you an outline of it.

It is our rule to prove every account on this ledger at least twice a year, active accounts being proven monthly, either by rendering statements or balancing pass-books; and in order to do this without referring to the ledger except for old balances with which to begin statements and when completed for verification, it becomes necessary to file checks and deposit slips in such a manner as to be readily accessible.

We have from fifteen hundred to two thousand accounts and use a Globe file of eight drawers, two of which are used exclusively for deposit tickets and the other six for checks. For active accounts we have a separate apartment for each account, filing checks and deposit slips together, checks in front and slips behind, and for the less active accounts we file the checks regularly in check drawers and slips in deposit slip drawers. When pass books are to be balanced or statements rendered, checks and slips are gotten out and the books or statements made up without reference to ledger except as above noted, when they are compared with the balance book for proof when they are ruled and sent out with the vouchers.

For the preservation of old deposit slips we have a deposit-ticket transfer file corresponding in arrangement with the file above referred to, and to which all old tickets are transferred during the year; at the close of the year the tickets are taken out and carefully assorted with every customer's tickets for the year together and all alphabetically arranged and bound in packages of convenient size, labelled and put away for ready reference when needed.

This method may at first glance appear to be tedious, but after a trial of several years we find it eminently satisfactory and that the results fully justify the time given it. At pass-book and statement time every man in the office makes a hand, in so far as his other duties will permit, and the work is very promptly disposed of.

From the general ledger we render monthly statements to every bank that does not render statement to us, and the Loan and Certificates of Deposit accounts are verified every two months, so taken altogether we know at least twice a year that "things are just what they seem."

T. U. COLE.

HONEY GROVE, Texas, April 17.

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BOOKKEEPING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

I.

There are two classes of accounts in a bank, viz., individual ledger items and general ledger items.

THE INDIVIDUAL LEDGERS.

In these are kept all accounts subject to check, except the accounts with banks.

Q.—Are there more than one class of accounts, subject to check, in a commercial bank? *A.*—There are at least three classes of accounts; first, under the head of "business accounts" may be placed those that change almost every day; second, "personal accounts" that are not changed so often; third, "dead accounts" are such as are likely to have but a few changes in the lifetime of a ledger.

Q.—Should these all be kept the same way? Certainly not. Each class should have a different method of bookkeeping.

A certain bank has 3,000 ledger accounts, 500 of these are "business accounts" and the bulk of the transactions of the day are with these. Seventeen hundred are "personal accounts." Perhaps less than one-fifth of the day's transactions are with these. Eight hundred are "dead accounts" and in these there will probably be one or two changes per week.

Q.—Should each class have a different bookkeeper? *A.*—No; the same bookkeeper should have all the accounts in each class beginning with the same letter. They should be divided according to the letters of the alphabet.

Q.—Why? *A.*—There are a number of reasons. It is easier to assort the checks. You know which bookkeeper to go to to ascertain about the account, and it renders it practicable and easy to keep a separate record of the amount that goes to each bookkeeper from the various departments of the bank through which they come to him. When he has footed his checks, he knows he is right if his footing agrees with the sum of the footings of the various departments against him.

Q.—How would you keep the "business account?" *A.*—In a journal and ledger combined—each page ruled for six days' work and about fifty accounts. (See form of depositors' ledger and journal for business accounts.)

This shows a column for the number of the account on each page, also the name, and then the day's work. For example, take Wm. Cahoon's account for Monday. To commence business he had a debit balance of $9.62, which is entered opposite his name in red ink (it is in heavy figures in the cut, as everything is required to be printed in black). Above this balance are the debit transactions of the day; and in the credit column are his deposits for the day. Deduct the footing of the debit column from that of that credit column, and we find he has a credit balance of $1,425.68 to begin Tuesday with, which is placed in red ink in the credit column of Tuesday.

Q.—Why do you not have a column for the total debits and credits of each account? *A.*—Because it would allow only three days' work on a page, and now

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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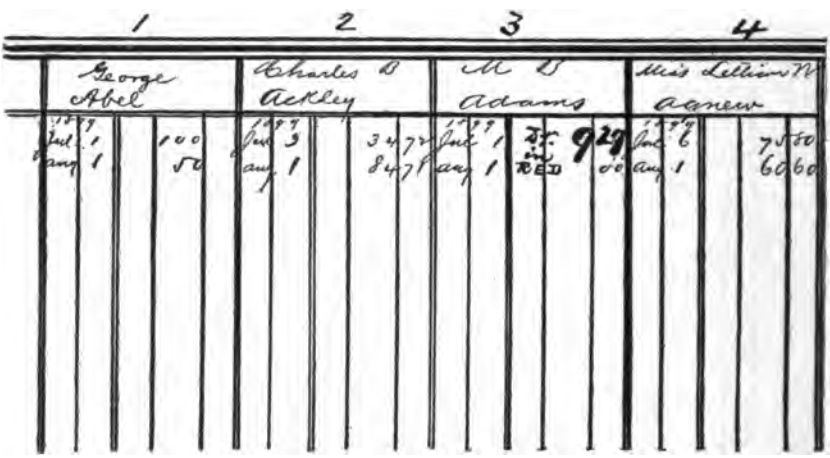
No.		Monday No. or date	Monday Dr.	Monday Cr.	Tuesday No. or date	Tuesday Dr.	Tuesday Cr.
1	Cahoon Wm.	Note	1 250				
		10 Cks	501 75				
		#4201	14 25	651 25			
			9 62	25 50			1425 63
2	Carnegie Steel Co.			473 19			
				6 25			
				5270 14			
		5 Ck	10 201 25	20941 70			17108 78
3	Castor & Co.	Int owed.	20 62				
		1260	190				
		Note	1 162 50				
		1253	207 90				
		1249	40	200			
		1246	37 62	1047 62		411 02	
	Total Cks & Deposits		13 625 89	9769 58			
	Total Dr. & Cr. balances		9 62	21989 32		411 02	18534 41

Depositors' Ledger and Journal—Business Accounts.

you have six, and because it is worse than useless. It takes time in extending these totals, when you ought to be doing something else. The first thing you want to know, after you have entered all the checks and deposits, is whether you agree with the other books. You don't want to wait to extend 500 accounts, but proceed to add and find the sum of the checks and deposits the first thing. When you have done this and find you have everything correct, you may proceed to do what footing is necessary with the different accounts to enable you to bring forward the correct balance for the next day. To load up your book with such footings is labor and space lost.

Q.—How do you keep the second class that you call "personal accounts?"
A.—See cut of depositors' ledger No. 2, and depositors' journal to accompany this ledger.



DEPOSITORS' LEDGER NO. 2.

The entries are all made on the journal of checks and deposits—the checks in the first ruled column and the deposits in the second. In the next column I bring forward the last balance. (See Geo. Abel account on the ledger.) The last balance was $100, which I put in this column. His checks amount to $50, which leaves a balance due to him of $50, which I put in the last column, and post it immediately to the ledger, glancing at the same time at the last balnnce to see that I have it right in the journal. The work is proved in the journal and nothing but the balance is posted to the ledger. These balances tell the whole story. The previous balance being $100 and to-day's balance $50, you see at a glance that $50 has been checked out.

Take the next account, Chas. B. Ackley. He deposited $49.99. His last balance was $34.72 and to-day's balance is $84.71, which is posted to the ledger.

The next account, M. B. Adams, had a debit balance of $9.27. This is entered on the ledger in red ink. On this book all red ink figures show Dr. balances. Adams deposits $9.27 to-day and his last balance is put in the journal in red ink. This leaves him no balance, and the ciphers are posted to his account, to show that it is even.

I use a book eleven inches long and fifteen and one-half inches wide for the accounts from A to K, which now number 850 accounts. There are 200 pages in this book, and it is ruled for ten accounts on a page, making room for 2,000 accounts from A to K. The depositors' names are all on a line at the top of the page, and

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Monday. Aug 1.

Depositors Journal		Dr.	Cr.	Last Balance	To-days Balance
Abel George	CK No 75 " 82 " self	10 15 25		100	50
Ackley Chas. B			49 99	34 72	84 71
Adams. M. B			9 27	Dr. 9 27	00
Agnew Lilian W	To Smith Bros	15 20		75 80	60 60
Total		65 20	59 26	Dr. 210 52 9 27	195 31

JOURNAL FOR DEPOSITORS' LEDGER NO. 2.

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the accounts are recorded in the ledger and index, by numbers, each letter beginning with No. 1.

This will be found a very convenient method of keeping such accounts. A ledger 11 x 15½ inches and 1¼ inches thick is easily handled. It will last for about three years, and you get all the information from it that you get from any ledger. The balances are proven as well as balances can be proven. You find the customers' names easily, and it is most convenient to take off a trial balance.

Q.—How do you keep your dead accounts? *A.*—See cut of depositors' ledger No. 3. The accounts are arranged as in an index. One line is given an account. The last two columns are the debit and credit balances transferred from the previous ledger, and each page is footed. This is convenient when you take off a trial balance. It is more satisfactory to take the footing of forty accounts than to copy each one. It will take about twenty pages for the 800 accounts and probably the changes will average about two accounts on each page in a year. When there is a change, it is usually to close the accounts, but if the transaction is a different amount from the balance, a transfer of the account should be made to ledger No. 2, and the account on ledger No. 3 closed by transfer. You will notice on the ledger that A. Hanan checked for $4.75, on May 1, 1901, which closed his account. B. Henegar deposited twenty dollars March 10, 1900, which closed his account. Miss Hilton, on June 1, 1901, checked for $5 and had $100 due her. The $100 is transferred to her credit in ledger No. 2, and the $5 check is taken care of there. In taking your trial balance, you merely take a footing of the changes on each page and deduct the amount from the total footing of the ledger. This is a quick job, and you get a correct trial balance of 800 accounts in a few minutes.

Take a note of this, Mr. Bookkeeper. When mixed with other accounts, you have made more mistakes in your trial balance copying these 800 accounts that scarcely ever change, than with the other 1,700 accounts that are frequently changed. There are so many little overdrafts among them, and it is so much easier to skip an account with but one item.

Important.—As all figures must be printed in black ink, please note that all figures printed heavy represent red ink figures, and are the balances due from and to banks or individuals at the opening of the business of the day.

The use of red ink figures for balances allows the use of twice as many days on a page of ledger; thereby saving one-half of the books, besides saving time, and is more satisfactory in every way.

Credit Side.—As the mail is opened in the morning, the letters containing cash items for credit are acknowledged, and the acknowledgments handed to the bookkeeper for banks, who will credit the amounts to the respective banks; as in Rome City National Bank. We credit their letter of the 31st, inclosing items amounting to $750.25, and a cash item which the Rome Bank had entered for collection, reporting the credit by their "No. 327, $1,625."

The sum of all these credits will be made (in pencil will do) and the total amount given to an auditor whose business it is to check off and assort the items which make up these credits. The items consist of checks of our depositors, checks on clearing-house banks in our city, checks on outside banks, checks of outside banks on us, and items we call cash.

These are footed separately, and charged by the auditor to the respective departments, and their sum must be the same as the amount of total mail credits received from the bookkeeper for banks. In this way, such mail matters are speedily and correctly disposed of.

During the day, the bookkeeper for banks enters additional credits for collections paid, proceeds of discounts, etc., and at the close of business enters to the credit of

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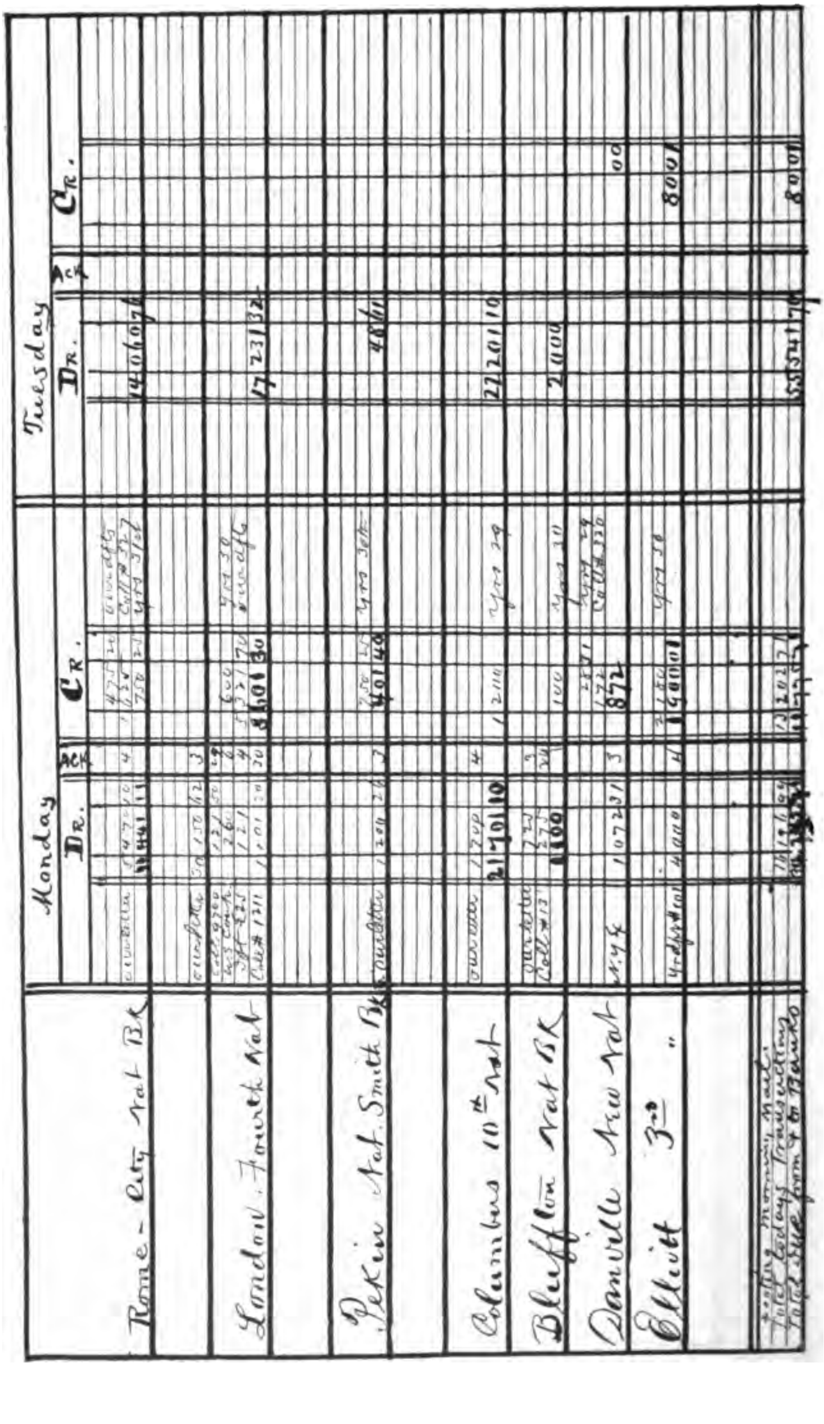
Jan 1. 1900

		Cks	Deposits	Dr. from Ledger Q	Cr. from Ledger Q
Hanan A	May 1. 1901	4 75			4 75
Henegar B	Mch 10 1900		20	20 00	
Hilton Miss C	June 1. 1901	100	transfer		100
Holt Mfg Co					75 25
Hunt Eli					6 50
Hyde Dr. Y.				2 25	
	Total			22 25	186 50

DEPOSITORS' LEDGER No. 8.



BANK ACCOUNTS—JOURNAL, LEDGER AND STATEMENT COMBINED.

each bank the total amount of checks drawn on that bank during the day. This he gets from the draft register.

A footing is then made of all bank credits, which must agree with the auditor's account against him, for these items are all received by the bookkeeper through the auditor. If their totals agree we may say the credit side agrees, or is balanced.

Debit Side.—After the mail items are checked off and assorted, the letters that in any way pertain to the accounts with banks are turned over to the bookkeeper of bank accounts. The collections reported paid are charged to the reporting bank. In the account of Fourth National Bank, London, we charge No. 9,700 $121.50 and mark in the acknowledgment column the date of the advice—29th ult. No. 9,700 is our discount number and the amount will be credited to that account. We also charge collections No. 1,211 $1,101.20 and mark advice 30th ult. This is our number for collections received from banks, and is credited to the proper bank account.

We receive from a depositor a check for £25, for which we give him credit and charge the amount to the London Bank, $121. There will be an additional charge to this bank when the item is reported paid, as the London Bank will credit us a larger amount than this and the difference will be credited exchange account, when reported.

All the mail items will be properly taken care of in this way, and after the entries are made there will be a footing of these debtor amounts, which will be given to the person who audits the accounts. He will have found credit items to correspond, which are given to the bookkeeper having those accounts.

The letters acknowledging our letters containing cash items will be checked off by inserting the date of our correspondents' acknowledgment opposite our charge, as, in the account of the Pekin Bank, our letter of Monday was acknowledged on the 3rd.

You will notice on the ledger a space for acknowledgments, where is to be inserted the date of our correspondents' letter of advice of the amount charged.

Summary of Argument.

On the two pages of an open ledger, you may have accounts of sixty banks. Each morning there are items coming through the mail for the credit of at least fifty of these banks. To prove your mail items, there must be entries of these amounts where they can be footed. Enter them on this ledger and they can be at once footed and there is no other entry to be made of them. By any other method you must enter them, with the same labor, to be footed, and then they must be entered again on fifty different pages of a ledger, and again at the close of business the total amount of each is transferred to some balance book, to enable you to get your balance. And if you are out you may have to go through the whole thing again—perhaps more than once—to find your error or omission.

On the debit side there will probably be more than 100 mail letters to check off for sixty banks. On my ledger you need not turn more than one leaf. The entries for collections paid may be made at once and all the items that have come through the mail are before you in plain sight, charged to the proper bank. When you have footed them and find the mail items to agree, you know you will be troubled no more with them. Then when you come to charge the footings of the sixty letters you send out containing cash items, it is a matter of only a few minutes, and you are ready to foot all of the transactions of the day. If you are out, it is a small matter to find the difference, for all the items are before you. When you agree, you have nothing to do but extend the balances to begin next day's work.

For writing up or checking off bank accounts no method of keeping such accounts is easier, and if you have made an entry to the wrong bank you do not have to turn

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over the pages of sixty bank accounts, but at once find the item by running your eye down one page.

Q.—What do you do with the other general ledger items—other than banks? *A.*—The discounts and certificates of deposit I would keep on registers, which should also be ledgers. The expense account, real estate, bonds, stock, and items of that class I would keep in an ordinary ledger. They don't fill up a book very fast and it will not take a large book to keep all such accounts for ten or twenty years. This is desirable. There are two classes of bank accounts that I would keep one book for if the transactions are numerous, viz., items that you send for returns I would list against the banks to which you send them, and transfer the total of all these to the book of bank accounts and treat the credit side of that account likewise. Remittance accounts is a good name for it.

Cash Items Accounts.

There is another class of accounts that I would keep in a similar way, except that I would give each paper a number as you do collections. These are drafts with bills of lading that will be held for arrival of goods, and no protests and other items that you know will be cut out of your cash letter. Where these are charged in the regular account, you have a picnic reconciling accounts.

The Auditor.

Q.—You have spoken several times of an auditor. What is his place in a bank? *A.*—The items come to the different bookkeepers through the mail—the receiving teller, the collection or note teller, and the paying teller. These must be assorted for the different accounts and the debits and credits proved. The teller then need only to be concerned for the actual cash received and paid out—marking the cash in a way that the auditor will not mistake. The auditor proves the work and has an account with each teller and bookkeeper, and at the close of business his books show the total transactions of every department. His work is a complete check on wrong additions and every wrong entry of deposit of every description. The method of doing the auditor's work is very important, but cannot be elucidated in this article.

The auditor is a comfort and a boon to all the bookkeepers and tellers. He is really the pivot on which everything revolves. His work is the greatest need of almost every bank. Tom Curio.

BOOKKEEPING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

II.

In the following the writer has tried to plan a set of books, more suitable to the needs of country banks than the larger city institutions, something simple and practical, and at the same time a system where an absolute check on the work can be had. Doing away with books which are the means of verifying the correct entering of items may be a saving of time and expense, but in the long run it is unsafe, unprofitable and exceedingly wearing both upon the bookkeeper and management.

Just where absolute safety ends and danger begins, is a disputed question; but too much precaution in this respect is preferable to even a little short-coming. Errors which may lead to expensive damage suits or the loss of valuable accounts, to say nothing of direct money losses, are as apt to occur as those involving smaller amounts and less annoyance, and a reputation for accuracy and promptness is a valuable asset, and this is especially true in a small community where such things are easily passed from mouth to mouth.

In the forms used the arrangement is such as to facilitate the work of the book-

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Form I.

No.	Name	Date Balance	Checks in Detail	Total Checks	Deposits	Date Balance	No.	Name
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

keeper without detracting from their appearance. His convenience is too often overlooked, which should not be the case.

THE INDIVIDUAL BOOKS.

We will first take up the individual books which will consist of the following: Two balance books, active and auxiliary; two ledgers, loose-leaf, active and auxiliary.

The auxiliary books may be used or cut out, but where there are enough inactive accounts to justify their use, a great amount of time and labor may be saved. The main or active balance book is a modified form of the long and short leaf "Boston Ledger" and is ruled (see form No. 1) with two columns for "checks in details," one for "total checks," one for "credits" and a "balance column;" black ink is to be

Form 2.

No.	Name	May 5 '190			May 15. 190		
1	Abbott. H	5/6 347 20 1 00	7/8 447 20 2 10	427 20	427 20		
2	Ball. G.	5/7 1462 40	1422		1422		
3	Cohn. D	52			52		
4	Dean. P	7/4 2 55 875 40 7/5 1 25	1005 40		1005 40		
5							
6							

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Form 3.

Sheet No.....

Date	Item	Debit	Credit	Balance	Date	Item	Debit

Size of Sheet— 10 x 13

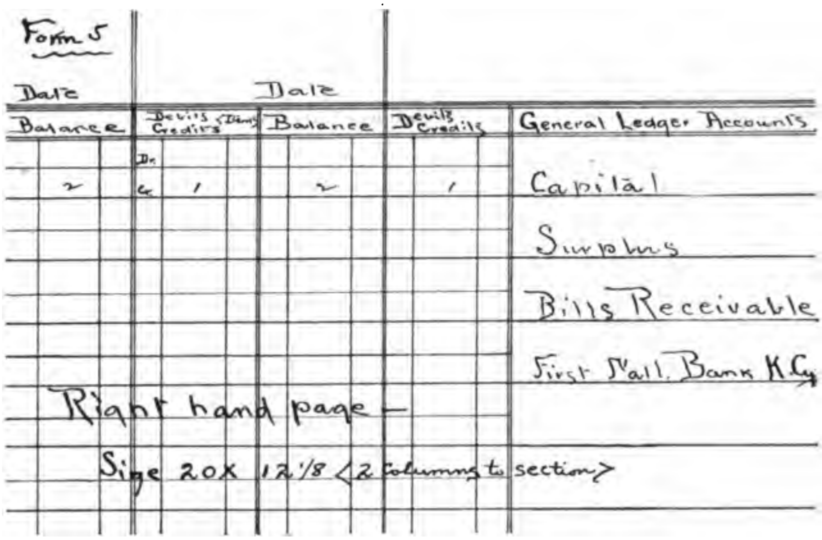
Form 4.

Date   Date.

Balance	G.L. Accts.	Debits	Credits	Balance	Debits	Cre
	Capital	1	2	3		
	Surplus					
	B.R.					
	Kansas					

Left hand page—

Size 20 x 15½ (3 columns to section)



Form 5

Date — Date

Balance | Debits Credits Items | Balance | Debits Credits | General Ledger Accounts

Capital

Surplus

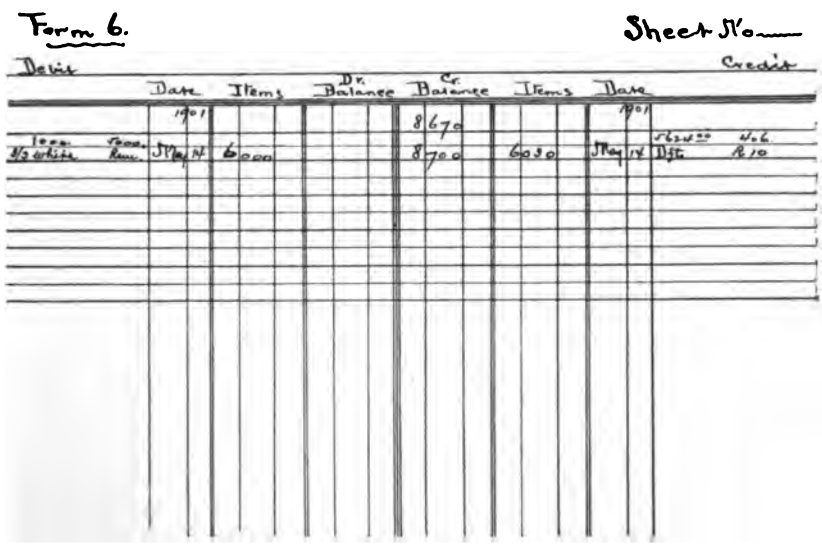
Bills Receivable

First Nat'l Bank K.C.

Right hand page —

Size 20 X 12 1/8 (2 columns to section)

used throughout with the exception of overdraft balances. Checks, as provided for, are to be entered in detail, and where a page contains a very active account or two, the first of these detail columns may be used for listing checks, from top to bottom, without regard to horizontal lines; six days' business is allowed to the sheet, the balance book running for a period of three months.



Form 6. Sheet No.___

Debit — Credit

Date | Items | Dr. Balance | Cr. Balance | Items | Date

A convenient sized sheet would make room for sixty-five or seventy accounts, with a length of twenty-three inches. Balances should be transferred to the succeeding book on regular dates, from year to year, and as near the first of the month as possible or practicable, thus insuring uniformity and a set of books easily referred to. They should be numbered as follows:

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Form 7.

No. ____________

New York Date ____________

Pay to the order of ______________________ $ ________

______________________________ Dollars.

____

Form 8

Name of Bank.

New York ________ Date ________ $ ________

< Yellow paper with red ink >

Charge Acct. ________________

Form 9.

Deposited with

The ________ Bank ________

by ______________________

New York ________________ 1901

Gold

Silver

Currency

Checks

"

"

"

See that all checks and drafts are indorsed

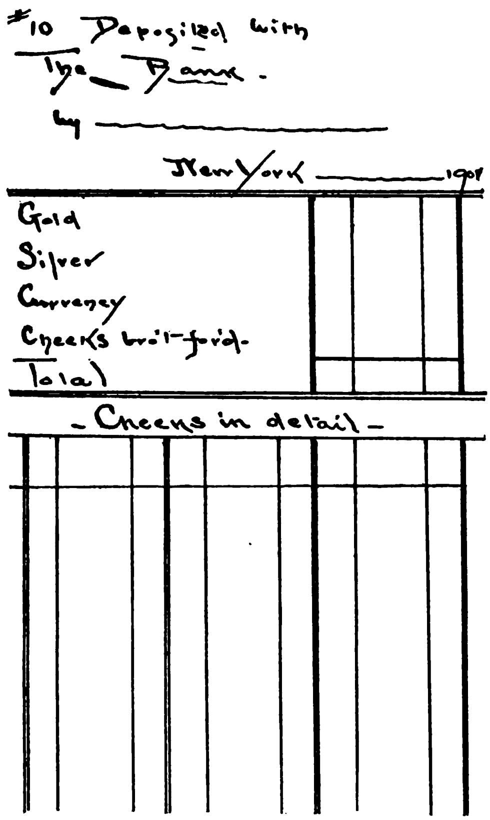
Please list checks separately

Size 4 1/2 x 4 1/2

YEAR 1900.		YEAR 1901.	
Consecutive number.	*Quarter.*	*Consecutive number.*	*Quarter.*
1	1	5	1
2	2	6	2
3	3	7	3
4	4	8	4

Heavy flexible covers to be used, and when in use should be placed inside a pair of leather covers.

The auxiliary balance book is ruled simply with balance columns (see form No. 2)



and is made with long and short leaves, the same as the active book, though much smaller and can be made to contain six months' or a year's business. The covers should be of light paper, and the book is then small enough to be slipped inside and at the end of the other. In this book, no overdraft accounts are to be run. A balance is carried forward only when a change is made, the date of the entry being placed in front of the item, as shown in the illustration. All the balances should be forwarded, added and proved by the balance in the main balance book on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month. The names of the auxiliary accounts are to be carried in the main book in their respective alphabetical order but written in red ink, which will denote where the balances are to be found and may be interlined to save space. An auxiliary balance account will have to be carried in active balance book. In addition to this book, a sundry credits account for odds and ends and a credits in suspense account, for actually dead accounts, may be opened, both of which may be

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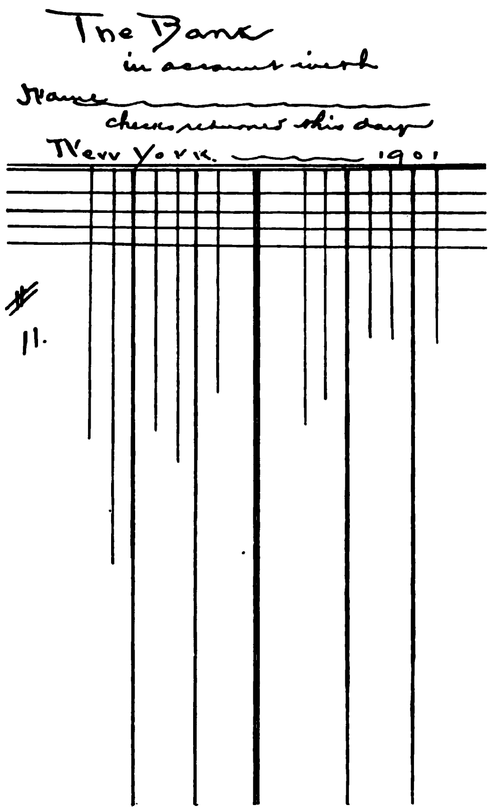
carried in the auxiliary balance book. A watchful bookkeeper, however, will keep the first named accounts reduced to a minimum and not allow fragments to accumulate.

The individual ledgers are loose-leaf, the same sheets, ruling, etc., being used in both; the auxiliary ledger is distinguished from the other by use of the word auxiliary on the outside cover, in addition to any other lettering that may be used. The accounts in each are to correspond with those in their respective balance books. Checks to be entered in total and credits in detail, with whatever explanations that



may be necessary. The posting is made directly from the items, and a balance struck, which must agree with the corresponding balance in the balance book.

The same method of posting is used in the auxiliary ledger and balances proved in the same manner. This gives the same check on balances in both balance books, making the auxiliary as secure as the other. It may be thought that this double system of books (main and auxiliary) would be cumbersome, but actual experience has proved it otherwise. For ledger rulings, size of page, etc., see form No. 3.

General Books, Consisting of Balance Book and Loose-Leaf Ledger.

There are two forms of balance books, either of which may be used (see forms 4 and 5) and can be made to run for one year and are to be covered with light-weight card-board, and when the books are in use they may be incased in leather covers. The names of the accounts should be printed. Debit entries and debit balances are to be written in red ink and credit entries and credit balances in black.

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The general ledger to be used is as shown on form 6, the account to be run in the same order as found in the balance book, thus facilitating posting. Items to be entered from the vouchers in total into the balance book and posted with explanations directly from the vouchers and a balance struck to correspond with that in the balance book. Two balance columns are used in the ledger, a debit and a credit, which will assist in posting and do away with the use of a red ink pen and ink. No indexes are necessary in either the individual or general ledgers.

Forms which the bookkeeper will be required to use are to a great extent self-explanatory. No. 7, check form; No. 8, charge ticket; the name and date of this form correspond in position to those in the check and may be seen when less than half of the check or charge ticket is exposed. The charge ticket is also roomy. The size will be governed by the style of files used. Nos. 9 and 10, credit tickets. The first is the ordinary size, permitting the listing of a limited number of checks. No. 10 when folded is the same size as No. 9, but has an increased listing capacity. When folded the total appears on its face, obviating the necessity of its being turned. The square credit ticket is also favored on account of its differing so much in shape from the check and debit ticket, and is roomy and economical.

The Bank
in account with
Name —
checks returned this day
New York ——— 1901.

Pass books with a simple ruling are preferable, and checks may be listed in them in detail or on slips, the latter being the better. Forms 11 and 12. The first is ruled for pen use, the second for adding machine. Slips are especially advantageous to bookkeepers, inasmuch as checks may be listed from time to time during the month, thus saving the annoyance of a rush at the end of a month, when pass books come in in quantities. It is a good idea to place signs where they may easily be seen by customers, toward the end of the month, asking that pass books be left to balance, and then have them ready at a stated time, say on the morning of the first, showing the balance of the previous evening. In this way you can avoid the accumulation of checks and also detect any errors and where it is impossible to render statements or secure the books, the checks should, at least, be listed and proven by the ledger.

By means of a rubber stamp, with the wording that is found at the top of the printed slips, the paper in the adding machine may be used, with a saving of both time and material. Slips should be pasted in the pass books. Form 13 is also a check-listing form, in the shape of an envelope and may be used when found desirable. Institutions very often have favorite customers and a systematic or fastidious customer can often be held by such little devices as this. Leather covers for check books and a superior grade of pass books are also very effective in this respect. When practical, pass books should be balanced by some other than the bookkeeper.

Number 14 is also a very handy blank, in the form of an overdraft advice slip, and is convenient for both bookkeeper and officer and should be "O. K'd" by the latter before being mailed.

CHECK FILES.

Two sets of check files should be used. One for checks of the active accounts and the other for dead accounts. As soon as an account is closed and there is no

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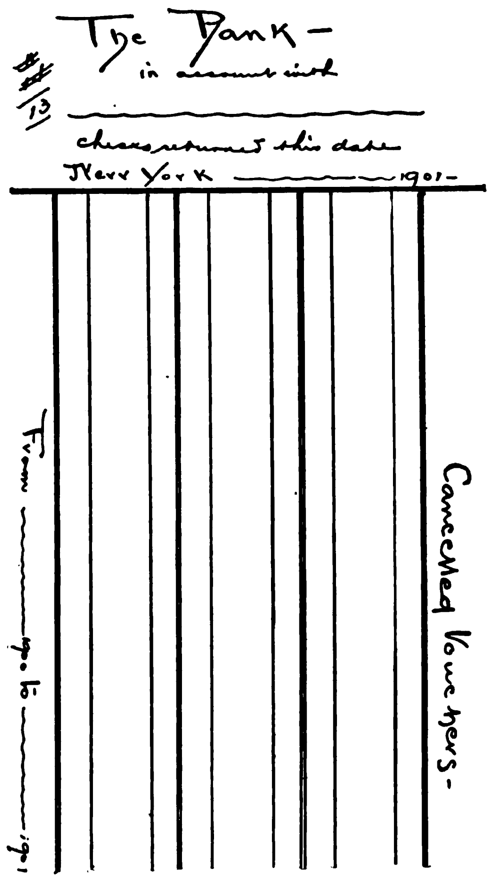
probability of its being opened again, should there remain any canceled checks or other vouchers in the file, an effort should first be made to have the account balanced and handed or mailed to the customer, and in case this cannot be done then the account, after balancing, should be placed in an envelope, labeled and filed in its proper place in the auxiliary file. Under this system there is no rehandling from time to time of dead matter and less liability of other vouchers being lost or misplaced and it often locates some item that has previously been incorrectly filed. Each customer's checks, in the main file, should have their separate compartment and be



filed according to consonants. In the auxiliary, this is not necessary, but each letter may be divided into two or more compartments, for convenience' sake. It will require a larger file for the auxiliary. The writer has seen this system in use and when conscientiously used, affords the cleanest, safest and most practical method for the care of checks and other vouchers. One set of files for general vouchers is all that is necessary. At the end of the year, the old vouchers should be removed, tied and filed in chests, properly labeled, or other place.

As was first stated, the above system can be shortened, some of the books being dispensed with ; but it is safe to say that should the auxiliary books and files be cut out, one bookkeeper could not do more than two-thirds of the work that another could do under the system as fully planned. In most banks, running from 500 to

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#14 The Bank ——
New York —— 190

Dear Sir—
We beg to notify you that your account is overdrawn to the amount of $——
Please call or remit to adjust same, at your earliest convenience—
Yours truly —— Cashier

1,000 accounts, there is always a large percentage of inactive accounts, the work is certainly lighter and the liability of making errors less, when these inactive accounts can be separated from the others and left quietly by themselves until a change is actually necessary. In this way the work of a bookkeeper is reduced to a minimum with perfect safety. In addition to this, the set of books may be made to look neater and accounts will be easier to locate and plainer to see on account of their being less crowded and always in their proper place.

In planning a set of books, accuracy should be given the first consideration, neatness second and conciseness next. This order is too often reversed.

A. B. Snell.

United States Safes in Brazil.—The Advance sheets of the Consular Reports for March 10 contain the following from K. K. Kenneday, United States Consul at Para, Brazil:

"Fire recently destroyed the establishment of Frank da Costa & Co. of this city. This firm is one of the largest exporters of rubber and other commodities in the Amazon Valley, and there were forty-three tons of rubber in the building at the time, of which twenty-eight tons were totally destroyed and fifteen tons damaged.

The noteworthy feature of the fire was the fine showing made by the American safes. There were in the offices of the company six safes: one English, one German, one French, one Portuguese, and two of American manufacture. These were all placed together in the center of the second floor. After the fire, it was found that the Portuguese safe was a complete wreck, and fell to pieces when touched. Its contents were totally destroyed, and the same was true of the French and German safes. The English safe contained, in addition to valuable books and papers, 700 contos in Brazilian currency, equivalent to about $175,000. This safe was opened only after the greatest difficulty, and the money was found in an almost unrecognizable, charred, and pulpy mass, and the remaining contents were a total loss. There is little hope of recovering anything of the money thus damaged by fire and water.

When the American safes were opened, their contents were found perfectly intact—money, books, and papers being little, if any, the worse for the ordeal through which they had passed.

There could not have been a more convincing illustration of the superior quality of the American product than was afforded by this incident, which has given rise to general comment. * * * Until this occurrence, there was a popular impression among business men here that there was no safe equal to the English one, and this belief was so firmly established as to make competition on the part of American manufacturers difficult. The incident should establish a market for our safes throughout Brazil, if our manufacturers make the proper efforts to win the trade."

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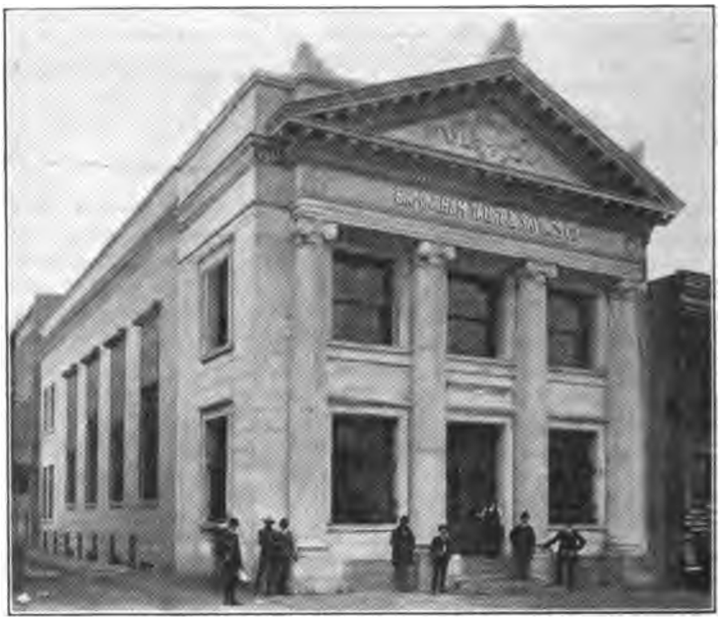
THE BIRMINGHAM TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The accompanying illustration is an excellent representation of the exterior of the bank building recently constructed by the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company, of Birmingham, Ala.

In point of construction and elegance of appointment, this structure, erected for the exclusive use of the bank, is not surpassed, and conveys the assurance of strength



THE BIRMINGHAM TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY'S BUILDING.

and solidity. It is in thorough keeping with the character of the institution which it shelters.

Since its organization, December 9, 1887, the career of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company has been one of uninterrupted growth in all of its departments.

The late Henry M. Caldwell was the prime mover in its formation, and on its organization was elected President. Two years later, Mr. P. H. Earle succeeded to the presidency. These two able financiers by their integrity and indomitable energy laid the foundation for the public confidence which the bank has always enjoyed. In the panic of 1893, although many of the banks in the South and elsewhere suspended payment, this institution paid cash over its counters for all demands. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company also enjoys the distinction of never having failed to pay its regular semi-annual dividend since its organization.

On the death of Mr. Earle, in November, 1900. the presidency was assumed by Mr. Arthur W. Smith, who had been for years Vice-President of this institution.

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He is in full sympathy with the policy of his predecessors, and has continued to carry it out with such amplifications as the spirit of the times and a resourceful individuality have suggested.

The business of the bank was never in a more flourishing condition than it is at the present time and its collection department ranks with the first institutions of the South. An able, conservative and progressive management, supported by a directorate the strength of which is equalled by few Southern institutions, has placed the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company among the secure and conservative banks of the country.

Its directors are: Arthur W. Smith, President; James Bowron, Vice-President Dimmick Pipe Co.; J. M. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Ward, Bankers and Brokers; S. L. Earle, of Earle, Terrell & Co., Merchants; W. H. Kettig, President Milner & Kettig Co.; Alex. T. London, Attorney-at-Law; W. T. Northington, President Continental Gin Co.; James Spence, Vice-President Birmingham Machine and Foundry Co.; R. A. Terrell, of Earle, Terrell & Co., Merchants; R. S. Munger, director Continental Gin Co.; James T. Woodward, President Hanover National Bank, New York.

The officers are: Arthur W. Smith, President; Tom O. Smith, Cashier; W. H. Manly, Secretary and Assistant Cashier.

Some Reflections on Wealth.—There is really nothing to be gained by denouncing wealth. Wealth is very likely to consider denunciation as the tribute which envy compels.

Then, too, those who denounce wealth are very likely to be suspected of hypocrisy. It is generally known that most people would like to try the experiment of wealth. When a farmer gets forty acres of land he generally wants eighty, and when he gets eighty he wants 160, and when he gets 160 he wants more.

It is currently reported that a legislator who used to denounce stocks and bonds with great force and violence, went up to New York at the close of the last Congress and cashed in a tip at something like $250,000.

It is hard to please people, anyhow. If a man is economical, you call him parsimonious; if he is a spendthrift, you call him a fool; if he is rich, you call him a plutocrat.

Besides, wealth is the victim of its own environment. When you see one of those figures in a grocery window grinding coffee, the figure seems to be running the machine; but in reality the machine is running the figure, and the figure can not very well escape the tyranny of its own surroundings.

To the man of moderate means unlimited wealth seems a good deal like the prospect of unlimited jam to the small boy, but he can hold only about so much anyhow.

Generally speaking, it means rather a dreary round, certainly not more interesting than the keen ambition of the man seeking to get there.

"The wheel of life turns high, turns low," but there is no point where the average man, rich or poor, is willing to stop.

Above a certain moderate sum wealth becomes a financial expression, a column of figures.

The capitalist plays for thousands as the schoolboy plays for marbles, and is not so much interested in the money as in the game.

After all, enjoyment is not so much in the thing tasted as in the palate of the taster.

The millionaire maintains a palace and finds his comfort in one room; keeps many servants to wait on each other; keeps a carriage and walks for exercise; has plenty to eat and diets for his health; has unlimited means for diversion and seldom has time for diversion; gets tired of watching the boundaries of his own possessions, but has to remain on guard.

Every once in a while, after he has drained all there is in it, he turns State's evidence against the world, the flesh and the devil, good form, charitable brokerage, and the well-dressed treadmill generally, and tells us there is nothing in it; but we keep right on after it.

Capital is only labor grown prosperous, and when it becomes prosperous it acts just as prosperity always acts, and gets envied in turn just as prosperity is always envied.

[Extracts from a speech by Hon. Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, delivered in the House of Representatives.]

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NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

THE CONQUEROR. By GERTRUDE ATHERTON. New York: The Macmillan Co.

We have here a panegyric of Alexander Hamilton that ought to satisfy, even if it does not surfeit, his most ardent admirers. Hamilton was a great statesman, but he was not the demigod that Mrs. Atherton portrays. Evidently, she is too much dazzled by the brilliancy of her subject to see clearly. History written under such inspiration may be fervid, but it is apt to be unjust, and we believe that there is in these pages a tendency to depreciate Hamilton's contemporaries—even General Washington—that is altogether uncalled for. His greatness needed no such methods to establish its just proportions. As a work of fiction, the story halts too much, and the polemical passages relating to the Constitution are tedious interruptions of the human interests involved. After all, the story is the thing in a novel and whatever purposeless interference with its progress is introduced serves to weary and distract the reader, even though so momentous a document as the Constitution of the United States should be the subject of the discussion. However admirable a work of fiction may be in other respects, it fails in the essential requirement if its plot is encumbered with irrelevant incidents. Even the development of eccentricities of character must be made to contribute to the progress or the catastrophe of the tale. When Wilkie Collins in one of his stories introduces a religious fanatic who quotes scripture in regard to marrying a divorced woman and who falls in love with that woman under the belief that she is a widow, we are not in any doubt as to what will happen when the deception is revealed.

The Conqueror mingles history and fiction together as indiscriminately as Herodotus is said to have done. Doubtless there is sufficient fiction in most of the literature that passes for history without making any more palpable combinations. In "Ben Hur" Gen. Wallace shows how a great Figure in the world's history may be rightly used to consummate a denouement that could have been brought about in no other way, the preceding conditions being as they were.

It is now the fashion to redress the great historical characters in the garb of fiction, in order to gain the attention of those whose minds are too flippant to be attracted to the study of history pure and simple, and we may expect to see Washington as the hero of a swashbuckling romance, Lincoln as the chief character in a melodrama, and so on *ad nauseam.*

The story of Alexander Hamilton's life, mysterious in its origin and tragic in its end, furnishes abundant material for a romance. His career is interwoven with the birth of the Republic, and perhaps no man contributed more than he to the establishment of the national sovereignty. He was a master of finance, and whatever relates to his public services will be found worthy of study by those engaged in banking.

It is said that visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, on being shown the obscure grave of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the building, ask for his monument and are told to look around them—the building itself is his monument. ("*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*") Alexander Hamilton lies buried in Trinity

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Churchyard, New York city, his resting place being marked by a much-worn and unimpressive sculpture; but almost within the shadows of Trinity is the venerable Bank which he founded, while all around are the financial institutions whose existence and prosperity are a result of the sound principles he inculcated. To Hamilton's patriotism and genius the United States owes an immeasurable debt.

"SURVIVALS." By LEWIS V. F. RANDOLPH. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author of this tasteful little volume of verse is President of the Atlantic Trust Company, New York city, and his reputation as a financier is too securely established to suffer because of the declaration of a former employer, that "poetry and banking don't mix." Edgar Allan Poe once wrote a very elaborate essay in which he sought to establish the theory that the art of writing poetry was largely mechanical. He claims to have written "The Raven" just as he would solve a problem in mathematics; but this poem and "The Bells" and "Annabel Lee," in all of which the machinery, though perfectly adjusted, is plainly exposed to view, justified the appellation that Mr. Emerson bestowed upon him—"the Jingle-Man." But Poe forgot his theory when he wrote the lines "To Helen," as well as several of his other poems.

Were Poe's contention true, there is no reason why anybody, by patient study, might not become proficient in the art of verse-making, and certainly any one possessed of sufficient skill to handle the funds of a financial institution so as to be able to return them on demand, or to judge accurately the value of paper tendered for discount, might be expected to acquire a working knowledge of the laws of poetic composition; but having carried this knowledge to the highest degree of perfection, it is more than probable that the poet thus equipped, and lacking the indefinable qualities that distinguish those who have immortalized themselves by their verse, would be capable of producing only lines that would be as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

Nor is imagination alone the supreme endowment of the poet; for Shakespeare, though unapproachable in the realm of imagination, and gifted with infinite fancy, is greater still as a delineator of life—of its realities, its loves, hates, prejudices, foibles and virtues. His characters are not types, but living men and women. He knew the heights and depths of human nature better than any one before his time or since.

The critic who thinks he has discerned the limitations of art may assert that subjective experiences are not properly themes for poetic treatment; but if this rule be applied, we should have Byron without "Childe Harold" and Burns without "Highland Mary"—losses for which the profound observations of the critics would afford no recompense.

Mr. Randolph's verses are marked by dignity, nobility of theme, deeply religious sentiments, and a tenderness of feeling and delicacy of expression that are the denotements of the poetic temperament. The quality of what he has written requires no apology—though the Preface is one of the delightful features of the volume—and the fact that a banker has shown his capacity to write poetry has as a precedent the example of Stedman and of Rogers, to mention no others.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The Thirty-fourth Street National Bank is being organized by Bradford Rhodes, Henry W. Sackett, Richard R. Hunter and others. It will be located on Thirty-fourth street in the vicinity of Broadway, and will have, when the organization is complete, $400,000 capital and surplus.

A large amount of the stock has been placed among merchants in the neighborhood where the bank will do business, and whatever stock may not be thus taken has already been underwritten.

The new bank will make a specialty of family and mercantile accounts.

—At the quarterly meeting of the Banking Commission in the Mayor's office May 1 the following institutions were added to the list of city depositories:

The Van Norden Trust Company, Greenwich Bank, Trust Company of the Republic, Empire State Trust Company, Bronx Borough Bank, Lincoln National Bank and United National Bank. The rate of interest is two per cent.

—The first anniversary of the New York Chapter of American Institute of Bank Clerks was celebrated by a banquet at the Hotel St. Denis on the evening of April 24.

S. Ludlow, Jr., chairman of the chapter, presided, and after the banquet made a graceful speech reviewing the work of the chapter during the past year.

James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, and president of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, spoke on "The Institute; the Benefits It Offers." He urged the bank clerks to take a broader view of their duties. Herbert Noble spoke on "The Ideal Banker" and Geo. H. Kretz, of the National Park Bank, spoke on "Our Chapter." Joseph C. Lincoln recited several original poems, State Senator Edmund W. Wakelee, of New Jersey, spoke on "Educational Opportunities of the Present Day." In the course of his speech he said that the attention of people was now greatly occupied by the colossal figures in the financial world, but he said that we should not lose sight of the fact that it was the average man who constituted the real strength of the country.

Geo. E. Allen, editor of "The Bulletin," made a few remarks. A quartette from the New York Bank Clerk's Glee Club added greatly to the enjoyable features of the occasion. There was a large attendance, and all pronounced the banquet a great success. The menu cards were in the form of pass books.

—The Northern National Bank is to be opened for business shortly on Broadway near Spring street with $300,000 capital. Frank C. Mayhew, formerly with the Broadway branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, has been offered the presidency of the new bank.

—Plans have been filed with the building bureau for the proposed addition to the National Park Bank building at 214 Broadway. They provide for a fireproof extension of brick and granite, one and three stories in height, running through the block in the rear of the present building with frontages of 67.2¼ feet on Ann street and 91.10½ feet on Fulton street and a depth from street to street of 117.6 feet. The improvement is to cost $350,000.

—The new Trust Company of the Republic, located at 346 Broadway, will make a feature of dealing in notes secured by warehouse receipts of the Security Warehousing Co., which are guaranteed by the National Surety Co., this guarantee being that the goods warehoused are of the quantity and quality called for in the receipt.

—President Arthur D. Bissell, of the New York State Bankers' Association, and of the People's Bank, of Buffalo, has appointed Presidents Henry P. Davison, of the Liberty National, and E. S. Schenck, of the National Citizens', Vice-President William H. Porter, of the Chemical, and Cashier Gates W. McGarrah, of the Leather Manufacturers' National, all of Manhattan; President Stephen M. Griswold, of the Union, of Brooklyn; Manager William Sherer, of the New York Clearing-House, and President Charles Adsit, of the First National, of Hornellsville, a committee to make arrangements for the annual convention of the New

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York State Bankers' Association which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, in October.

—The trustees of the Eastern District Savings Bank, Brooklyn, were tendered a dinner on the evening of April 16 by the counsel of the bank, Charles L. Sicardi. The banquet was held at the new Cafe Martin, Manhattan.

Grouped around the board were Lewis E. Meeker, J. Parker Sloane, Homer L. Bartlett, William A. Locke, Charles J. Edwards, James Gascoine, E. M. Hendrickson, John Bossert, Henry Volweiler, Henry L. Gaus, Charles Jacob, P. J. Menahan, Frederick E. Brandis and Charles L. Sicardi.

President Meeker made an interesting speech, in which he stated that when the bank was located at Broadway and Gates avenue, a few years ago, the most sanguine could not have hoped for so phenomenal a success as had been achieved. That with the opening of the new bridge, the Gates avenue section must receive an enhancement in value and population, which would correspondingly increase the business of the bank.

—There was a fully-attended meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association in this city April 23. In the evening a dinner was given the visiting bankers at the Metropolitan Club.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association at New Orleans early in November, the precise date to be announced hereafter.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. of 41 Wall street, New York, have issued a pamphlet describing the letters of credit issued by their banking house. It is handsomely gotten up, and contains illustrations of the principal banking houses abroad where the letters of credit are cashed. Information is also given as to the general working of a letter of credit, the value of foreign coins, cable and telegraph rates, and differences in time and similar information.

—The National City Bank has made arrangements whereby it issues certificates representing British consols registered on the books of the Bank of England in the joint names of the Union Bank of London and Baring Bros. & Co., and pursuant to an arrangement whereby they can be disposed of only on the joint order of the National City Bank and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

A circular letter has been issued describing this arrangement in full and recommending the certificates issued under it as an investment for American capital. The peculiar advantages pointed out for such investment are that they yield at present prices 2¾ per cent., that the certificates will be salable in New York at prices equivalent to London quotations for consols and that the certificates will be available for collateral by borrowers in New York from local institutions.

—After a meeting of the directors of the National City Bank April 24 this notice was given out:

"The directors of the National City Bank of New York to-day unanimously recommended to its shareholders that the capital stock of the bank should be increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 by the issuance of 150,000 additional shares of stock. The present capital of the bank is $10,000,000 and the present surplus about $7,500,000. The new stock will be offered to shareholders for subscription at 150 per cent. This will provide, in addition to the new capital of $15,000,000, an additional surplus of $7,500,000, so that when the new stock is paid for the capital and surplus of the bank will be respectively $25,000,000 and $15,000,000.

A special meeting of the shareholders to vote upon this question of increase of the capital and surplus of the bank will be called for an early day in June. The date fixed for payment for the new stock will probably be about July 1 next."

—Cecil Baring has retired from the firm of Baring, Magoun & Co. and Hugo Baring and Geo. D. Hallock have been admitted as partners.

—On March 27 the members of New York Chapter and Alexander Hamilton Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, met to listen to a joint debate on the topic,

"*Resolved*, That the present economic conditions require a Central Bank."

Affirmative—New York Chapter: Speakers: David King, J. C. Martine, Oscar Newfang.

Negative—Alexander Hamilton Chapter: Speakers: W. E. Stevens, G. Lawrence Pegram, Wm. S. Knox.

Judges: Valentine P. Snyder, President Western National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and now Vice-President of the National City Bank; Gates W. Garrah, Vice-President Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.

A large audience heard the debate, ex-Secretary Lyman J. Gage being among those present.

After an interesting discussion, the judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

—Count Matsukata Masayoshi, twice Premier and for many years Finance Minister of Japan, arrived in the city on a visit April 7. He is regarded as the leading financial author-

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ity in the Empire, and has rendered distinguished service to his country. His work in retiring the inconvertible paper and in placing Japan on the gold standard was particularly notable. His Report on the Adoption of the Gold Standard was a substantial contribution to financial literature, and showed him to be a master of monetary science.

At a reception given by the Japanese residents of the city at Sherry's on the evening of April 9, Count Matsukati spoke of the improving financial and commercial conditions in his country. He stated that he did not intend to negotiate a loan for his country, and expressed the opinion that the introduction of foreign capital into Japan, through official instrumentality, would do more harm than good at the present time.

—It is reported that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Baring, Magoun & Co., the National City Bank and three prominent life insurance companies subscribed for $25,000,000 of the new British loan.

—The Bank of the Metropolis is building a sixteen-story bank and office structure at 31 Union Square at a cost of about $500,000.

—In order to provide for the establishment of additional branches the Corn Exchange Bank will increase its capital from $1,400,000 to $2,000,000.

—R. W. Poor, formerly Cashier of the Garfield National Bank, has been elected President, to succeed the late W. H. Gelshenen. W. L. Douglass, formerly Assistant Cashier, succeeds Mr. Poor as Cashier. Mr. Poor has been with the bank since 1888.

—It is expected that the new Lincoln Trust Company will begin business about July 1 in the building No. 208 Fifth avenue and 1128 Broadway.

—Following is the text of a circular recently issued by the New York Clearing-House Association:

—The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the clearing-house committee. The preamble and first section were adopted at a meeting held April 21, 1902, and the other sections on April 28, 1902:

Resolved, That, acting under the authority given this committee by the amendment to the constitution adopted October 14, 1890, and further amended December 21, 1896, the circular issued November 6, 1899, be amended to read as follows:

(1) No institution shall be permitted to clear through any member of this association, unless such institution shall have been in actual operation for at least one year at the time of making the application.

(2) No institution shall be cleared by any bank member of this association until it shall have been examined by the clearing-house committee, or some other committee of the association duly appointed for such purpose.

(3) Every institution which hereafter may be granted permission to clear through a member of this association shall furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the manager, in the same manner as weekly statements of non-members clearing through this association are now rendered, or in such form as may be prescribed by the clearing-house committee.

(4) Every institution which hereafter may be granted permission to clear through a member of this association shall be required to keep in its vaults such cash reserve to its deposits as the clearing-house committee may determine. The percentage of such reserve, however, is not to exceed that required of banks members of the clearing-house association.

—The Yokahama Specie Bank, whose head office is at Yokahama, Japan, recently issued its forty-fourth report, presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting held on March 10.

Gross profits for the half-year ending December 31, 1901, including 527,081.325 yen brought forward from last account, amount to 5,755,721.688 yen, of which 3,841,564.890 yen have been deducted for current expenses, interest, etc., leaving a balance of 1,914,156.798 yen. The directors recommended an addition of 200,000 yen to the reserve fund, raising it to 8,710,000 yen. From the balance a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum was provided for, and the remainder, 544,156.798 yen was carried forward to the credit of next account.

—The one hundred and thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held May 1. Morris K. Jesup was re-elected president, James G. Cannon treasurer and Geo. Wilson secretary. Whitelaw Reid, Clement A. Griscom and Charles Lanier were chosen vice-presidents, to serve four years.

John Harsen Rhoades, chairman of the committee on finance and currency, submitted a report reiterating the former position in favor of making silver dollars exchangeable for gold.

—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank will increase its capital from $400,000 to $700,000.

—A branch of the Trust Company of the Republic has been opened at 71 William street. This office will be in charge of the third Vice-President, James D. Livingston, and the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Claude W. Jester.

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—Henry Ollesheimer, of the firm of Theodore Ollesheimer & Bros., has been elected a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. C. Horn.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—Receiver Wing, of the Globe National Bank, recently paid the final ten per cent. dividend to creditors. The total dividends now reach 100 per cent., and amount to $6,600,000. After paying some interest yet due, there will be something left for shareholders.

—The stockholders of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Co. recently voted to change the title to the Massachusetts Trust Co.

—Removal of the First National Bank is announced, the new location being in the Equitable Building at Milk and Devonshire streets.

Providence, R. I.—The Providence Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks was recently organized with the following officers: President, Frank D. Lisle of the Providence Banking Company; vice-president, H. H. Pepper of the Industrial Trust Company; secretary, Gilbert A. Harrington of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; treasurer, Joseph L. Guild of the Union Trust Company.

Springfield, Mass.—According to "The Republican" there is good reason to believe that the plan of the directors of the Pynchon National Bank for a stockholders' liquidation of the affairs of that institution will be carried through. The three Springfield Savings banks which are among the four largest stockholders have decided to go into the scheme proposed, and take the American Writing Paper Company bonds. It is understood that the directors will take care of at least $100,000 more of the bonds, and that a considerable number of the stockholders have decided to accept this method of settling for their liabilities.

The plan of the directors is that stockholders should buy three $1,000 writing paper bonds at ninety-five for every ten shares of stock. The bonds are now selling for about seventy-one, which would mean, if they were taken at ninety-five, a loss of $240 a bond, or practically an assessment of seventy-two per cent. on the stockholders. If the assets should be found to be as large as expected, it may be possible to reduce this assessment considerably after the Bank is liquidated, making it possibly no greater than fifty per cent.

When the money is secured from the bonds, it could be used immediately toward paying the claims of the depositors and a liquidating agent could then be appointed to clear up the entire business of the bank.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—On May 1 the directors of the Philadelphia National Bank declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months and added $250,000 to surplus, making the total of that fund $1,750,000.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank has purchased the property adjoining it on Second street and when plans have been completed will erect an addition to the bank's present quarters. The new lot occupies a frontage on Second street of thirty feet with a depth of seventy-five feet, thus giving the bank much-needed room. The building now occupied by the bank has only been completed a little over a year and is handsomely fitted up with all the conveniences of an up-to-date banking-house, but the rapidly growing business necessitates more space, hence the purchase.

—Morton McMichael, for thirty-nine years Cashier of the First National Bank, and one of the oldest National bank officers in point of continuous service in the country, has resigned as Cashier but will still be actively associated with the bank as Vice-President, which office he has held in connection with that of Cashier for several years. Mr. McMichael will go abroad shortly, to remain for some months.

Kenton Warne becomes Cashier. He has been with the bank thirty-seven years, serving in every capacity below the rank of Cashier.

Charles H. James has been appointed Assistant Cashier. He has been connected with the bank for seventeen years.

Newark, N. J.—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the plans for the new consolidated bank in Newark, N. J., to be known as the Union National Bank. The charter of the present German National Bank will be used, and the capital of the latter will be increased from $200,000 to $1,500,000, and its surplus from $400,000 to $1,500,000. The Second National and the State Banking Company will be liquidated and merged.

Pittsburg, Pa.—It is reported that the City Trust Co. will be absorbed by the Colonial Trust Co.

—It is expected that the capital of the Lincoln National Bank will be increased from $300,000 to $600,000.

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—The Columbia National Bank recently increased its capital by $300,000, making the total $600,000.

Easton, Pa.—A new building for bank and office purposes is to be put up by the First National Bank. It will be a seven story steel frame structure, occupying the entire lot, forty by 120 feet. The outside material of the first story will be granite, and that of the remaining stories grayish brick with ornamental terra cotta trimmings. The entrance to the building will be in the centre, with large windows on either side, and will lead to a lobby twenty by forty feet. Beyond the lobby will be the banking room, forty by 100 feet. The second and remaining floors will be used for offices. The building will be fire proof throughout and provided with all the conveniences of a modern office building.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On May 1 it was announced that the Marine Bank had bought a controlling interest in the Buffalo Commercial Bank, absorbing its business.

—The Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank has absorbed the Merchants' Bank. It was only lately that the former bank entered the National system, increasing its capital at the time to $1,000,000.

Paterson, N. J.—Henry C. Knox, who has been connected with the Paterson National Bank since its organization in 1889, first as Cashier and later as Vice-President, has resigned to accept the position of treasurer of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company in New York. This position carries with it a very much increased salary, and is a recognition of Mr. Knox's financial abilities. Since his connection with the bank, dating from its organization, it has grown until the deposits exceed $2,000,000, and it was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Mr. Knox will continue to reside here, and will remain a director of the bank.

Yonkers, N. Y.—A neat and attractive pamphlet has been issued by the Westchester Trust Company, of Yonkers, N. Y. It presents in a clear and concise manner the laws of the State of New York in regard to the descent of real and personal property, and contains much additional valuable information in regard to the duties of administrators, executors, trustees and guardians. The illustrations present many buildings notable in the history of Westchester county.

The Westchester Trust Company has $200,000 capital and $100,000 surplus, and its officers are: President, John Hoag; Vice-Presidents, Francis M. Carpenter and Howard Willets; Secretary, Charles P. Marsden. The directors include a number of well-known capitalists and business men, and the company is meeting with deserved success.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Louisiana Bankers' Association.—A largely attended convention of this association was held at New Orleans April 29 and 30, James T. Hayden, President of the Whitney National Bank, of New Orleans, presiding. Secretary L. O. Broussard reported a total membership of ninety-seven—an increase of thirty-one in the past year. M. J. Sanders spoke on "The Port of New Orleans," and brief addresses were also made by J. E. McAshan, president of the Texas Bankers' Association, and J. M. Dinwiddie, secretary of the Iowa Bankers' Association. Resolutions were passed extending a warm welcome to the American Bankers' Association, which will hold its convention at New Orleans next fall.

At the second day's session B. K. Miller spoke on "Warehouse Receipts and Their Value as Collateral Security in the Present State of the Law," and G. W. Bolton, President of the Rapides Bank, Alexandria, spoke on "Banking and Security of Banking in Agricultural Districts."

Officers were chosen as follows:

President—John H. Fulton, of the Commercial National Bank, New Orleans.

Vice-President—L. M. Carter, President Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Shreveport.

Secretary—L. O. Broussard, Cashier Bank of Abbeville.

Treasurer—L. M. Tully, Cashier Bank of Plaquemine.

Baton Rouge, La.—The "Daily Truth" of April 8 says:

"For the second time in the existence of the Bank of Baton Rouge the one million dollar mark has been reached, and in this instance, passed by more than $6,000. The first occasion was between the publication of two statements; this time at the close of the quarter ending March 31, 1902, the statement which appears elsewhere in our columns and presently discussed.

Aside from the figures which show the resources to have grown from the original capital of $50,000 to the sum of $1,006,728.44, the statement furnishes information of a material increase in individual deposits, the best indication of a bank's popularity and of the confidence of its patrons in its stability and management. It conveys also the gratifying information that the undivided profits for the quarter sum up something over $5,300, and that the capital, surplus and undivided profits are now $234,460.62, with a flattering increase in almost every item.

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Not only has the bank prospered itself but it has been one of the chief factors in creating general prosperity. With the establishment of banking institutions may be dated the birth of the present spirit of progress and the wonderful strides made by all commercial interests. From a small beginning this bank has reached the seventeenth place among all the State banks in the United States, and the first place in the State, due to the liberal methods and skillful management of the officials who have presided over its destiny since the day of opening its doors."

West Virginia Bankers' Association.—The ninth annual convention of the West Virginia Bankers' Association will be held at Charleston May 21 and 22. J. T. Carskadon is president and Robert L. Archer, secretary.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—Geo. M. Reynolds, formerly Cashier of the Continental National Bank, was recently elected Vice-President of the bank to succeed Isaac N. Perry.

Mr. Reynolds became Cashier of the Continental National in 1896, resigning as President of the Des Moines (Iowa) National Bank to accept this position. His promotion is fully deserved, and will be a source of gratification to his many banking friends in the Northwest.

—In speaking of the marked changes that have taken place in banking circles in recent years, the "Evening Post" of April 26 says:

"Of the twelve National banks shown to have been eliminated from the situation in the last six years, there are only three that have not been merged with other banks. The Atlas and Home were liquidated, and the National Bank of Illinois was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. The American Exchange was absorbed by the National Bank of America, the latter in turn by the Northwestern, and subsequently the Northwestern was taken over by the Corn Exchange. The Corn Exchange has also acquired the business of the Globe and Merchants' National, the absorption of the latter having taken place only a few weeks ago. The Hide and Leather went into the Union and the Union into the First. The Bankers' National got the Lincoln, and the Prairie State National was converted into a State bank.

The most important change in the State bank situation in the last six years was the reorganization of the Corn Exchange as a National bank. This bank since then has had a remarkable growth, and, as shown in the foregoing, has succeeded in absorbing several of its rivals. Most of the other banks in this group that have disappeared were comparatively small affairs. A few failed, one or two were liquidated, and the others were consolidated with other banks. One new State institution, the Foreman Brothers Banking Company, has come into existence during the period under review.

The remarkable thing in connection with these changes in the Chicago banking situation is that in spite of the large number of banks that have gone out of existence there has been no reduction in the amount of banking capital. Furthermore, the loans and deposits of the local banks were never before so large as now. The twelve National and five State banks shown to have dropped out of the field represented an aggregate capitalization of $14,650,000. This amount has been practically offset by increases in capital made at various times by the institutions that have survived. The total capital of the National banks of Chicago, January 1, 1896, was $21,800,000, and of the State banks $11,877,000, or an aggregate of $33,677,000. The figures at present, allowing for the proposed increase of $2,000,000 by the First, are $18,900,000 and $13,300,000 for the National and State banks respectively, or a total of $32,200,000. This shows a reduction of about $1,500,000, but this loss will be more than made up within the next few weeks. Three new State banks—the Federal Trust, the Colonial Trust and Savings and the State Street Savings—have been organized recently, and their combined capital will amount to about $2,500,000. In addition to this the Western State Bank has increased its capital $200,000, and the National Bank of the Republic doubtless will make an increase of $1,000,000. There will thus be shown a net gain of more than $2,000,000 in Chicago banking capital, as compared with that employed January 1, 1896.

The development of the Chicago banks is, however, most strongly reflected by their loan and deposit accounts. These, as stated, are now at the highest points in the history of the city. The total deposits of the National and State banks January 1, 1896, were $201,688,388. February 25, 1902, the date of the last official reports, they stood at $474,383,635. Six years ago the loans amounted to $159,149,378. Now they are $290,874,358. The cash means have in that period increased from $80,555,668 to $186,770,269, the surplus and undivided profits from $21,081,130 to $26,782,142, and the holdings of stocks and bonds from $14,002,606 to $59,106,644.

The prosperity of the Chicago banks is reflected in the market for their stock. The shares of all the leading institutions have had a sharp advance in the last few years, and in some cases they are selling on a high-grade bond basis.

The following table shows the bid prices for stocks of leading banks a year ago and this week (April 26):

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	Year ago.	This week.		Year ago.	This week.
American Trust and Savings...	175	260	Fort Dearborn..................	120	130
Bankers National..............	155	195	Illinois Trust....................	*875	735
Chicago National...............	350	380	Merchants' Loan and Trust....	350	415
Commercial National...........	350	375	Metropolitan National.........	240	425
Continental National...........	163	257	National Bank of Republic....	147	230
Corn Exchange National.......	370	460	State Bank of Chicago..........	208	260
First National....................	368	475	Western State....................	100	115

* Carrying prospective rights to $1,000,000 new stock at par."

—Jno. J. P. Odell, former President of the Union National Bank, is working on the organization of a new National bank to have a capital of $1,000,000.

—Reports have been current recently of a combination of the Commercial and Continental National banks, and there has been a sharp advance in the shares of both banks.

—The directors of the First National Bank have approved of the terms for absorbing the Metropolitan National Bank. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan has been called to ratify the merger. By the terms of the consolidation, the business and assets of the Metropolitan will be transferred to the First National and the stockholders of the Metropolitan will receive dollar for dollar for their $2,000,000 capital in stock of the First National.

The capital of the First National will be increased to $9,000,000, with a surplus of $6,000,000, the largest of any bank outside of New York city. The total deposits of the First National Bank after the consolidation, which is to take place May 31, will be about $100,000,000.

—Isaac N. Perry, former President of the Continental National Bank, was recently offered the presidency of the new Southern Trust and Banking Co., of New Orleans, and had decided to accept. It is now stated, however, that Mr. Perry will remain in Chicago to organize the National Bank of Commerce with a capital of $2,000,000 and $500,000 paid-in surplus.

St. Louis.—On April 10 the capital of the St. Louis Trust Co. was increased from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, which action is said to be a virtual ratification of the consolidation of the St. Louis and Union Trust companies under the name of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Kansas City, Mo.—A joint convention of the bankers' associations of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Colorado will be held at Kansas City May 13 and 14. This convention promises to be one of the largest bankers' meetings ever held in the United States, and the subjects of "Assets Currency" and "Branch Banks" will receive special discussion.

On May 13 "Branch Banks" will be discussed, and addresses on this subject will be made by Hon. Horace White, Editor of the New York "Evening Post," and Hon. Henry W. Yates, President of the Nebraska National Bank, Omaha.

On May 14 the subject of "Assets Currency" will be considered, and addresses delivered by Hon. James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency and now President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago, and by Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, ex-Comptroller of the Currency.

—A chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks was recently organized here. S. Bradley, of the Fidelity Trust Co., was elected temporary chairman and G. J. Radcliffe temporary secretary.

Iowa Bankers' Association.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association will be held at Foster's Opera House, Des Moines, May 21 and 22. Secretary Dinwiddie reports that Gov. Cummins, ex-Comptroller Dawes and Hon. Chas. A. Clark will be among the speakers who will address the convention.

As the Iowa association is one of the largest and most active bankers' organizations of the country, an interesting and profitable meeting is assured.

Branch Banks Opposed.—A meeting of the bankers comprising Group I of the Iowa Bankers' Association was held at Council Bluffs, Ioa., April 23. The following resolution, presented by Ernest E. Hart, President of the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention of bankers that the proposed banking legislation now under consideration by Congress known as the Fowler bill, will not tend, if enacted into law, to advance the best good of the business interests of the people of this country; especially that feature of the bill relating to branch banking; and we hereby request our Senators and representatives from this State to use their influence against the enactment of this proposed bill into law."

D. L. Heinsheimer, President of the Mills County National Bank, Glenwood, spoke vigorously against branch banks, as did a number of others.

At the close of the meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year. E. F. Wentz, Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, of Oakland, was accorded a re-election by acclamation for a third term as chairman of the Group, and T. K. Elliott, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of Essex, was similarly re-elected secretary.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—The First National and Security Banks will enlarge their quarters owing to the pressure of business. The First National, which put a large clerical force on the second floor of the Phoenix building at the time the Nicollet National was absorbed, has been compelled to secure more space and has added a large room adjoining to the suite.

The Security Bank in the Guaranty Building will extend the present lobby the entire depth of the building. Various other improvements are contemplated, including a ladies' department far superior in equipment and convenience to the present one. The banking rooms occupied by W. E. Steele & Co. will be included in the Security's enlarged apartments after May.

Property has been bought by the Northwestern National Bank on which a handsome modern banking building will be built.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The First National Bank, which was original No. 3 of the National banking system, dating from June 2, 1863, has recently extended its charter for another term of twenty years, which will make sixty years under the present title.

The bank has paid about $1,500,000 in dividends, $450,000 in taxes, and has $900,000 surplus and profits.

In speaking of the bank, a recent issue of the "Telegraph," of this city, said:

"This bank and the one preceding it have an honest record of over fifty years, and while old and proud of its age and record, has a good sprinkling of young blood among its stockholders and officials, and starts out on its third term of twenty years with its strength renewed and increased. It will be true to its history, safe yet liberal in its policy, and always loyal to the interests of the city which it has done so much to build up."

Holdenville, Indian Ter.—The National Bank of Holdenville is taking rank as one of the most solid and progressive banks in this locality. Under the enterprising management of Cashier J. H. Edmondson the deposits of this bank increased from $83,000 in October, 1901, to $73,000 on February 25, 1902. Mr. Edmondson is a young man, and the results which his bank has achieved show the possibilities of western banking institutions when managed by men of push and executive ability.

The officers of the National Bank of Holdenville are: President, Charles E. Billingsley; Vice-President, R. M. McFarlin; Cashier, J. H. Edmondson. The paid-in capital of the bank is $25,000.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

California Bankers' Association.—The ninth annual convention of the California Bankers' Association will be held at San Jose, May 29, 30 and 31.

Besides the business sessions of the convention, which are expected to be of exceptional interest, arrangements are being made for social features which will greatly enhance the attractiveness of the meeting. R. M. Welch, of San Francisco, is secretary, and Frank Miller, of Sacramento, chairman of the executive council. J. M. Elliott, of Los Angeles, is president of the association.

Washington State Bankers' Association.—The next annual convention of the Washington State Bankers' Association will be held at Seattle, June 19, 20 and 21.

San Francisco.—A large and successful chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks is in operation here, the membership embracing representatives of all the banks. The chapter is under the local direction of the following board of governors: J. D. Ruggles, Bank of California; L. R. Cofer, California Bank; P. J. Eastwick, Jr., Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank; C. H. McCormick, First National Bank; Irving Lundborg, San Francisco National Bank; Gustave Folte, German Savings and Loan Society; A. M. Whittel, San Francisco Savings Union.

Great Falls, Mont.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank, April 21, the resignations of the old directors and officers were presented and accepted, and a new board and staff of officers elected, the latter all being connected with the Daly estate. The new officers and directors are:

Directors—John D. Ryan, president of the Daly Banking and Trust Company, Butte; D. J. Hennessy, of the Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte; J. G. Morony, former State examiner; A. J. Campbell, attorney for the Daly estate; John C. Lalor, business agent of the Daly estate.

Officers—John D. Ryan, President; D. J. Hennessy, Vice-President; J. G. Morony, Cashier.

Butte, Mont.—John D. Ryan succeeds W. W. Dixon as President of the Daly Bank and Trust Company, and John R. Toole succeeds Mr. Ryan as Vice-President, the other officers remaining as heretofore. This bank now reports $90,000 surplus.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Michigan.—On April 23 the Algonac Banking Company, of Algonac, was closed, and Lewis T. Bennett has been appointed Receiver. Liabilities are placed at $32,000, and the assets are reported to be of very little value.

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

6182—Clarion County National Bank, Edenburg (Knox, P. O.) Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6183—First National Bank, Farmington, New Mexico. Capital, $25,000.
6184—Marine National Bank, Buffalo, New York. Capital, $200,000.
6185—First National Bank, White Rock, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6186—Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank, Buffalo, New York. Capital, $1,000,000.
6187—First National Bank, Portales, New Mexico. Capital, $25,000.
6188—First National Bank, Gulfport, Mississippi. Capital, $100,000.
6189—People's National Bank, Springfield, Tennessee. Capital, $60,000.
6190—Caribou National Bank, Caribou, Maine. Capital, $50,000.
6191—First National Bank, Greenup, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6192—First National Bank, Garrett, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6193—Sheffield National Bank, Sheffield, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6194—First National Bank, Rockport, Indiana. Capital, $35,000.
6195—First National Bank, Lubbock, Texas. Capital, $40,000.
6196—First National Bank, Friendsville, Maryland. Capital, $25,000.
6197—First National Bank, Carthage, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
6198—Fort Richmond National Bank, Port Richmond, New York. Capital, $100,000.
6199—First National Bank, Hills, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6200—City National Bank, Evansville, Indiana. Capital, $200,000.
6201—First National Bank, Sidney, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
6202—Citizens' National Bank, Pocomoke City, Maryland. Capital, $30,000.
6203—First National Bank, Tyler, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6204—First National Bank, Minnesota Lake, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6205—First National Bank, Keyser, West Virginia. Capital, $60,000.
6206—Page Valley National Bank, Luray, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
6207—First National Bank, Louisville, Georgia. Capital, $35,000.
6208—First National Bank, Long Prairie, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6209—American National Bank, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.
6210—First National Bank, Courtenay, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6211—First National Bank, Philo, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6212—First National Bank, Troupe, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6213—First National Bank, Sutton, West Virginia. Capital, $35,000.
6214—First National Bank, San Augustine, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6215—Valparaiso National Bank, Valparaiso, Indiana. Capital, $100,000.
6216—Cosmopolitan National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $200,000.
6217—American National Bank, Frankfort, Indiana. Capital, $100,000.
6218—First National Bank, Hankinson, North Dakota. Capital, $30,000.
6219—St. Charles National Bank, St. Charles, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6220—First National Bank, Everett, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6221—First National Bank, Lyons, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
6222—First National Bank, Campbellsport, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
6223—First National Bank, Lott, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6224—Planters and Merchants' National Bank, Commerce, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
6225—First National Bank, Drayton, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6226—Ronceverte National Bank, Ronceverte, West Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
6227—First National Bank, Port Clinton, Ohio. Capital, $35,000.
6228—First National Bank, Pawpaw, Illinois. Capital, $30,000.
6229—National Bank of Pratt, Pratt, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
6230—American National Bank, South McAlester, Indian Territory. Capital, $50,000.
6231—Megunticook National Bank, Camden, Maine. Capital, $50,000.

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Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organise National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Northern National Bank, New York, New York; by Sidney Bernheimer, *et al.*
First National Bank, Smithville, Texas; by J. G. Wessendorf, *et al.*
Rumford National Bank, Rumford, Maine; by Leland B. Lane, *et al.*
City National Bank, Johnson City, Tennessee; by S. L. Howard, *et al.*
Norton National Bank, Norton, Virginia; by J. E. Morton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Scottsbluff, Nebraska; by M. W. Folsom, *et al.*
Lee National Bank, Long Prairie, Minnesota; by Wm. E. Lee, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ligonier, Pennsylvania; by D. E. Beitz, *et al.*
First National Bank, Spring Valley, Minnesota; by Theodore Wold, *et al.*
First National Bank, Plainview, Minnesota; by A. L. Ober, *et al.*
First National Bank, Burlington Junction, Missouri; by C. I. Hann, *et al.*
Blue Earth National Bank, Blue Earth, Minnesota; by J. A. Reagan, *et al.*
First National Bank, Canby, Minnesota; by J. G. Lund, *et al.*
Miners' National Bank, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; by Thomas E. Hyde, *et al.*
First National Bank, Eagle Bend, Minnesota; by Wm. Rodman, *et al.*
National Bank of Delphos, Delphos, Ohio; by Edward L. Stallkamp, *et al.*
Fayette National Bank, Connersville, Indiana; by Joseph I. Little, *et al.*
American Exchange National Bank, Coffeen, Illinois; by W. H. H. Blackburn, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dublin, Georgia; by F. G. Corker, *et al.*
First National Bank, Francesville, Indiana; by J. L. Beesley, *et al.*
Breckenridge National Bank, Breckenridge, Minnesota; by John Grove, *et al.*
Orrville National Bank, Orrville, Ohio; by J. F. Seas, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lake Providence, Louisiana; by R. J. Walker, *et al.*
City National Bank, Temple, Texas; by Charles M. Campbell, *et al.*
National Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas; by Geo. W. Robinson, *et al.*
Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas; by C. L. Brokaw, *et al.*
Marine National Bank, Wildwood, New Jersey; by William H. Bright, *et al.*
First National Bank, Clifton, Illinois; by John C. Gleason, *et al.*
Wilmerding National Bank, Wilmerding, Pennsylvania; by J. H. McKean, *et al.*
First National Bank, East Chicago, Indiana; by Andrew Wickey, *et al.*
Thirty-Fourth Street National Bank, New York, New York; by Bradford Rhodes, *et al.*
Merchants' National Bank, Sauk Centre, Minnesota; by Henry Keller, *et al.*
First National Bank, Garrett, Pennsylvania; by P. E. Weimer, *et al.*
First National Bank, Apalachicola, Florida; by W. J. Oven, *et al.*
Gulf National Bank, Beaumont, Texas; by A. L. Williams, *et al.*
First National Bank, Burns, Oregon; by N. U. Carpenter, *et al.*
Home National Bank, De Kalb, Illinois; by E. O. Wood, *et al.*
First National Bank, Barnesville, Georgia; by Jno. A. McCrary, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bristow, Indian Territory; by H. F. Johnson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dawson, Minnesota; by Chas. O. Hill, *et al.*
First National Bank, Carlton, Minnesota; by C. L. Dixon, *et al.*
First National Bank, Madisonville, Texas; by D. H. Shapira, *et al.*

Application for Conversion to National Banks Approved.

Cumberland Valley Bank, Barboursville Ky.; into First National Bank.
Bank of Hoffman, Charles & Conklin, Chandler, Okla.; into Union National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

GURLEY—Merchants' Bank (Branch of Florence.)

MONTEVALLO—Merchants & Planters' Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Wm. P. Holloway; Vice-Pres., C.L. Meroney; Cas., Wm. Lyman.

ARKANSAS.

COAL HILL—Bank of Coal Hill; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. H. West; Cas., Ed. Pennington.

FOREMAN—Citizens' Bank; Pres., George L. Lemons; Vice-Pres., W. S. Hopson; Cas., C. Schuman.

HARRISON—People's Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Jno. A. Bunch; Cas., J. O. Mitchell; Asst. Cas., C. L. Denton.

PLUMERVILLE—Bank of Plumerville; capital, $12,500; Pres., A. D. Malone; Asst. Cas., G. H. Taylor.

CALIFORNIA.

COLUSA—Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Colusa Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres.; J. Dalzell

Brown; Cas., J. B. De Jarnatt; Asst. Cas., H. F. Osgood.

DINUBA—Bank of Dinuba; capital, $12,500; Pres., E. Seligman; Cas., H. Nordheim.

GLENDORA—Glendora Bank; capital, $8,600; Pres., J. H. Odell; Cas., F. E. Odell.

LINCOLN—Bank of Lincoln; capital, $12,500; Pres., Walter Jansen; Cas., B. C. Musser.

LOS ANGELES—Pioneer Investment & Trust Co.: capital, $100,000; Pres., J. Harvey McCarthy; Vice-Pres., John H. Foley; Sec., Fred. A. Rosenfeld.

SAN FRANCISCO—City & County Bank.——Knickerbocker Loan & Trust Co.

SAN JOSE—Security State Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. S. Richards; Cas., E. T. Sterling.

GEORGIA.

BARNESVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. W. Cabaniss; Cashier, C. H. Humphrey.——People's Bank (successor to Barnesville Savings Bank); capital, $30,000; Pres., C. O. Summers; Cas., A. M. Lambden.

FAIRBURN—Fairburn Banking Co,; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. H. Longino; Vice-Pres., W. A. McCurry; Cas., R. L. Proctor.

LOUISVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., Hugh M. Comer; Cashier, W. W. Abbott.

PERRY—Houston Banking Co.; Pres., J. H. Davis; Vice-Pres., W. D. Day; Cas., J. D. Martin.

IDAHO.

NAMPHA—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $30,000.

ILLINOIS.

ARLINGTON — Arlington Exchange Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Fred G. Bauer; Vice-Pres., F. A. Thelen; Cas., A. C. Hupp.

BERWYN—Berwyn State Bank; capital, $25,000.

BLOOMINGTON — German-American Bank; Pres., Albert Woehner; Cas., Jos. A. Taber.

CHICAGO—North American Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.—— Temple Safety Deposit Vault Co.: capital, $500,000.

ELKHART—Elhart Bank of J. F. Prather & Co.; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. F. Prather; Cas., Ward M. Carter; Asst. Cas., W. L. Pierce.

GARRETT—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Garrett); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. R. Colyer; Cas., Joseph Ashurst.

GREENUP—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Lewis C. Feltner; Cas., Wm. H. Shubert.

HERSCHER—State Bank (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Azariah Buck; Cas., R. P. Easton.

PAW PAW—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Jno. F. Edwards; Cas., A. C. McBride.

PHILO — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Isaac S. Raymond; Vice-Pres., Paris Robinson; Cas., J. A. Corbett.

RINARD—Bank of Rinard; Pres., L. J. Keith; Cas., H. C. Chaffin.

ST. CHARLES—St. Charles National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Malachi S. Getzelman; Cas., C. J. Schmidt.

WORDEN—Wall & Co.; Pres., W. P. Wall; Cas., J. T. McGaughey.

INDIANA.

CONNERSVILLE — Farmers and Merchants' Trust Co.; Pres., Francis T. Roots; Cas., Benjamin F. Thiebaud; Cas., Florence R. Beeson.

EVANSVILLE—City National Bank (successor to First National Bank); capital, $200.000; Pres., Francis J. Reitz; Vice-Pres., James H. Cutler; Cas., Francis A. Foster; Asst. Cas., J. H. Dippel.

FRANKFORT—American National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., John A. Ross; Cas., Robert Bracken.

VALPARAISO — Valparaiso National Bank (successor to First National Bank of Porter Co.); capital, $100,000; Pres., Wm. Johnston; Cas., Erasmus Ball.

ROCKPORT—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., E. M. Payne; Cas., Wm. I. Rudd.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CLAREMORE—Bank of Claremore.

HOLDENVILLE—Bank of Commerce; capital, $35,000; Pres., Evans Scott; Vice-Pres., I. B. Martin; Cas., W. T. McConnell.

So. MCALESTER—American National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. J. McAlester; Cas., A. C. Thomas; Asst. Cas., P. S. Newcombe.

MUSCOGEE—Muscogee State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Bert R. Greer; Vice-Pres., F. W. Hirshman; Cas., John B. George.——Bank of Muscogee; capital, $25,000; Pres., V. S. Sayer; Cas., A. C. Trumbo.

IOWA.

CARPENTER—Carpenter Savings Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., C. H. McNider; Vice-Pres., Geo. L. Bosworth; Cas., Andrew Stilley.

LEDYARD—People's Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Gardner Cowles; Vice-Pres., E. J. Mustogh; Cas., G. L. Dalton.

ST. ANTHONY—St. Anthony Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. A. Church; Cas., C. M. Church.

WOODWARD—Farmers' Bank; Pres., Charles R. Benton; Vice-Pres., W. N. Waldo and G. H. Thornley; Cas., C. D. Hoon; Asst. Cas., Guy H. Hall.

KANSAS.

AUGUSTA — Augusta State Bank; capital, $5,000.

DWIGHT—Dwight State Bank; capital, $5,000.

GRIDLEY — Gridley State Bank; capital, $5,000.

GEUDA SPRINGS—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $5,000.

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KANSAS CITY—Bankers' Trust Co.
MEDICINE LODGE — Barber County State Bank; capital, $10,000.
MILTONVILLE—State Bank; capital, $5,000.
NORTON—First State Bank; capital, $15,000.
OZAWKIE—Ozawkie State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., L. A. Sharrerd; Cas., A. O. Kendall.
PRATT—National Bank of Pratt; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. W. Lemon; Cas., Anson T. Lemon.
WICHITA—Stockyards State Bank.
WILSEY—Wilsey State Bank; capital, $5,000.

KENTUCKY.

GLENDEANE—Bank of Glendeane; capital, $15,000.
MURRAY—Citizens' Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. W. Gilbert; Cas., F. P. Stum; Asst. Cas., H. B. Gilbert.

LOUISIANA.

LECOMPTE—Bank of Lecompte; Pres., M. R. Earnest; Cas., C. P. Whitehead.

MAINE.

CAMDEN—Megunticook National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Joshua Adams; Cas., Guy Carleton.
CARIBOU—Caribou National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Geo. W. Irving; Cas., Charles B. Margesson.

MARYLAND.

FRIENDSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. E. Friend.
FROSTBURG—Fidelity Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Daniel F. McMullen; Sec. and Treas., W. J. Miller.
POCOMOKE CITY—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Elijah J. Schoolfield; Vice-Pres., E. G. Polk; Cas., Howard Hall.

MICHIGAN.

BIG RAPIDS—Big Rapids Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. N. Ferris; Vice-Pres. and Mgr., O. J. McQuiston.
CADILLAC—People's Savings Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Chas. E. Russell; Vice-Pres., Chas. H. Drury; Cas., Geo. Chapman.
MONTAGUE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $7,000; Pres., E. J. Burdick; Cas., Francis Terwilliger.
TEKONSHA—First State Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., S. B. Allen; Vice-Pres., John Johnson; Cas., F. E. Allen; Asst. Cas., H. W. Cushman.

MINNESOTA.

BLACK DUCK—First State Bank.
CLIMAX—State Bank (successor to Bank of Climax); capital, $10,000; Pres., Anthon Eckern; Cas., Norman Rosholt.
DONNELLY—State Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., John Grove; Vice-Pres., W. J. McLaughlin; Cas., J. P. Steinford.
HAZEL RUN—Hazel Run State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., D. A. McLarty; Cas., W. J. Burbank.
HILLS—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. C. Croft; Cas., J. R. Wright.
LONG PRAIRIE—First National Bank (successor to Merchants' State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Albert Rhoda; Vice-Pres., Carl Buttke; Cas., R. H. Harkens.
MINNESOTA LAKE — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Peter Kremer; Vice-Pres., M. S. Fisch; Cas., O. H. Schroeder.
SEBEKA—Bank of Sebeka.
ST. CLOUD—Stearns County Bank.
TYLER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Anthony W. Magandy; Cas., M. Glemmestad.
WENDELL—Citizens' State Bank; Cas., Carl Prestrud.
WOOD LAKE—State Bank (successor to Bank of Wood Lake; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. H. Catlin; Cas., B. C. Schram.

MISSISSIPPI.

ELLISVILLE—Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank; capital, $30,000.
GULFPORT—First National Bank: capital, $100,000; Pres., J. T. Jones; Vice-Pres., W. A. King.
JONESTOWN—People's Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. O. Weathersby.
NATCHEZ—Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., S. H. Lowenberg; Vice-Pres. A. G. Campbell; Cas., Girard Brandon.
OSYKA—Bank of Osyka.
SHUBUTA—Shubuta Bank; capital, $16,000; Pres., Geo. S. Weems; Vice-Pres., W. L. Weems; Cas., T. A. Ledyard; Asst. Cas., C. S. Weems.
YAZOO CITY—Security Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

MISSOURI.

BOLCKOW — Farmers' Bank; Pres., S. A. Jones; Vice-Pres., L. W. Craig; Cas., A. L. Brumbaugh; Asst. Cas., W. W. Craig.
DESLOGE—Bank of Desloge; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. L. Goff; Cas., W. P. Anderson.
PRINCETON—T. W. Ballow's Bank; capital, $10,000.

MONTANA.

BELGRADE — Belgrade State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., B. F. Gibson; Vice-Pres., E. A. Steifel; Cas., White Caldwell.
CHOTEAU—Hirschberg Bros.

NEBRASKA.

CENTER—Center State Bank; capital, $6,000.
LYONS—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. W. Little; Cas., Charles A. Darling.
LUSHTON—Bank of Lushton; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. J. Wightman; Vice-Pres., G. W. Post; Cas., P. K. Moore.
NAPER—People's Bank; capital, $5,000.——Commercial Bank.
SIDNEY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John W. Harper; Cas., Charles Callahan.

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NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Jersey City Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

ORANGE—Citizens' Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

NEW MEXICO.

FARMINGTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Frank M. Pierce; Cas., Avery M. Amsden.

PORTALES—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., L. T. Lester; Cas., W. O. Oldham; Cas., C. O. Leach.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—Stuyvesant Heights Bank; capital, $100,000; surplus, $50,000; Pres., Ludwig Nissen.——Borough Hall Bank.

BUFFALO—Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank (successor to Manufacturers and Traders' Bank); capital, $1,000,000; Pres., Robert L. Fryer; Vice-Pres., Franklin D. Locke; Cas., Harry T. Ramsdell; Asst. Cas., Samuel Ellis and R. H. Danforth. ——Marine National Bank (successor to Marine Bank); capital, $200,000; Pres., Stephen M. Clement; Cas., John H. Lascelles.

CONEY ISLAND—Coney Island and Bath Beach Bank; capital, $100,000; surplus, $25,000; Pres., A. G. Jenkins, Jr.; Cas., R. K. Haldane; Asst. Cas., Wm. A. Conklin.

HORNELLSVILLE—Steuben County Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., Wm. Richardson; Vice-Pres. and Mgr., Chas. W. Etz; Sec. and Treas., Wm. E. Pettinger.

NEW YORK—Commercial State Bank.——Mutual Alliance Trust Co.; Pres., Kalmar Haas; Treas., Gustav Blumenthal; Vice-Pres. and Sec., Henry M. Humphrey.

PORT RICHMOND—Port Richmond National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Chas. E. Griffith; Vice-Pres., Robert D. Kent; 2d Vice-Pres., Wm. J. Burlee; Cas., Ernest R. Moody.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MARION—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; Pres., Thos. F. Wrens; Cas., E. L. Gaston.

ROBERSONVILLE—First Bank (G. A. Guilford); capital, $5,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BROCKET—State Bank; Pres., A. J. Gronna; Cas., E. O. Engesother.

CARPIO—Carpio State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., L. M. Due; Cas., Ed. Christensen.

CATHAY—First State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., T. L. Beiseker; Cas., C. L. Bishop.

COURTENAY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. H. Ross.——Stutsman Co. Bank; Cas., Andrew Sinclair.

DRAYTON—First National Bank (successor to First Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Samuel R. Smith; Cas., Geo. A. McCrea.

HANKINSON—First National Bank (successor to First State Bank); capital, $30,000; Pres., Daniel Patterson; Vice-Pres., R. H. Hankinson.

MILTON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

SOURIS—Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., John Birkholz; Cas., M. E. Hayes.

WHITE EARTH—First State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. M. Hovland; Cas., J. S. Smerud.

OHIO.

COLDWATER—People's Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. C. Fox; Vice-Pres., Anthony Rathing; Cas., H. B. Hoffman.

PORT CLINTON—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., William Kelly; Asst. Cas., Frank Holt.

MURRAY—Murray City Bank; capital, $25,000; Cas., M. S. Pond.

SHAWNEE—Shawnee Commercial and Savings Bank Co.; capital, $12,550; Pres., D. R. Elder; Cas., C. B. Edgar.

PAYNE—Payne State Savings Bank; capital, $30,000.

OKLAHOMA.

TECUMSEH—Exchange Bank (successor to Pottawatomie State Bank, Adell); capital, $10,000; Pres., Alfred Hare; Cas., W. A. Ruggles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EBENSBURG—American National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., John Lloyd; Cas., Robert Scanlan.

EDENBURG—Clarion County National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., G. M. Cushing; Cas., John Gibson; Asst. Cas., F. L. Ludwick.

EVERETT—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., H. Frank Gump; Cas., John G. Cobler.

LANCASTER—People's Trust, Savings and Deposit Co.; J. Chester Jackson, Sec. and Treas. in place of W. M. Slaymaker, deceased.

PITTSBURG—Cosmopolitan National Bank; capital, $200,000; Pres., L. H. Smith; Cas., D. J. Richardson.

SHEFFIELD—Sheffield National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. H. Smith; Cas., G. L. Morlock.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—New England Trust Co.; Pres., Wm. P. Dunham; Vice-Pres., Burton M. Firman; Sec. and Treas., Geo. C. Darling.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CLAREMONT—Scandia-American Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., E. A. Amundson; Vice-Pres., R. O. Clark; Cas., W. E. Stevens.

UTICA—Utica State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Joseph V. Wagner; Cas., Thomas J. Wagner.

WHITE ROCK—First National Bank (successor to White Rock State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Newell N. Powell; Cas., Harvey O. Powell.

TENNESSEE.

SPRINGFIELD—People's National Bank (successor to People's Bank); capital, $80,000; Pres., J. G. Woodard; Cas., H. T. Stratton

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TEXAS.

CARTHAGE—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Temple D. smith; Cas., John W. Cooke.

CEDAR HILL—Citizens' Bank; Pres., George Riddle; Vice-Pres., J. M. Ramsey; Cashier, R. G. Brandenburg.

COMMERCE—Planters & Merchants' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. M. Lively; Cas., R. B. Long; Asst. Cas., E. L. Carter.

LOTT—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. L. Patton; Cas., Henry A. Patton.

LUBBOCK—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Lubbock); capital, $40,000; Pres., R. M. Clayton; Cas., I. L. Hunt.

SAN AUGUSTINE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., James C. Anderson; Cas., T. B. Saunders.

TROUPE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. P. Jarvis; Cas., M. M. Joyner.

UTAH.

HEBER CITY—Bank of Heber City; capital, $25,000; Pres., William H. Smart; Cashier, James C. Jensen.

VERMONT.

BENNINGTON — Bennington Security Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. C. Graves; Treas., W. D. Forbes.

VIRGINIA.

FRIES—Washington Banking and Trust Co.; Pres., F. H. Fries; Vice-Pres., W. F. Shaffner; Sec. and Treas., Chalmers Glenn.

LURAY — Page Valley National Bank (successor to Page Valley Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. O. Yager; Cas., Chas. S. Landram.

RICHMOND—Real Estate Trust Co.

WAKEFIELD — Bank of Sussex and Surry; Pres., P. D. Bain; Vice-Pres., Edw. Rogers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

KEYSER—First National Bank (successor to Keyser Bank); capital, $60,000; Pres. F. M. Reynolds; Cas., J. T. Carskadon.

RONCEVERTE — Ronceverte National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. S. Surber; Cas., C. H. Thompson.

SUTTON—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., H.B. Curtin; Cas., Hugh Swisher.

WISCONSIN.

CAMPBELLSPORT—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., F. J. Barber; Cas., H. N. Bacon.

MILWAUKEE—Security Trust Co.; capital, $200,000; Pres., Robert Hill; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. Strohmeyer; 2nd Vice-Pres., Gebhard Willrich; Sec., Richard B. Bates; Treas., Frederick T. Adler.

WAUNAKEE—Waunakee State Bank; Pres., M. J. O'Malley; Vice-Pres., J. H. Koltes; Cas., A. P. Kenney.

CANADA.

MANITOBA.

SASKATOON—F. E. Baxter.

ONTARIO.

ST. CATHARINES—Sovereign Bank of Canada; Mgr., L. P. Snyder.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARAQUET—Royal Bank of Canada; W. L. Hornsby, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

TUSCALOOSA — City National Bank; R. H. Cochrane, Asst. Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA—Pasadena National Bank; Henry Willis Hines, Vice-Pres., deceased.

SAN FRANCISCO—Union Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,500,000.

COLORADO.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Merchants and Miners' National Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

PUEBLO—First National Bank; A. S. Booth and Harlan J. Smith, Asst. Cashiers in place of H. J. McClung.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—Connecticut National Bank; Louis B. Powe, Asst. Cas.

BRISTOL — Bristol National Bank; J. H. Sessions, Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEW HAVEN—Yale National Bank; A. C. Bushnell, Cas. in place of J. A. Richardson.

NORWICH—Merchants' National Bank; John Brewster, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Norwich Savings Society; John Brewster, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PAWCATUCK (P. O. Westerly, R. I.)—Pawcatuck National Bank; F. M. Bidwell, Cas. in place of J. A. Brown.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Neal Loan and Banking Co.; T. B. Neal, Pres., deceased.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXIS—First National Bank; G. S. Tubbs, Pres. in place of J. P. McClanahan, deceased; Chas. E. Johnson, Vice-Pres. in place of G. S. Tubbs; W. C. Annegars, Asst. Cas., in place of Chas. E. Johnson.

CHICAGO—Metropolitan National Bank; absorbed by First National Bank.——Merchants' National Bank; absorbed by Corn Exchange National Bank.

CLINTON—De Witt County National Bank; C. S. Lafferty, Cas. in place of J. E. De Land.

DANVILLE—Second National Bank; William P. Cannon, Pres., deceased.

NEWTON—First National Bank; A. F. Calvin, Vice-Pres.; Roscoe C. Jack, Asst. Cas.

ROCKFORD—Winnebago National Bank; W. T. Robertson, Pres. in place of Thomas D. Robertson; Edward P. Lathrop, Vice-Pres.

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in place of W. T. Robertson.——People's Bank and Trust Co.; Alexander D. Forbes, Pres., deceased.

SYCAMORE—Daniel Pierce & Co.; Daniel Pierce, deceased.

INDIANA.

LEBANON—Farmers' State Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

MONTICELLO — Monticello National Bank; James Dickey, Vice-Pres.; W. K. O'Connell, Asst. Cas.

SHERIDAN—Farmers' National Bank; J. E. Kercheval, Asst. Cas.

WINAMAC — Judy Bank; title changed to Citizens' Bank; Wm. Sable, Pres.; Moses A. Dilts, Vice-Pres.; S. A. March, Cas.; Geo. Bousby, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

SAPULPA—First National Bank; L. C. Parmenter, Pres. in place of S. Parmenter; C. W. Parmenter, Asst. Cas. in place of E. G. Lewis.

WYNNEWOOD—Southern National Bank; J. F. Hargis, Cas. in place of E. C. Borchers.

IOWA.

BLANCHARD—First National Bank; F. M. Byrkit, Pres. in place of Chas. G. Anderson.

CASTANA — Farmers' Bank; absorbed by Castana Savings Bank.

SIOUX CITY—People's Savings Bank; A. T. Bennett, Cas.

KANSAS.

GARDEN CITY—First National Bank; W. B. George, Cas. in place of D. R. Menke; no Asst. Cas. in place of S. G. Perry, deceased.

HUTCHINSON — Citizens' Bank; capital increased to $75,000.

OTTAWA — People's National Bank; Peter Shiras, 1st Vice-Pres.; S. B. Rohrbaugh, 2nd Vice-Pres.; W. B. Kiler, Cas. in place of Peter Shiras; F. M. Shiras, Asst. Cas. in place of W. B. Kiler; no 2nd Asst. Cas. in place of F. M. Shiras.

PARKER — Parker State Bank; capital increased to $7,500.

KENTUCKY.

DAWSON SPRINGS—Bank of Dawson; T. E. Lutz, Cas. in place of B. R. Kuykendall, resigned.

LEXINGTON—Central Bank; Elliott Kelley, Cas. in place of Milton J. Durham, resigned.

LOUISVILLE—First National Bank; James Clark, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PAINTSVILLE—Paintsville National Bank; Dan Davis, Pres. in place of I. R. Turner; Dan M. Hager, Vice-Pres.; I. R. Turner, Cas.; John H. Preston, Asst. Cas.

WEST POINT—Kentucky and Indiana Bank; J. S. Roberts, Vice-Pres. in place of J. V. Prewitt.

LOUISIANA.

GUEYDAN—Bank of Gueydan; capital increased to $25,000.

MAINE.

HALLOWELL — Hallowell National Bank; John Graves, Pres., deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Southern Trust and Deposit Co.; Theo. F. Wilcox, Sec. and Treas.——Maryland Savings Bank; Daniel Cloud, Pres. in place of Clinton P. Paine, deceased.——Central Real Estate and Trust Co.; title changed to Central Trust Co.——Old Town National Bank; Henry O. Redue, Cas. instead of Acting Cas.; no Asst. Cas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Massachusetts Loan and Trust Co.; title changed to Massachusetts Trust Co.——Parkinson & Burr; J. M. Goodale, deceased.——Central National Bank; J. Adams Brown, Vice-Pres. and Cas.——State Street Trust Co.; A. L. Carr, Asst. Treas.

HYANNIS—First National Bank; Irving W. Cook, Cas. in place of G. E. Tillson; no Asst. Cas. in place of Irving W. Cook.

LUDLOW—Ludlow Savings Bank; Alfred S. Packard, Pres.

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield Institution for Savings; Julius H. Appleton, Pres. in place of Henry S. Lee, deceased.

WEST NEWTON—First National Bank; Edward P. Hatch, Pres. in place of James H. Nickerson; Arthur E. Smith, Cas. in place of Edward P. Hatch.

WHITINSVILLE—Whitinsville National Bank; Edward Whitin, Pres. in place of James F. Whitin, deceased; J. M. Lasell, Vice-Pres. in place of Edward Whitin.

YARMOUTHPORT—First National Bank of Yarmouth; Samuel Snow, Pres. in place of Joshua C. Howes, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

BLOOMINGDALE—People's Bank; capital, $10,000; Milan Wiggins, Pres.; Ralph Haven, Cas.

LOWELL—Lowell State Bank; William E. Marsh, Cas.

LYONS—S. W. Webber & Co.; S. W. Webber, deceased.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Webber & Ruel; S. W. Webber, deceased.

MUIR—S. W. Webber & Co.; S. W. Webber, deceased.

NEWAYGO—Webber & Hatch; S. W. Webber, deceased.

PEWAMO—Webber & Ruel; S. W. Webber, deceased.

SHELBY—Churchill & Webber; S. W. Webber, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

FOXHOME—Wilkin County Bank; absorbed by Bank of Foxhome.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bank of Hill, Sons & Co.; Henry Hill, Pres., deceased.

MISSOURI.

NEW HAVEN—Bank of New Haven; capital increased to $16,000.

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ST. LOUIS—Missouri Trust Co.; A. Schlafly, Pres. in place of John W. Harrison, resigned.——St. Louis Union Trust Co. (consolidation of St. Louis Trust Co. and Union Trust Co.); capital, $5,000,000; Thos. West, Pres.; Henry C. Haarstick, Robt. S. Brookings, N. A. McMillan, John D. Filley and John F. Shepley, Vice-Pres.; Allen West, Treas.

MONTANA.

BUTTE—Daly Bank and Trust Co.; John D. Ryan, Pres.; John R. Toole, Vice-Pres.

GREATFALLS—First National Bank; E. J. Bowman, Asst. Cas.

NEBRASKA.

PIERCE—Pierce State Bank; M. Inhedler, Pres. in place of L. A. Pohlmann, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GROVETON—Groveton National Bank; title changed to Gorham National Bank and location changed to Gorham, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.

MOORESTOWN—Moorestown National Bank; William M. Paul, Pres., deceased; also Pres. Burlington County Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

NEWARK—German National Bank; Franklin Conklin, Pres. in place of E. M. Douglas; J. A. Lebkuecher, Vice-Pres. in place of Franklin Conklin.

NEW BRUNSWICK—New Brunswick Trust Co.; A. J. Jones, Treas. in place of John Wyckoff, deceased; J. V. D. Mershon, Asst. Treas.

ORANGE—Second National Bank; Horton D. Williams, Vice-Pres. in place of John C. Conover.

PATERSON—First National Bank; W. W. Smith, Asst. Cas.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—First National Bank; no Cas. in place of Benjamin Sherrod.

SILVER CITY—Silver City National Bank; W. D. Murray, Vice-Pres. in place of James S. Carter, deceased; T. L. Lowe, Asst. Cas.

NEW YORK.

ADDISON—First National Bank; J. S. Harrison, Pres. in place of S. V. Lattimer, deceased.

BUFFALO—Merchants' Bank; absorbed by Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank.——Buffalo Commercial Bank; absorbed by Marine National Bank.

CANANDAIGUA—McKechnie Bank and Edward G. Hayes; consolidated under former title; Frank E. Howe, Cas., resigned.

CARTHAGE—Carthage National Bank; M. S. Wilder, Vice-Pres. in place of F. W. Coburn; F. W. Coburn, Cas. in place of M. S. Wilder.

CATSKILL—Catskill National Bank; Thomas E. Ferrier, Vice-Pres., deceased.

COHOES—Cohoes Savings Institution; Geo. H. McDowell, 1st Vice-Pres.; James W. Ablett, Sec.

FREDONIA — Miner's Bank; D. M. Miner, Pres., deceased.

FULTON—First National Bank; Thos. Hunter, Pres. in place of A. Emerick, deceased.

HAVERSTRAW—National Bank of Haverstraw; Ira M. Hedges, Pres., deceased.

HUNTINGTON—Bank of Huntington; Thos. Young, Pres. in place of James M. Brush, deceased.

NEW YORK—Gallatin National Bank; Saml. Woolverton, Pres. in place of Frederick D. Tappen, deceased; G. E. Lewis, Cas. in place of Samuel Woolverton; no Asst. Cas. in place of G. E. Lewis.——Importers and Traders' National Bank; E. Townsend, Pres. in place of Edward H. Perkins, Jr., deceased; H. H. Powell, Cas. in place of E. Townsend; no 3d Asst. Cas. in place of H. H. Powell.——N. W. Harris, & Co.; removed to 31 Pine Street.——Guardian Trust Co.; J. J. Courtney, Vice-Pres.——Eleventh Ward Bank; consolidated with Corn Exchange Bank.——Mechanics and Traders' Bank; capital increased to $700,000.——Speyer & Co.; Geo. Speyer, deceased.——Garfield National Bank; R. W. Poor, Pres. in place of W. H. Gelshenen, deceased; W. L. Douglass, Cas.——Corn Exchange Bank; capital increased from $1,400,000 to $2,000,000.

BROOKLYN—Empire State Surety Co.; capital increased to $250,000; surplus increased to $125,000.

NORWICH—Chenango National Bank; Andrew J. Beebe, Pres. in place Cyrus B. Martin, deceased; Alfred F. Gladding, Vice-Pres. in place of Andrew J. Beebe.

TONAWANDA—State Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

WARSAW—Wyoming County National Bank; W. J. Humphrey, Pres. in place of L. H. Humphrey; no Asst. Cas. in place of Robt. W. Humphrey.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKY MOUNT—Planters' Bank; capital increased to $40,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

KENMARE—First National Bank; L. F. Bullis, Asst. Cas.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Prudential Trust Co.; capital reduced to $600,000.

COLUMBUS—Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank; Wm. J. Camnitz, Jr., 2d Asst. Cas., deceased.

CONNEAUT—First National Bank; S. J. Smith, Pres., deceased.

LIMA—Lima Savings Bank and Trust Co.; J. M. Dewey, Pres.; W. W. Leighton, Treas. and Cas.

NEW MATAMORAS — First National Bank John W. Berentz, Cas. in place of Richard T. Brown.

NORTH BALTIMORE—First National Bank; A. W. Adams, Vice-Pres. in place of Jeff. Richcreek.

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WELLSTON—Bank of Wellston; capital increased to $35,000.

OKLAHOMA.

CASHION—First National Bank; S. W. Hogan, Pres. in place of D. W. Hogan; E. L. Welch, Cas. in place of S. W. Hogan.

GEARY—First National Bank; John H. Dillon, Pres. in place of Willard Johnston; T. J. Ballew, Cas. in place of John H. Dillon; H. M. Hargrave, Asst. Cas. in place of T. J. Ballew.

KINGFISHER—People's National Bank; J. M. Speice, Cas. in place of F. L. Boynton; Elmer Solomon, Asst. Cas. in place of J. M. Speice.

PARKLAND—Parkland State Bank; capital increased to $10,000.

SAYRE—Bank of Sayre; O. V. Dillon, Cas. in place of Henry Eichelberger.

WEATHERFORD—First National Bank; J. F. Merrill, Asst. Cas. in place of James D. Kevleben.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARNEGIE—Carnegie National Bank; Edwin M. S. Young, Vice-Pres.; Jay C. Stauffer, Cas.

CHAMBERSBURG—Chambersburg Co.; S. D. Townsend, Sec. and Treas.

FAYETTE CITY—First National Bank; J. Audley Black, Cas. in place of Wm. H. Binns.

FORD CITY—First National Bank; F. C. Beecher, Cas. in place of W. H. Schaefer.

FRANKLIN—Lamberton National Bank; Chess Lamberton, Asst. Cas. in place of Fred C. McGill.

HUNTINGDON—Standing Stone National Bank; Henry S. Brumbaugh, Vice-Pres.; A. J. McCahan, Cas.

JOHNSTOWN—First National Bank; David Barry, Cas. in place of P. F. McAneny; P. F. McAneny and Chas. E. McGahan, Asst. Cas.

LEWISTOWN—Citizens' National Bank; O. H. Irwin, Cas. in place of B. K. Hall.

MERCER—Mercer County National Bank; Lyle W. Orr, Cas. in place of W. J. Robinson.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia National Bank; surplus increased to $1,750,000.——First National Bank; Kenton Warne, Cas. in place of Morton McMichael; Charles H. James, Asst. Cas. in place of Kenton Warne.——Merchant's Trust Co.; Robert Morris Early, Sec. and Treas., deceased.

PITTSBURG—Columbia National Bank; capital increased to $600,000.

SOMERSET—Farmers' National Bank; E. E. Pritts, Asst. Cas.

TREMONT—Tremont National Bank; W. G. Stoffier, Vice-Pres.; E. J. Power, Cas.

WEST CHESTER—First National Bank; Wm. C. Husted, Cas. in place of F. W. Wollerton; E. E. Shields, Asst. Cas.

WEST NEWTON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; I. I. Robertson, Pres.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—First National Bank; Edwin Barrows, Pres. in place of Geo. L. Littlefield, deceased; Benjamin M. Jackson, Vice-Pres. in place of Edwin Barrows.——Merchants' National Bank; M. J. Barber, Cas. in place of J. W. Vernon, deceased; no Asst. Cas. in place of M. J. Barber.——Dean & Shibley; John A. Shibley, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—Columbian Banking and Trust Co.; Henry I. Greer, Pres. in place of Henry Haesloop, deceased.

ORANGEBURG—Edisto Savings Bank; B. H. Moss, Pres. in place of Samuel Dibble, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD—American National Bank; Harris Franklin, Pres., resigned.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE—Union Bank; W. P. Hoskins, Pres., deceased.

TIPTONVILLE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital increased to $30,000.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN—City National Bank; R. L. Brown, Vice-Pres. in place of Paul F. Thornton.

BRYAN—Merchants and Planters' Bank; title changed to City National Bank.——First National Bank; H. O. Boatwright, additional Vice-Pres.; L. L. McInnis, Cas. in place of H. O. Boatwright; no Asst. Cas. in place of L. L. McInnis.

CENTER—First National Bank; James T. Polley, Pres. in place of W. H. Runnels; A. M. Jones, Vice-Pres. in place of W. P. Wilson.

COLEMAN—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of J. B. Coleman.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Corpus Christi National Bank; Robert J. Kleberg, Pres. in place of D. Hirsch; G. R. Scott, Vice-Pres. in place of Robert J. Kleberg; A. Weil, Asst. Cas.

FORNEY—City National Bank; J. M. Davis, Vice-Pres.; T. J. Pinson, Asst. Cas.

GREENVILLE—First National Bank; J. M. Clymer, Pres. in place of J. P. Holmes; E. W. Harrison, Cas. in place of J. V. W. Holmes; S. B. Brooks, Asst. Cas. in place of E. W. Harrison; J. C. Boyle, 2d Asst. Cas. in place of S. B. Brooks.

JASPER—First National Bank; E. S. Woodfin, Vice-Pres.; E. A. Peffley, Cas.

KILLEEN—First National Bank; J. R. Shepard, Cas. in place of J. M. Warren; J. M. Dougherty, Asst. Cas. in place of J. R. Shepard.

MT. PLEASANT—Merchants and Planters' National Bank; T. H. Leeves, Vice-Pres.; R. F. Akridge, Asst. Cas.

PARIS—City National Bank; capital increased to $400,000.

PETTY—First National Bank; J. B. Hembree, Cas. in place of S. J. Spotts.

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WHITESBORO—First National Bank; S. B. Cowell, Cas. in place of R. F. Davis.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND--Virginia Trust Co.; John Morton, Sec. and Treas., deceased; Lewis D. Aylett, Sec.; John H. Southall, Treas.

WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA—Olympia National Bank; C. S. Reinhart, Pres. in place of Chas. H. Kegley.

SPOKANE—Fidelity National Bank; A. W. Lindsay, Cas. in place of W. B. Lottman; E. H. Brownell, Asst. Cas. in place of A. W. Lindsay.

WEST VIRGINIA.

ELKINS—Randolph County Bank; Will H. Keim, Cas. in place of R. C. McCandlish.

WISCONSIN.

BLACK RIVER FALLS—First National Bank; H. H. Richards, Cas. in place of W. H. Richards; no Asst. Cas. in place of H. H. Richards.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BEAVERTON—B. Madill & Co.: business taken over by Standard Bank of Canada.

TORONTO—Standard Bank of Canada; Frederick Wyld, Vice-Pres. in place of John Burns, deceased.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC—Bank of Montreal; —— Cockburn, Mgr. in place of John Macara, deceased.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

INDIAN HEAD—Union Bank of Canada; H. J. Pugh, Mgr. in place of H. B. Shaw, resigned.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG—Union Bank of Canada; H. B. Shaw, Mgr.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Merchants' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation March 29.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Union National Bank; in voluntary liquidation April 14.

MICHIGAN.

ALGONAC—Algonac Banking Co.; in hands of Lewis T. Bennett, Receiver.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Metropolitan National Bank; in voluntary liquidation April 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHNSTOWN—Cambria National Bank; in voluntary liquidation April 1.

The Fowler Currency Bill.—Concerning the Fowler currency bill, which has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives, it is remarked by its friends that the bill is "a sort of omnibus measure, with so many features that everybody ought to find something in it suited to his taste." There are probably few if any of the friends of sound currency who would object to everything in the bill. There are many, however, who find in it things which are not at all suited to their taste, and who will strenuously object to the bill as it comes from the House Currency and Banking Committee being crystallized into law. They are for buttressing the gold standard, but they are not for an unnecessary and undesirable revolution in the currency system of the United States. They hold that there is no excuse for doing away, at the stroke of a pen, with what has been tried for forty years and found good.

The Fowler bill is evidently an emanation from people who are not content with letting well enough alone. It is altogether more sweeping than the exigencies of the situation demand. It bears on its face the evidence that it did not originate with the populace, nor with the bankers as a class, but with a class of bankers. The people of the United States have learned by experience to value the existing National banking system for two things -first for the absolute security of its note issues; second for the large measure of local financial independence which it allows. They abhor unsecured note issues, and they abhor financial centralization.

The Fowler bill would do away with the present system of absolutely securing holders of National bank issues by a deposit with the Comptroller of the Currency of United States bonds equal to the face of the notes put in circulation by the National banks, and it would inaugurate a branch banking system, or, in other words, a money trust, under which strong banks located in the financial centers would in the course of a few years control the banking capital and deposits of the entire country.

The best thing to do with the Fowler currency bill is to cut off its tail immediately behind its ears.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Evening Wisconsin.*

Former Chief Cashier of Bank of England Dead.—Horace G. Bowen, until recently chief Cashier of the Bank of England, member of the councils of the Institute of Bankers and the Royal Statistical Society, died May 6.

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MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1902.

ONE-MILLION-SHARE DAYS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE were frequent last month, in fact the average daily sales of stocks was slightly above 1,000,000 shares, the total for the month being about 26,600,000 shares. This is the highest record made since May last year, when they exceeded 35,000,000, but it was in April last year that the high record was made, nearly 42,000,000 shares. In reviewing the financial situation in that month we expressed the view that the month of April, 1901, would for many years to come be considered an epoch-making period in the history of Wall Street operations. Subsequent events have confirmed this view.

It will be remembered that the sales of shares in April last year were exceptionally large, not only on a few days, but every day. Except on one Saturday (a half holiday) when the sales were 761,000 shares, the smallest daily total exceeded 1,000,000 shares, while on April 30 the sales went above 3,200,000 shares. This year the sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares on fourteen days, while on April 21 the total reached 1,971,000 shares, the largest for any day last month.

Of eleven stocks which were most active a year ago only two, St. Paul and Union Pacific, were leaders in last month's market. Only five stocks recorded as much as a million shares in April this year. They were: Southern, 2,200,000 shares; Union Pacific, 1,600,000 shares; St. Paul, 1,400,000 shares; Louisville and Nashville, 1,300,000 shares, and Reading 2,100,000 (half) shares.

Aside from the activity displayed by the stock market, the most noticeable feature was the extraordinary strength of prices. Nearly every stock made substantial gains, while a number reached the highest prices they ever recorded. Gilt-edged stocks like Northwest common and preferred and New Haven, beside Michigan Central, North American, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Pullman and other stocks, all made new records.

Some of the advances made during the month were almost unprecedented. Chicago and Eastern Illinois advanced 17¾ per cent., Northwest common 39 per cent., preferred, 27 per cent., Omaha 17½ per cent., Keokuk and Des Moines 20¾ per cent., preferred 21½ per cent., Louisville and Nashville 27¾ per cent., Michigan Central 42 per cent., Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis 32½ per cent., New Haven 40 per cent., and Reading 11¾ per cent. Among the industrials American Snuff advanced 31½ per cent., Brooklyn Union Gas 19 per cent., Colorado Fuel and Iron 15½ per cent., General Electric 12 per cent., International Power 104 per cent., New York Air Brake 41¾ per cent., Pullman 16 per cent., United States Express 16⅞ per cent., Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., 35½ per cent., and preferred 36 per cent.

Two stocks caused a sensation during the month, they were Louisville and Nashville and International Power. In the former stock a corner was effected early in the month, certain operators having discovered that the company had sold 50,000 new shares in the market before they were listed at the Stock Exchange. There was danger of a panic being precipitated, and after the stock had advanced from about 105 to 133 within two weeks a settlement was arranged. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was requested to take charge of the matter, and their intervention relieved the situation.

International Power, which furnished the second sensation, is the stock of a com-

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pany incorporated about three years ago. It was first dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange in June, 1900, and sold during that year at 24 @ 55¾. Last year it sold up to 100½ in May and June, but was down to 86 last February. On April 1 it sold at 95 and was moved up slowly until on April 12 it was quoted at 110⅝. Then the manipulators rushed the price up furiously, as will be seen by the following record of highest prices:

April 14	119½	April 21	172⅝	April 28	196⅝
" 15	130⅞	" 22	180	" 29	199
" 16	150½	" 23	185¼	" 30	*120
" 17	156	" 24	188¾	May 1	*101
" 18	163	" 25	192¾	" 2	*85
" 19	168	" 26	193¼		

* Lowest price.

By April 29 the stock was quoted at 199 an increase of 104 per cent. in four weeks. Then the crash came. In one day the stock dropped seventy-nine per cent., the next day nineteen per cent. more and the third day sixteen per cent. more, a total of 114 per cent. in three days. The effect of such a collapse in speculation was unfavorable to the general stock market and no doubt prevented the general list from closing in April at the highest prices recorded during the month. However, the stock market presents exceptional signs of strength and prices are very near the top figures for many stocks.

There is a strong conservative feeling apparent in financial circles, which recognizes the extraordinary advances that have occurred in prices. The extent of the rise it is well to keep in mind. It will be about six years next August when the stock market was in the depths of depression. In the autumn of that year the turn came and during most of the period that has elapsed since values of securities have appreciated. To measure the rise which has occurred we give here a list of forty-eight stocks with the lowest prices at which they sold in 1896 and the highest prices they reached last month, with the extent of the advance:

	Lowest in 1896. Per cent.	Highest in April 1902. Per cent.	Advance. Per cent.		Lowest in 1896. Per cent.	Highest in April 1902. Per cent.	Advance. Per cent.
Atchison	8¼	84¾	76½	Michigan Central	89	192	103
Atchison preferred	14⅛	100⅞	86¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	12	115	103
Baltimore & Ohio	10½	110	99½	Missouri Pacific	15	103¾	88¾
Canadian Pacific	52	129⅝	77⅝	New York Central	88	165⅛	77⅛
Central of New Jersey	87½	196	108½	N. Y., New Haven & Hart.	160	255	95
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	53	194¼	141¼	Norfolk & Western pref.	13⅜	91	77⅝
Chicago & East. Illinois	37½	174	136½	Pennsylvania	99	153½	54½
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	59⅞	173⅞	114	Reading	*16¾	68½	51⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	85⅛	271	185⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	4	72⅝	68⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	49¼	180¼	131	Southern Pacific	14	69¼	55¼
Chic., St. P., M. & Omaha	30½	170½	140	Southern	6½	40½	34
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	19½	107¼	87¾	Texas Pacific	5	44⅞	39⅞
Delaware & Hudson	114½	180⅞	66⅜	Union Pacific	†16⅛	108½	92⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	138	291½	153½	Wabash preferred	11	46¾	35¾
Denver & Rio Grande pref.	37	93½	56½	American Cotton Oil	8	57¾	49¾
Erie	10¼	41	30¾	American Sugar Refinery	95	133⅞	38⅞
Great Northern preferred	108¼	187¾	79½	American Tobacco pref.	95	151	56
Illinois Central	84⅛	153¾	69⅝	Consolidated Gas	133	230¾	97¾
Iowa Central preferred	19	90⅝	71⅝	General Electric	†76	334	258
Lake Erie & Western	12⅛	69½	57⅜	North American	‡73½	132¾	59¼
Lake Shore	134¾	340	205¼	Pacific Mail	15¼	44	28¾
Long Island	40½	91	50½	Pullman	138	250	112
Louisville & Nashville	37⅛	133	95⅞	Tennessee Coal & Iron	13	74⅝	61⅝
Manhattan	73¼	138½	65¼	Western Union	72¾	94¾	22

* 1897. † 1898. ‡ 1901.

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It is hardly necessary to say that never before in the history of the Stock Exchange has there been so extensive an advance in prices. That there have been legitimate causes for an extraordinary increase in values no one can question. As to the future of values that must depend upon influences which affect the general prosperity of the world.

There have been few events of significant importance to affect confidence during the month. There was a shipment of gold aggregating $2,500,000 early in the month, but the advance in money in our local market checked the movement. There has been some uneasiness caused by the advance in call money, which touched 7 per cent. early in the month, and the close working of the reserve of the clearing-house banks.

The surplus reserve of the banks has not been as much as $10,000,000 since February 21 last, and it was down to about $2,600,000 on April 5, but had increased again to $7,484,000 at the close of the month. This is less than one per cent. above the 25 per cent. usually maintained, still there is no reason why the banks in an active business period should carry an excessive reserve. The increase of nearly $11,000,000 in loans and of nearly $14,000,000 in deposits in the week ending this date is recognized as a favorable circumstance.

The Executive Committee of the New York Clearing House has adopted certain rules which are causing no little discussion. These rules require that any institution before being permitted to clear through a member of the clearing house must be at least a year old, and must be examined by a committee of the clearing house. They also provide that every institution which may hereafter be permitted to clear through a member of the clearing house must furnish a weekly statement of its condition, and must keep in its vaults a cash reserve the percentage of which is to be determined by the clearing-house committee. Whatever opinion may be entertained regarding the necessity of the proposed rules, it is generally accepted that the purpose is to strengthen the banking system of the great financial center of the country. There is now about $10,000,000 of new capital going into banking institutions in process of being organized. It is important that these new enterprises be made as secure as experience can possibly make them.

The record of the clearing-house associations of the United States in April is very satisfactory. In New York there was a decrease of about 15 per cent. in clearings, as compared with April last year, but that is accounted for by the very heavy speculation which prevailed a year ago. Outside of New York the exchanges show an increase of nearly 6 per cent., and scarcely a dozen cities report a decrease.

April brings in the first report concerning the condition of the growing wheat crop that the Department of Agriculture issues. The report this year is not favorable. The condition on April 1 averaged 78.7 per cent. as against 91.7 per cent. on the same date in 1901, 82.1 per cent. in 1900, and 82.4 the average for the last ten years. This indicates a yield for winter wheat this year of about 416,000,000 bushels, as against 457,000,000 indicated a year ago. The estimated winter wheat harvest last year was about 413,000,000 bushels, the Government not yet having published any returns of the actual harvest in 1901.

The prices of grain generally are considerably higher than they were a year ago. On April 30 wheat was 3 cents a bushel higher than a month ago, and 6 cents higher than in 1901. Corn advanced 1½ cents for the month and 15⅝ cents for the year.

Cotton has again made a considerable advance, the best prices for the season being reported last month. The net advance for the month was ⅞ cent.

The announcement that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. were interested in a new venture involving a "community of interest" of various large shipping interests, was one of the most talked about events of the month, nor was the discussion limited to an expression of views on this side of the Atlantic. It is understood that a

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company with a capital of $120,000,000 and a bonded debt of $50,000,000 will be organized to take control of the harmonizing interests.

About the same time that this announcement was made the United States Supreme Court granted leave to the State of Washington to file an original bill for an injunction against the companies interested in the Northern Securities deal. This action of the court had no influence upon the stock market, the feeling being general that it is as well to wait until the matter is threshed out on its merits by the court.

Commercial failures in April were larger than in the corresponding month last year, but that month made the most favorable record ever known. This year according to "Dun's Review" the failures were 855 in number with liabilities of $7,859,341, as against 763 last year with liabilities of $5,571,222.

The export movement of merchandise shows a further falling off, the decrease in March being $18,000,000, and for the nine months ended March 31, $59,000,000. A large part of the decrease is due, however, to smaller shipments of corn. The exports still exceed the imports however, the excess for nine months being $402,000,000.

The decline in the price of silver in London on April 21 to 23 5-16d. per ounce English standard, made a new record minimum price for that metal. Nothing could more emphatically testify of the changed financial conditions, as compared with a decade ago, than the little effect the recent fall in silver has had upon the financial situation. Nobody apparently cares what the price of silver is. The price of silver 1000 fine on April 21, was about fifty-one cents, or just about one-half the average price at which the Government purchased all its silver for coinage into dollars between 1873 and 1893. The Government paid nearly $509,000,000 for silver purchased in those twenty years, the price averaging $1.024 per fine ounce.

At the present time there are in the United States Treasury $468,000,000 silver dollars, nearly $33,000,000 silver bullion, and $12,000,000 subsidiary coin. While all but about $20,000,000 of the silver dollars and bullion is represented by certificates outstanding, still the duty of protecting the value of the entire amount of silver and its paper representatives is generally acknowledged. Were it to become the duty of the Government to turn its silver into gold, the cost would approximate $300,000,000.

This is a very different showing from what Treasury reports from year to year have presented as the result of our silver coinage policy. Every year the "seigniorage" on silver coinage, that is the profit arising from turning cheaper silver bullion into dearer silver coin, has been carefully figured out and the "profit" turned into the Treasury. This alleged profit has approximated $60,000,000.

The fact is generally overlooked that the Government is still making something out of nothing. While silver bullion is worth only about fifty per cent. of the actual price paid for it years ago by the Government, we are still turning it into coins which are valued at about fifty per cent. more than the bullion cost the Government. The purchase of silver by the Government ceased in 1893, when there was more than $127,000,000 (cost value) of silver bullion in the Treasury. For eight years the Government has been turning this bullion into coin with the result of largely increasing our silver money supply without any actual increase in the quantity of metal composing it.

A fairly accurate idea of this increase may be had from comparing the total stock of silver bullion and coin used as money in the United States since June, 1894. It does not show exactly the amout of coin produced from bullion, but most of the increased supply of silver has unquestionably resulted from the coinage of the "seigniorage." We show the amount of silver bullion in the United States Treasury on November 30, 1893, on June 30 of each of the eight succeeding years, and on May 1, 1902:

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DATE.	*Silver bullion in U. S. Treasury.*	*Silver dollars in United States.*	*Fraction silver in United States.*	*Total stock of silver coin and bullion.*
November 30, 1893....	$127,262,267	$419,332,550	$76,960,353	$623,555,170
June 30, 1894..........	127,267,347	419,333,208	76,122,875	622,723,430
" 1895..........	124,479,349	423,289,219	76,772,563	624,541,631
" 1896..........	119,053,695	430,790,041	75,730,781	625,574,517
" 1897..........	104,591,039	451,998,742	75,433,884	632,023,665
" 1898..........	98,195,494	461,996,522	76,421,429	636,613,445
" 1899..........	85,288,249	480,251,231	76,746,179	642,285,659
" 1900..........	69,873,837	496,771,215	82,901,023	649,546,075
" 1901..........	46,789,497	521,056,040	90,490,289	658,335,826
May 1, 1902..........	32,623,815	537,620,994	95,299,190	665,540,999

While the stock of bullion in the United States Treasury has been reduced nearly $95,000,000 since November, 1893, the supply of silver dollars has been increased more than $118,000,000 and of fractional silver $18,000,000, a total increase in coin of more than $136,000,000, making the present stock of silver in use as money about $42,000,000. The present stock of silver bullion will probably be exhausted before the close of the next calendar year.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money has ruled firmer in the local market of late and at the close of the month was high, call loans touching 8 per cent. on the last day of the month. Nothing like stringency is looked for at the present time. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3¾ @ 8 per cent., most of the loans being made at above 5 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 4 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 @ 4½ per cent. for 60 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4¼ @ 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4½ @ 5¼ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Dec. 1.	*Jan. 1.*	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*	*April 1.*	*May 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances........	3½ –4½	6 –15	2 –2½	2 –2½	3 –4½	3¾–8
Call loans, banks and trust companies.	4½–	5 –6	2½–	2½–	4½–	4 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.	4½–5	5 – 6	3½–4	3½–4	....	4 – ½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.	4½–5	5 –6	3½–4	4 –4½	4¼– ¾	4 – ½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.	4½–5	4¾–6	3¾–4½	....	4¼– ¾	4 – ½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.	4½–5	5 –	4 –	4 –	4½–	4¼– ½
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.	4¾–5	5 –5½	4 –4½	4 –4½	4½–5	4½–5¼
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.	5 –5½	5½–6	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½–	5 – ½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The local banks in April suffered a continuance of the drain in deposits which was so pronounced in March. From March 1 to April 19 the deposits were reduced from $1,017,000,000 to less than $953,000,000, a loss of $64,000,000, nearly $13,000,000 being in April. Between April 19 and May 3, however, the deposits increased $15,000,000 which leaves them nearly $3,000,000 greater than at the end of March. Loans were reduced from $938,000,000 on March 1 to $898,000,000 on April 26, a decrease of $45,000,000, but a gain of nearly $11,000,000 in the last week left them slightly larger than they were on March 29. The surplus reserve after falling to $2,649,525 on April 5, increased to $9,461,050 on April 26 but fell to $7,484,000 on May 3 as compared with $16,000,000 a year ago and $21,000,000 two years ago.

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NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Apr. 8...	$907,223,400	$173,254,200	$70,549,900	$964,618,300	$2,649,525	$31,059,900	$1,476,991,600
" 12...	900,381,800	171,995,800	71,916,300	957,361,400	4,571,750	30,920,000	1,585,190,000
" 19...	894,491,400	172,332,400	72,439,800	952,774,200	6,578,650	30,976,900	1,750,118,800
" 26...	893,394,100	173,094,000	75,003,700	954,546,600	9,461,050	30,970,300	1,904,900,000
May. 3...	904,162,500	173,850,400	75,681,000	968,189,600	7,484,000	31,049,300	1,925,350,200

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,515,575
February......	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	975,997,000	26,623,350
March.........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	1,017,488,800	9,975,925
April..........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	965,353,300	6,965,575
May...........	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	968,189,600	7,484,000
June	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	....	....
July	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October.......	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025	....	....
November	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,019,474,200 on Feb. 21, 1901, loans, $938,191,200 on March 1, 1902, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Mar. 29....	$74,106,100	$80,205,100	$3,482,000	$4,181,800	$8,860,100	$2,877,400	* $649,975
Apr. 5....	75,537,700	83,940,500	3,411,000	4,053,700	10,428,900	3,343,200	239,275
" 12....	75,858,100	83,761,300	3,544,800	4,350,900	8,908,000	3,900,900	* 240,725
" 19....	75,518,200	82,836,200	3,541,400	4,469,100	8,896,900	3,432,600	* 369,050
" 26....	76,106,400	83,421,500	3,445,800	4,434,200	8,945,500	3,292,200	* 737,675

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Mar. 29.......	$190,327,000	$209,105,000	$16,319,000	$6,293,000	$5,225,000	$112,371,100
Apr. 5.......	189,126,000	217,229,000	15,468,000	6,203,000	5,051,000	153,017,400
" 12.......	187,857,000	213,966,000	15,352,000	6,251,000	4,993,000	137,276,400
" 19.......	188,572,000	216,781,000	16,585,000	6,261,000	4,976,000	122,633,600
" 26.......	187,266,000	212,239,000	16,422,000	6,329,000	4,976,000	149,184,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Mar. 29..................	$180,614,000	$205,174,000	$51,271,000	$9,817,000	$90,333,000
Apr. 5..................	180,992,000	206,416,000	51,055,000	9,811,000	123,198,000
" 12..................	180,236,000	207,397,000	53,041,000	9,805,000	106,047,400
" 19..................	179,864,000	211,711,000	55,931,000	9,839,000	120,944,500
" 26..................	180,408,000	211,172,000	55,338,000	9,817,000	127,475,600

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Money Rates Abroad.—No change was made in the posted rates of discount by any of the European banks last month. The Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay each reduced its rate from 7 to 5 per cent. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 2 7/8 against 2 5/8 per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was 2 per cent. against 2 1/4 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 1 3/4 per cent. against 2 1/8 @ 2 1/4 per cent. a month ago.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Nov. 15.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 18.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 19.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	3 3/8	3 5/8	2 15/16—3	2 11/16	2 5/8	2 13/16—7/8
6 months bankers' drafts....	3 1/16	3 1/2—9/16	3 1/16	2 11/16	2 5/8	2 13/16—7/8
Loans—Day to day..........	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Paris, open market rates............	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 3/8
Berlin, "	3	2 7/8	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 3/4
Hamburg, "	3	2 7/8	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 3/4
Frankfort, "	3	2 7/8	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 3/4
Amsterdam, "	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 3/8
Brussels, "	...	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Vienna, "	3 3/4	3 3/4	3	2 3/4	2 3/8	2 1/2
Madrid, "	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Copenhagen, "	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	3 1/2

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Jan. 15, 1902.	Feb. 12, 1902.	Mar. 12, 1902.	Apr. 16, 1902.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)..........	£29,292,240	£28,734,310	£28,562,805	£29,074,750
Public deposits............................	10,327,907	14,078,008	18,937,323	9,301,957
Other deposits............................	42,046,936	39,452,028	38,848,167	39,045,464
Government securities......................	20,372,589	17,274,486	16,274,386	14,774,386
Other securities...........................	26,796,667	28,664,669	33,193,065	27,086,618
Reserve of notes and coin..................	23,859,790	25,934,416	26,861,814	24,394,213
Coin and bullion...........................	34,977,030	36,893,726	37,649,619	35,696,962
Reserve to liabilities.....................	44 5/8%	48 1/4%	46 5/16%	50 1/4%
Bank rate of discount.....................	4%	3%	3%	3%
Price of Consols (2 3/4 per cents.)..........	93 15/16	94 11/16	94 1/16	93 11/16
Price of silver per ounce..................	25 5/8d.	25 3/8d.	25 1/8d.	24 1/8
Average price of wheat....................	27s. 8d.	27s. 2d.	27s. od.	27s. 5d.

European Banks.—The gold holdings of the principal European banks have not been changed very much since April 1, the Bank of Germany being the largest loser parting with about $9,000,000. It has, however, $30,000,000 more than it held a year ago as also have France and Austria-Hungary, while Russia has $16,000,000 more.

Gold and Silver in the European Banks.

	March 1, 1902.		April 1, 1902.		May 1, 1902.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England............	£37,852,283	....	£36,102,773	....	£35,925,872	....
France.............	100,154,076	£44,176,275	102,202,709	£44,282,847	102,861,149	£44,342,968
Germany............	39,453,000	14,592,000	39,151,000	14,481,000	37,334,000	13,810,000
Russia.............	71,094,000	7,103,000	72,850,000	7,990,000	73,672,000	8,499,000
Austria-Hungary..	46,240,000	11,902,000	45,215,000	12,270,000	44,308,000	12,457,000
Spain..............	14,047,000	17,563,000	14,067,000	18,129,000	14,099,000	18,429,000
Italy...............	15,919,000	2,122,400	16,075,000	2,128,000	16,110,000	2,183,100
Netherlands.......	5,731,600	6,531,200	5,086,100	6,599,000	4,783,100	6,617,900
Nat. Belgium......	3,136,667	1,568,333	3,143,333	1,571,667	3,138,000	1,569,000
Totals..........	£333,627,626	£105,648,208	£333,892,915	£107,451,514	£332,226,121	£107,857,968

Silver.—The price of silver has once more fallen to a record breaking price. On April 9 the price fell to 23 3/4d. per ounce which was the record price made in August and September 1897. On April 21 a still lower figure was reported, 23 5-16d. Sub-

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sequently there was an advance and the price closed on April 30 at 23⅛d. a decline for the month of 1⅝d. per ounce.

Monthly Range of Silver in London—1900, 1901, 1902.

Month.	1900.		1901.		1902.		Month.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	High	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*		*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*
January..	27¾	27	29 3/16	27⅞	26 1/16	25⅝	July......	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾	....	....
February	27¾	27 5/16	28 1/16	27⅞	25⅝	25 5/16	August ..	27¾	27½	28 1/16	27 11/16	....	....
March....	27 13/16	27 7/16	28 3/16	27 5/16	25 7/16	24 15/16	Septemb'r	27⅝	26 15/16	28 1/16	29¼	....	....
April.....	27½	27 3/16	27 13/16	26 13/16	24⅞	23 5/16	October..	28 13/16	26⅝	30 3/16	29⅛	....	....
May......	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27 3/16	....	....	Novemb'r	27 5/16	26 11/16	29 13/16	29 7/16	....	....
June.....	28 3/16	27 3/16	27⅝	27¼	....	....	Decemb'r	27 5/16	26 13/16	29 13/16	29⅛	....	....

Foreign and Domestic Coin and Bullion—Quotations in New York.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Sovereigns & Bk. of Eng. notes.	$4.86	$4.90	Mexican 20 pesos...............	$19.55	$19.65
Twenty francs..................	3.87	3.90	Ten guilders.....................	3.96	4.00
Twenty marks..................	4.77	4.80	Mexican dollars.................	.41	.42½
Twenty-five pesetas............	4.78	4.81	Peruvian soles..................	.37	.41
Spanish doubloons.............	15.55	15.65	Chilian pesos....................	.37	.41
Mexican doubloons.............	15.55	15.65	Trade dollars....................	.55	.70

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 23⅛d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 51⅛ @ 52¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 51⅝ @ 52¾c. The official price was 51c.

Gold and Silver Coinage.—The coinage executed at the mints of the United States in April amounted to $7,131,898.15 as follows: Gold, $3,480,315; silver $3,388,273.25; minor, $263,309.90. There were $1,500,065 of standard dollars minted.

Coinage of the United States.

	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January....................	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000	$7,660,000	$2,908,637
February..................	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166	6,643,850	2,489,000
March.......................	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580	1,558	2,965,577
April.........................	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,033,000	3,480,815	3,388,273
May..........................	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000	....	....
June.........................	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185	....	....
July..........................	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000	....	....
August......................	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000	....	....
September................	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524	....	....
October....................	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489	....	....
November.................	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000	....	....
December.................	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,338	1,966,514	....	....
Year..................	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461	$17,785,723	$11,851,487

Foreign Exchange.—Early in the month sterling exchange was firm and one shipment of gold was made. As the New York money market became stiff, however, exchange declined. Later, however, it advanced the rise being influenced by purchases abroad for American account of Louisville and Nashville stock and by subscriptions to the new British loan which caused a demand for bills.

Rates for Sterling at Close of Each Week.

Week ended.	Bankers' Sterling.		*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling, 60 days.*
	60 days.	*Sight.*			
Mar. 29...........	4.85¼ @ 4.85⅜	4.87¾ @ 4.87⅞	4.88¼ @ 4.88⅜	4.84⅞ @ 4.85⅛	4.84⅝ @ 4.85⅝
Apr. 5...........	4.85⅜ @ 4.85½	4.87⅞ @ 4.88	4.88⅜ @ 4.88½	4.85 @ 4.85⅛	4.84⅛ @ 4.85⅝
" 12...........	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.84⅛ @ 4.84¾	4.84 @ 4.85¼
" 19...........	4.85 @ 4.85⅛	4.87½ @ 4.87⅝	4.88 @ 4.88⅛	4.84⅝ @ 4.84¾	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼
" 26...........	4.85¼ @ 4.85⅜	4.87⅞ @ 4.88	4.88⅜ @ 4.88½	4.84⅞ @ 4.85	4.84⅜ @ 4.85⅝

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83⅝– ¾	4.84⅜– 4½	4.85⅛– ¼	4.85¼– ⅜	4.85⅜– ½
" " Sight	4.86⅝– ¾	4.87⅛– ¼	4.87¾– ⅞	4.87¾–88	4.87⅞–88
" " Cables	4.87¼– ½	4.87⅝– ¾	4.88¼– ⅜	4.88¼– ½	4.88⅜– ½
" Commercial long	4.82⅝– 3⅛	4.84 – ⅛	4.84¾– 5	4.85 – ¼	4.84⅞–85
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82⅛– 3½	4.83¼– ⅝	4.84¼– 5¼	4.84½– 5⅝	4.84⅝– 5⅛
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15⅝–	5.15 1/16–15	5.15 –14⅜	5.15 1/32–15	5.15 1/16– 1/32
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18¾–	5.18⅛–	5.15⅛–17⅛	5.17½–	5.17½–
" Bankers' sight	5.16¼–	5.15⅝–	5.15⅛–15 1/16	5.15⅝–	5.15⅝–
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18⅛–	5.18¾–18⅛	5.18¾–18½	5.18⅛–	5.18⅛–
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	95 – 1/16	94 15/16–95	95 – 1/16	95 – 1/16	95 – 1/16
" Bankers' sight	95⅝– 11/16	95 5/16– ⅜	95 5/16– ⅜	95⅜– 7/16	95 5/16– ⅜
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.17½–16⅞	5.16¼–	5.16¼–15⅝	5.16¼–	5.16¼–
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 1/16– ¼	40 3/16– ¼	40 3/16–40 1/16	40⅛– 3/16	40 3/16– ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26.90–92	26.85– 87	26.85–87	26.84 –86	26.85–87
Italian lire—sight	5.25 –22½	5.22½–21¼	5.25⅝–25¾	5.27½–26¼	5.27½–26¼

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—The retirement of National bank circulation continues the total notes outstanding being reduced $489,008 in April. There was a decrease, however, of $2,346,990 in circulation secured by bonds, the lawful money on deposit to retire notes having increased $1,857,982, The Government bonds on deposit to secure bank circulation were reduced $2,000,000 last month while the bonds deposited to secure public deposits were increased more than $3,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Jan. 31, 1902.	Feb. 28, 1902.	Mar. 31, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Total amount outstanding	$359,444,615	$358,434,867	$357,476,407	$356,987,399
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	322,278,391	320,074,924	317,460,382	315,113,392
Circulation secured by lawful money	37,166,224	38,359,943	40,016,025	41,874,007
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	12,500	....	....	....
" " 1907, 4 per cent	6,018,500	5,785,000	5,652,500	5,397,500
Five per cents. of 1894	383,400	383,400	383,400	343,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,750,100	2,640,109	2,562,600	2,180,600
Three per cents. of 1898	3,821,080	3,625,080	3,462,080	3,325,080
Two per cents. of 1900	311,100,700	310,191,450	307,525,750	306,237,550
Total	$324,081,280	$322,575,030	$319,526,330	$317,484,130

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits; 4 per cents of 1907, $7,621,000,; 5 per cents. of 1894, $402,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,152,750; 3 per cents. of 1898, $7,479,500; 2 per cents. of 1900, $95,428,800; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $965,000; a total of $120,049,150.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The surplus revenues of the Government in April amounted to $4,416,127 making for the ten months of the current fiscal year a total of $65,593,270. In April last year the surplus was $5,800,000 but the revenues this year show a falling off of $2,500,000, while the expenditures decreased less than $1,200,000. The surplus for the ten months last year was $48,-000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	April, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs	$20,847,678	$211,029,570
Internal revenue	21,256,241	225,122,152
Miscellaneous	3,111,471	28,066,547
Total	$45,215,390	$464,218,269
Excess of receipts	4,416,127	65,593,270

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	April, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Civil and mis	$10,938,070	$96,459,175
War	8,760,713	95,858,350
Navy	5,527,614	56,548,884
Indians	478,050	8,414,356
Pensions	10,331,974	114,834,773
Interest	4,762,842	26,514,461
Total	$40,799,263	$398,624,999

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt statement for April shows a decrease in the net debt, less cash in the Treasury, of $4,600,000, which approxi-

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mates the surplus in revenues reported for the month. The gross debt was increased nearly $10,000,000, more than $2,000,000 being the deposits of National banks to retire their notes, while $8,000,000 is represented by an increase in gold and silver certificates, mostly the former. The total cash assets in the Treasury now amount to about $1,244,000,000 an increase for the month of $7,600,000. The net cash balance is $334,739,988, an increase of nearly $7,000,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	240,063,300	236,018,350	233,177,050	233,177,200
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	32,250	32,190	32,190	32,090
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	20,060,150	19,633,150	19,410,350	19,410,350
" 1925, 4 "	139,618,600	137,875,000	134,994,200	134,994,200
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	97,564,160	97,521,720	97,516,160	97,516,160
Total interest-bearing debt	$943,279,210	$937,021,160	$931,070,700	$931,070,750
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,339,790	1,316,270	1,314,120	1,302,060
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct	35,003,208	37,971,313	39,594,626	41,873,958
Fractional currency	6,874,492	6,874,311	6,874,311	6,874,308
Total non-interest bearing debt	$388,612,563	$391,580,488	$393,203,800	$395,483,129
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,333,231,564	1,329,917,918	1,325,588,621	1,327,855,959
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	316,785,089	330,258,089	334,581,089	341,620,089
Silver "	456,087,000	450,471,000	454,255,000	455,944,000
Treasury notes of 1890	38,596,000	35,346,000	33,963,000	32,638,000
Total certificates and notes	$811,468,089	$816,075,089	$822,799,089	$830,202,089
Aggregate debt	2,144,699,653	2,145,993,007	2,148,387,710	2,158,058,048
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,219,631,721	1,222,652,906	1,236,308,408	1,243,942,008
Demand liabilities	898,028,443	897,291,039	908,452,119	909,202,019
Balance	$321,603,278	$325,361,867	$327,856,289	$334,739,968
Gold reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	171,603,278	175,361,867	177,856,289	184,739,968
Total	$321,603,278	$325,361,867	$327,856,289	$334,739,968
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,011,628,286	1,004 556,052	997,732,332	993,115,976

FOREIGN TRADE.—While the exports of merchandise in March were larger than in the previous month they show a falling off of $18,000,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month last year, and of nearly $28,000,000 compared with March, 1900. Except 1899 the exports are the smallest reported in March since 1897. Imports of merchandise show a very large increase exceeding those of March last year by $8,000,000, and of the same month in all other years excepting 1900. The

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF MARCH.	MERCHANDISE.			*Gold Balance.*	*Silver Balance.*
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1897	$87,282,247	$76,351,444	Exp., $10,930,803	Imp., $864,234	Exp., $2,940,888
1898	112,620,496	61,562,183	" 51,058,313	" 29,979,613	" 1,518,368
1899	104,559,689	72,820,746	" 31,738,943	" 2,077,730	" 1,981,794
1900	134,157,225	86,522,456	" 47,634,769	" 839,756	" 2,303,276
1901	124,473,643	75,886,834	" 48,586,809	" 2,030,186	" 2,443,820
1902	106,360,150	83,893,675	" 22,466,475	Exp., 2,123,121	" 1,033,052
NINE MONTHS.					
1897	822,280,460	498,866,838	Exp., 323,413,622	Imp., 65,363,476	Exp., 25,012,008
1898	925,905,356	455,253,362	" 470,651,994	" 57,561,112	" 17,431,563
1899	947,992,955	500,022,579	" 447,970,376	" 66,893,761	" 20,086,561
1900	1,053,630,696	641,776,030	" 411,854,666	" 7,769,846	" 16,774,288
1901	1,139,668,627	599,426,674	" 540,241,953	" 25,946,381	" 21,064,424
1902	1,080,598,263	678,361,182	" 402,237,181	" 881,675	" 16,563,163

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exports were $106,000,000 and the imports nearly $84,000,000, the net exports being only a trifle more than $22,000,000, the smallest reported in any month in a number of years. A year ago the balance of exports was more than $48,000,000 and in 1900 more than $47,000,000. Since September 1 there has been a constant decrease in exports compared with a year ago, the decrease in seven months being $72,000,000. Imports during the same time increased $58,000,000, making a reduction in the net balance of $130,000,000 or at the rate of $220,000,000 a year. For the nine months of the fiscal year the balance of net exports has fallen off $138,000,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased by $8,700,000 during the last month, of which $7,000,000 was in gold coin and certificates and $1,500,000 in silver certificates. The changes in the other forms of money about offset each other.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feb. 1, 1902.	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*
Gold coin	$634,733,847	$633,454,585	$635,194,761	$637,432,952
Silver dollars	71,295,873	69,378,522	69,179,452	69,403,330
Subsidiary silver	83,842,839	83,441,791	82,692,435	82,854,599
Gold certificates	307,504,839	305,755,099	298,487,979	303,274,489
Silver certificates	443,011,480	443,797,296	447,582,592	449,123,504
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	37,443,524	35,168,390	33,881,119	32,548,573
United States notes	335,681,645	335,402,730	336,693,845	338,108,114
National bank notes	346,437,662	347,570,246	348,335,174	348,004,681
Total	$2,259,951,709	$2,253,969,259	$2,252,047,357	$2,260,750,242
Population of United States	78,550,000	78,663,000	78,777,000	78,890,000
Circulation per capita	$28.77	$28.65	$28.59	$28.66

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The Treasury gained about $3,000,000 in cash last month but there was an increased issue of certificates to the extent of $5,000,000 making the net cash show a decrease of $2,000,000, which is almost entirely accounted for in the loss in net gold. Of the balance of $292,000,000 now in the Treasury nearly $243,000,000 is gold.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Feb. 1, 1902.	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*
Gold coin and bullion	$546,545,240	$544,576,908	$543,846,029	$546,219,775
Silver Dollars	461,788,744	465,242,095	466,941,477	468,217,664
Silver bullion	37,506,000	35,832,087	33,955,376	32,620,815
Subsidiary silver	8,364,087	9,418,003	10,725,509	12,444,591
United States notes	10,999,871	11,278,286	9,987,171	8,572,902
National bank notes	13,006,953	10,864,621	9,141,233	8,982,718
Total	$1,078,210,895	$1,076,711,950	$1,074,096,795	$1,077,058,465
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	787,959,843	784,721,885	779,951,690	784,946,566
Net cash in Treasury	$290,250,552	$291,990,565	$294,145,105	$292,111,899

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feb. 1, 1902.	*Mar. 1, 1902.*	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,181,279,087	$1,178,031,493	$1,178,540,790	$1,183,652,727
Silver dollars	533,084,617	534,620,617	536,120,929	537,620,994
Silver bullion	37,506,000	35,832,087	33,955,376	32,620,815
Subsidiary silver	92,206,926	92,859,794	93,417,944	95,299,190
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	359,444,615	358,434,867	357,476,407	356,987,399
Total	$2,550,202,261	$2,545,959,824	$2,546,192,462	$2,552,862,141

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of April, and the highest and lowest during the year 1902, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1901:

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		April, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	91	42¼	84¾—Apr. 18	74¼—Jan. 27	84¾	76¾	80¼
" preferred	108	70	103⅝—Jan. 6	95½—Jan. 27	100⅞	96¾	98¾
Baltimore & Ohio	114⅛	81¾	110 —Apr. 18	101 —Jan. 14	110	105¼	108
Baltimore & Ohio, pref	97	83⅝	97 —Jan. 2	93¾—Feb. 21	97	95	96
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	55⅞	72⅛—Apr. 28	60⅞—Feb. 14	72⅛	68¾	69¼
Canadian Pacific	117½	87	129⅝—Apr. 25	112¼—Jan. 28	129⅝	112⅛	126⅛
Canada Southern	89	54⅛	96½—Apr. 30	85⅛—Jan. 6	96½	87⅛	94¼
Central of New Jersey	196⅝	145¾	198 —Jan. 6	188¾—Jan. 17	196	192	192½
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	52⅝	29	48⅝—Jan. 2	45 —Feb. 20	48⅝	45¼	47¾
Chicago & Alton	50⅛	27	39¼—Apr. 19	33½—Jan. 14	39¼	35⅝	36⅛
" preferred	82¼	72½	77½—Apr. 19	75 —Mar. 1	77½	75⅛	76⅛
Chicago & E. Illinois	140	91	174 —Apr. 14	134¾—Jan. 6	174	156¼	165
" preferred	136	120⅛	144 —Apr. 12	137 —Jan. 10	144	144	144
Chicago, Great Western	27	16	29¼—Apr. 30	22⅜—Jan. 25	29¼	23¾	27⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	52⅞	23	72¾—Apr. 26	49¼—Jan. 14	72¾	57½	69⅞
" preferred	77¾	58¾	82½—Apr. 25	75 —Jan. 16	82½	77	81¼
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	173⅞—Apr. 18	160½—Jan. 27	173⅞	164⅝	178
" preferred	200	175	196½—Apr. 4	186 —Jan. 14	196½	187½	193
Chicago & Northwestern	215	168⅛	271 —Apr. 29	204⅛—Jan. 14	271	232	264⅛
" preferred	248	207	274½—Apr. 29	230 —Jan. 18	274½	247½	274½
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	175¼	117⅛	181¾—Mar. 22	152 —Jan. 15	180¼	172	178⅛
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	146¾	125	170½—Apr. 30	140 —Feb. 6	170½	153	170⅛
" preferred	201	180	210 —Apr. 15	195 —Mar. 6	210	195	195
Chicago Terminal Transfer	31	10⅛	23¼—Apr. 21	15¼—Feb. 21	23¼	18⅛	21¼
" preferred	57⅛	33	42 —Apr. 21	30¼—Feb. 20	42	35	38
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	101	72⅛	107¼—Apr. 24	95⅛—Jan. 14	107¼	101⅛	106¼
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	136⅛	41¾	110½—Apr. 24	84 —Jan. 8	110½	95	106¾
Colorado Southern	18	6⅜	33 —Apr. 19	14⅛—Jan. 15	33	27	31¼
" 1st preferred	60	40	75¼—Apr. 21	59¼—Jan. 15	75¼	70¾	73½
" 2d preferred	28¾	16⅛	47 —Apr. 21	28 —Jan. 14	47	41¼	45
Consolidated Gas Co	238	187	230¾—Apr. 25	213 —Jan. 16	230¾	223⅛	226
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	185½	105	184½—Jan. 7	170 —Mar. 11	180⅞	170¾	178
Delaware, Lack. & Western	258	188¼	297 —Feb. 4	253 —Jan. 15	291½	285	288
Denver & Rio Grande	53⅛	29½	47 —Apr. 17	41 —Apr. 7	47	41	43
" preferred	103¼	80	94⅜—Feb. 13	90¼—Jan. 21	93½	90⅝	91¾
Erie	45½	24⅛	44⅝—Jan. 2	35⅝—Mar. 12	41	36¼	39⅛
" 1st pref	75	59¾	75¾—Jan. 2	66⅞—Mar. 11	71	67¾	69¾
" 2d pref	62¾	39¼	63¾—Jan. 2	52⅞—Apr. 11	57	52⅞	54¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	41	74⅝—Mar. 7	50 —Mar. 26	61	54¼	58½
Express Adams	202	145	210 —Apr. 14	199 —Jan. 4	210	210	210
" American	219	170	244¾—Feb. 11	210 —Jan. 6	236	230	234¾
" United States	100	53	126¾—Apr. 17	97 —Jan. 2	126¾	109⅞	123
" Wells, Fargo	199¾	130	215 —Apr. 22	185 —Jan. 24	215	200½	215
Great Northern, preferred	208	167½	191 —Jan. 6	181½—Mar. 5	187¾	184⅞	186
Hocking Valley	75⅛	40½	85⅛—Apr. 29	66 —Jan. 15	85⅛	78½	84¼
" preferred	88½	69¾	92¾—Apr. 3	81½—Jan. 14	92¾	87¼	91
Illinois Central	154¾	124	153¾—Apr. 30	137 —Jan. 14	153¾	141¼	152
Iowa Central	43¾	21	51¼—Mar. 10	37½—Jan. 15	50½	48	49
" preferred	87½	48	90⅝—Apr. 28	71 —Jan. 14	90⅝	83	89
Kansas City Southern	25	13⅛	28 —Apr. 21	19 —Jan. 15	28	23	26
" preferred	49	35	62¾—Apr. 21	44 —Jan. 14	62¾	55	59¾
Kans. City Ft. S. & Mem. pref	81¼	77½	85¼—Feb. 24	80⅞—Jan. 2	83½	82	83⅞
Lake Erie & Western	76½	39¾	71½—Jan. 3	64 —Jan. 15	69½	67¼	67¼
" preferred	135½	108⅛	138 —Feb. 6	125 —Jan. 15	131	130	130
Long Island	90	67	91 —Apr. 24	78¾—Jan. 15	91	80	88
Louisville & Nashville	111¾	76	133 —Apr. 14	102⅛—Jan. 27	133	105¼	128
Manhattan consol	145	83	140⅝—Jan. 9	128 —Mar. 12	138½	132	135⅝
Metropolitan Street	177	130	174 —Feb. 5	150 —Apr. 12	167	150	152½
Mexican Central	30	12¾	31⅛—Mar. 31	25⅞—Jan. 15	31⅛	28½	28½
Mexican National	15¼	8⅜	20¾—Mar. 10	14⅛—Jan. 15	20¾	18⅝	19¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	111¼	67¾	115 —Apr. 19	105 —Jan. 27	115	108	113⅝
" preferred	124	101¾	127¾—Apr. 28	118½—Jan. 22	127¾	120	127
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	35½	15	27⅝—Apr. 18	24 —Mar. 5	27⅝	24	26⅛
" preferred	68⅝	37	58¾—Apr. 29	51 —Jan. 13	58¾	54	57¾

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	April Sales. High.	April Sales. Low.	April Sales. Total.
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's	1908	14,000,000	J & J	107⅛	Apr. 29,'02	107⅛	106⅛	63,000
" 2d mortg. 5's	1913	6,000,000	M & S	109	Apr. 21,'02	109¼	108¾	21,000
" registered			M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	94⅛	Apr. 25,'02	94⅛	93⅛	81,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's	1937	4,880,000	M & N	109¾	Apr. 15,'02	109¾	109¼	16,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	121	Apr. 28,'02	121	121	3,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....		....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,700,000	M & N	112¾	Apr. 30,'02	113⅛	110¾	547,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	105⅛	Sept. 18,'01	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	86⅛	Apr. 30,'02	89⅛	78⅛	2,246,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	41	Apr. 30,'02	44⅛	34¾	4,964,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	26	Apr. 30,'02	31	19	1,598,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's	1951	1,840,000	J & D	93⅜	Feb. 8,'02	....	....	....
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	112⅛	Apr. 30,'02	112⅛	112⅛	20,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	103⅛	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	140	Apr. 26,'02	141	139⅛	227,000
" registered			Q J	139	Apr. 21,'02	139¼	138	23,000
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	114	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	106	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	104	Apr. 18,'02	104	103¾	7,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's	1941	1,500,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	112	Apr. 19,'02	112	112	1,000
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	114	Apr. 28,'02	114	114	2,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	123¼	Apr. 30,'02	123½	122⅛	120,000
" registered			M & N	116	July 16,'01	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	32,833,000	M & S	108⅜	Apr. 30,'02	108⅜	107⅞	444,000
" registered			M & S	108	Apr. 18,'01	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	108	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	105¼	Apr. 17,'02	105⅛	104¾	24,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	102¼	Feb. 20,'02	....	....	....
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's	1940	2,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's	1903	1,671,000	M & N	104⅛	Mar. 15,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 3's	1949	29,696,000	A & O	85¾	Apr. 29,'02	86	85	125,000
" " registered			A & O	....		....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s	1950	22,000,000	J & J	84⅛	Apr. 29,'02	84⅞	84¼	261,000
" registered			J & J	83¾	Apr. 16,'02	83¾	83¾	4,000
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	21,699,000	J & J	105⅝	Apr. 30,'02	105⅝	105⅛	52,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,370,000	F & A	101⅛	Apr. 22,'02	101⅛	101⅛	5,000
" Illinois div. 3½s	1949	26,214,000	J & J	102¾	Apr. 28,'02	103	102¾	18,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,566,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 18,'02	114¾	114¼	5,000
" 4's	1919	8,390,000	A & O	106	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111⅜	Apr. 17,'02	111⅛	111⅜	25,000
" registered			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's	1921	2,850,000	M & S	100	Mar. 20,'02	....	....	....
" 4's joint bonds	1921	215,153,000	J & J	96¼	Apr. 30,'02	96½	95⅞	2,498,000
" " registered			Q JAN	95⅛	Apr. 26,'02	96	94⅞	50,000
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	110	Apr. 15,'02	110	109¾	10,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	119⅝	Apr. 15,'02	119⅝	119¼	2,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	112½	Mar. 5,'02	....	....	....
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	139	Apr. 11,'02	139	138½	15,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	12,996,000	M & N	126½	Apr. 12,'02	126½	125⅞	15,000
" registered			M & N	124¾	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	122½	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	131¼	Apr. 30,'02	132	129½	24,000
" ref. g. 5's	1947	3,842,000	J & J	115⅛	Mar. 21,'02	115⅛	115	16,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J. & J	114¾	Apr. 5,'02	114¾	114¾	20,000

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	APRIL SALES. *High.*	APRIL SALES. *Low.*	APRIL SALES. *Total.*
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	3,157,000	J & J	196	Apr. 4,'02	196	186	50,000
" terminal g. 5's.........1914	4,748,000	J & J	115	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's, series A....1989	23,676,000	J & J	116¼	Apr. 30,'02	116¼	116¼	4,000
" registered..................	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.1989	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
" " registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	120½	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	124⅛	Apr. 29,'02	124⅛	124⅛	6,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	118	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.1921	25,340,000	J & J	121⅝	Apr. 30,'02	121¾	121¼	17,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.1916	2,856,000	J & J	115	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,680,000	J & J	124	Apr. 22,'02	124	124	10,000
" 1st 5's.....................1910	990,000	J & J	110½	Apr. 16,'02	110½	110	4,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex, 1908	1,438,000	J & J	182½	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	119	Mar. 19,'02	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	117	Apr. 29,'02	117½	117	6,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	115	Mar. 4,'02	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.1921	4,755,000	J & J	121⅛	Apr. 15,'02	121⅛	121⅛	1,000
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.1910	2,155,000	J & D	117	Mar. 19,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's..............1913	5,092,000	J & D	122	Mar. 19,'02	....	....	....
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915	12,832,000	Q F	138	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
" gold 7's..................1902	7,329,000	J & D	104½	Apr. 30,'02	104½	104	43,000
" registered gold 7's....1902		J & D	104	Apr. 2,'02	104	104	1,000
" extension 4's.....1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Dec. 24,'01	....	....	....
" registered..................		F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s............1987	18,046,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
" " registered		Q F	108	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's..1879-1929	5,808,000	A & O	118	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'..1879-1929	6,917,000	A & O	110	Apr. 10,'02	110	110	2,000
" registered..................		A & O	107⅝	May 24,19'	....	....	....
" deben. 5's..............1909	5,900,000	M & N	109½	Mar. 13,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" deben. 5's..............1921	10,000,000	A & O	117⅛	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's.1933	9,800,000	M & N	123¾	Apr. 21,'02	124	121½	58,000
" registered..................		M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...1905	1,600,000	M & S	118	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's 1910	1,500,000	M & S	109½	Mar. 7,'02	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's..1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug. 30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907	1,592,000	M & N	119½	Apr. 2,'02	119½	119½	1,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921	5,000,000	M & N	137½	Apr. 15,'02	137¾	136⅝	13,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's 1929	4,148,000	F & A	126	Apr. 25,'02	126	125¾	11,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's 1925	1,000,000	M & S	142½	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924	1,281,000	J & J	139¾	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's...........1907	436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
" incomes..................1911	500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917	12,100,000	J & J	132	Apr. 29,'02	132	131¼	3,000
" registered............1917		J & J	131	Apr. 7,'02	131	131	5,000
" gen. g. 4's..............1988	58,581,000	J & J	112½	Apr. 30,'02	113⅛	112	604,000
" registered		J & J	112	Apr. 8,'02	112	111⅛	60,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905	1,200,000	J & J	98	Apr. 28,'01	98	98	1,000
" 1st 2½'s................1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4's............	672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..1923	2,750,000	A & O	110½	Apr. 4,'02	110½	109¼	12,000
" small bond............1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's. 1930	14,479,000	J & D	142	Apr. 30,'02	142	141	104,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..1918	1,955,000	M & N	141⅜	Mar. 21,'02	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..1930	789,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....1919	6,070,000	A & O	128¼	Apr. 21,'02	128¼	127⅝	43,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..1947	18,635,000	J & J	89¾	Apr. 30,'02	90¾	88	556,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's......1932	9,868,000	Q M	119¾	Nov. 14,'01	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921	5,753,000	J & D	109	Apr. 28,'02	109	109	1,000
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s .1919	5,500,000	J & J	113¼	Apr. 12,'02	113¼	113¼	5,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905	996,000	A & O	111½	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s...............1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..1941	3,500,000	M & N	115½	Apr. 28,'02	115½	115½	6,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	April Sales. High.	April Sales. Low.	April Sales. Total.
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	15,650,000	J & D	104	Apr. 30,'02	104⅝	103¼	198,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	102	Apr. 9,'02	102	102	1,000
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	101½	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103½	Apr. 8,'02	104¾	103½	11,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	100	June 14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105⅝	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	668,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 23,'01	115½	115½	1,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	134½	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	135½	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's	1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov. 19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	100	Apr. 30,'02	100	99½	58,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	75	Apr. 29,'02	76⅛	75	157,000
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	114½	Apr. 2,'02	114½	114½	2,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	127½	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	85¼	Apr. 29,'02	86	85	208,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,446,000	J & J	85½	Apr. 22,'02	85¾	85½	11,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	18,050,000	F & A	95¾	Apr. 30,'02	96¼	94	710,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	117¾	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138	Apr. 1,'02	138	138	1,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	141	Apr. 24,'02	141	139⅝	38,000
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
" 1st refund. gtd. g. 3½'s	2000	7,030,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 16,'02	136½	136½	20,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	117	Apr. 24,'02	117	117	8,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	103⅝	Apr. 29,'02	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	117⅝	Mar. 21,'02	....	....	....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s	2000	905,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	115¾	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	108¾	Apr. 2,'02	108¾	108¾	4,000
" registered			A & O	109½	Nov. 16,'01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	151	Apr. 2,'02	151	151	1,000
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17,'01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	31,050,000	J & J	104¼	Apr. 29,'02	104½	103½	92,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	112	Apr. 25,'02	112	112	5,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	113	Apr. 19,'02	113¼	111	81,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's	1929	4,923,000	J & D	89¼	Apr. 15,'02	89¼	88	32,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28,'01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	95	Apr. 30,'02	95	94	15,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's	1951	2,750,000	J & D	87½	Apr. 30,'02	87¾	86⅝	339,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	4,000,000	M & S	95	Apr. 29,'02	95	92½	225,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	115	Mar. 7,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114¾	Apr. 18,'02	114¾	114¾	5,000
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	8,352,000	M & N	115	Feb. 26,'01	....	....	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117	Apr. 29,'02	117	117	1,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	122	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116⅛	Apr. 16,'02	116⅛	116⅛	2,000
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121¾	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	109¼	Jan. 16,'02	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	138¾	Apr. 25,'02	139	138⅛	48,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	Feb. 25,'02	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	34,000,000	J&J	100½	Apr. 30,'02	100¾	99¾	310,000
" registered			J&J	99	Aug. 16,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	34,885,000	J&J	88¼	Apr. 30,'02	88¼	87½	836,000
" registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's.	1951	32,000,000	F & A	95⅝	Apr. 30,'02	96	93¾	687,000

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Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	133	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	125¾	Apr. 25,'02	125¾	125¾	3,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	103¾	Apr. 1,'02	103¾	103¾	1,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov.20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118⅛	Apr. 23,'02	118⅛	118⅛	4,000
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small						....	....	....
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	118	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	117	Apr. 7,'02	117	117	4,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	103	Apr. 1,'02	103	103	1,000
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	110	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	116	Jan. 24,02'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	114½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123⅛	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	112	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	115¾	Apr. 30,'02	115¾	115¾	15,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	115	Apr. 30,'02	115¾	112	528,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	90½	Apr. 30,'02	92½	89½	144,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	106¼	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov.27,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	111½	Mar. 20,'02	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	10,237,000	J & J	111½	Apr. 28,'02	111½	109⅛	80,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	105¾	Apr. 28,'02	105¾	105¾	10,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	115⅛	Apr. 15,'02	115⅛	115⅛	2,000
" registered			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	104½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" total outstg....$18,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	105½	Apr. 28,'02	105½	105	4,500
" regist'd			A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	105½	Apr. 16,'02	105½	105½	8,000
" registered			M & N	109½	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¼	Apr. 2,'02	101¼	101¼	11,000
" registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	101¼	Aug.14,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113½	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	131	Apr. 15,'02	131	130½	8,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	124	Sept.24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	104⅝	Apr. 11,'02	104⅝	104⅝	17,000
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	101	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....

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Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	105⅝	Mar. 8,'02	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1950	4,500,000	J & J	102¾	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	9,351,000	M & N	127	Apr. 28,'02	127	125	48,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	8,451,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 28,'02	101½	100	194,000
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,728,500	M & S	75	Apr. 30,'02	75	75	25,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,650,000	J & D	119	Apr. 30,'02	119¼	119	6,000
" refunding g. 4's	1951	2,000,000	M & S	96½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	30,000,000	A & O	72	Apr. 30,'02	72¾	72	877,000
" registered			A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121¾	Apr. 28,'02	122	121¾	11,000
{ " 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117⅞	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
{ Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	113	Jan. 8,'02	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	110	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	111½	Apr. 21,'02	111½	111½	2,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	120¼	Mar. 10,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	122	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	103¾	Apr. 30,'02	104	103¾	16,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	102	Apr. 28,'02	102	101	25,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	111	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	112	Mar. 10,'02	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	112½	Jan. 10,'02			
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	112½	Apr. 9,'02	112½	112½	3,000
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	121	Apr. 23,'02	122	120¼	14,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	117	Apr. 24,'02	117	116½	11,000
" Unified gold 4's	1940	29,276,000	J & J	102¾	Apr. 30,'02	103	102¼	340,000
" registered	1940		J & J	88	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	115	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	7,500,000	A & O	100½	Apr. 30,'02	101	100½	77,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	115	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	130½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	124⅝	Apr. 16,'02	124⅝	123¼	20,000
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	116⅝	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	127½	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	77½	Apr. 19,'01	77½	77	5,000
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	101½	Apr. 30,'02	101½	100¼	41,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 20,'02	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	114¾	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g, 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	113⅛	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	105¾	Apr. 30,'02	106	105	337,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....

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Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	114	Apr. 22,'02	114	113⅝	88,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	65,643,000	J & J	84	Apr. 25,'02	85	83¾	219,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	20,511,000	JULY	34¼	Apr. 30,'02	36⅛	33⅛	5,806,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,724,000	JULY	23⅛	Apr. 30,'02	25⅛	22⅛	1,859,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	700,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	815,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅝	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,779,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" ctfs. of dep. 1st g. 6's	1927		......	101	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's A	1917	12,165,000	......	99¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's B.	1917	12,165,000	......	40¼	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
" 3d inc. 6's	1937	7,040,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,158,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	147⅛	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	Apr. 7,'02	121	121	3,000
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	126⅛	Apr. 23,'02	126⅛	126⅛	4,000
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	121	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	124⅛	Apr. 17,'02	124⅛	124⅛	206,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	105	Apr. 25,'02	105	104⅞	10,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	101¼	Apr. 30,'02	101⅛	100⅝	430,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	83¾	Apr. 30,'02	84¼	82⅛	648,000
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,972,000	M & N	108	Apr. 29,'02	108	107	60,000
St. Louis div. 1st refundg 4s	2001	1,826,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	106¾	Mar. 7,'02	....	....	....
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	8,285,000	M & S	106	Apr. 22,'02	106	105⅛	7,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	105⅛	Jan. 11,'02	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	91⅛	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	111⅛	Apr. 25,'02	113	111⅛	7,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	126	Apr. 30,'02	126	125	61,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113¾	Mar. 7,'02	....	....	....
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	107⅛	Apr. 29,'02	107⅛	106¾	366,000
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	9,636,000	F & A	107	Apr. 23,'02	107	107	10,000
" registered			F & A	....		....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's	1919	3,459,000	F & A	93⅛	Apr. 28,'02	95	93⅛	108,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	104¼	Apr. 15,'02	104¼	104¼	5,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	114	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	36,418,000	A & O	116⅛	Apr. 29,'02	117⅛	116⅛	153,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	115⅛	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	24,195,000	J & J	94⅛	Apr. 29,'02	95	94	315,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" mtg. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	93	Apr. 25,'02	93	93	10,000
" small		500,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	97	Apr. 30,'02	97	97	10,000
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	131¾	Apr. 30,'02	131¾	131⅛	10,500
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	127	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	98¾	Apr. 8,'02	98¾	98⅛	8,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	114	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	101⅛	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" collateral g. 4's	1930	2,494,000	Q F	96⅛	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	128	Apr. 17,'02	128¼	128	19,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	7,412,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 30,'02	114¾	114⅝	22,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....

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N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,827,000	J & J	104	Apr. 29,'02	104	103⅞	18,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	103⅝	Apr. 22,'02	103⅝	103⅝	10,000
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	39,566,000	J & J	109	Apr. 17,'02	109½	108¾	21,000
" " registered			J & J	108½	Apr. 2,'02	108½	108½	5,000
" debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,499,000	M & S	102¾	Apr. 12,'02	102¾	102¾	1,000
debenture 5's reg			M & S	102½	Apr. 29,'02	102½	102½	21,000
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,097,000	J & D	101¾	Apr. 11,'02	101¾	101¼	5,000
" registered			J & D	100¼	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	8,609,000	M & N	101½	Apr. 15,'02	101⅝	101⅛	2,000
" registered			M & N	100⅛	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	95⅝	Apr. 30,'02	95⅝	95	382,000
" registered			F & A	93½	Apr. 23,'02	95	93½	101,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	19,336,000	F & A	95	Apr. 26,'02	95½	93¾	97,000
" registered			F & A	93¼	Feb. 15,'02	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J			....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J			....	....	....
" ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s	1951	4,500,000	A & O			....	....	....
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D			....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	Apr. 3,'02	95	93	3,000
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J			....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D			....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
" reg. certificates			F & A			....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 15,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O			....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	113⅞	Apr. 30,'02	113⅞	112⅞	88,000
" registered			J & J	114	Apr. 30,'02	114	112½	148,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	6,812,000	J & D	107⅞	Apr. 22,'02	107⅞	107¾	2,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	107¾	Apr. 22,'02	107¾	107¾	10,000
" g 3½s	1997	43,119,000	J & D	108¾	Apr. 4,'02	108¾	108¾	12,000
" registered			J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	114	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J			....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	127½	Feb. 6,'01	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J			....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J			....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	102⅝	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	101⅜	Feb. 19,'01	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅝	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	128½	Apr. 25,'02	129	128½	2,000
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	132½	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	106½	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D			....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	121¼	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	124¾	Apr. 25,'02	124¾	124¾	5,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O			....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	118¾	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N			....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 25,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	106	Apr. 28,'02	106⅝	105¾	21,000
" registered			A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	214	Apr. 16,'01	214	210½	4,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	212½	Apr. 21,'02	212½	212½	900
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	135½	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	106¼	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	16,937,000	M & S	105	Apr. 30,'02	105	103¼	233,000
" registered.......$5,000 only.		....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,850,000	M & N	116½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135½	Apr. 12,'02	135½	135½	1,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	133¾	Mar. 4,'02	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	135	Apr. 3,'02	135	135	2,000

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Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	33,210,500	A & O	101⅞	Apr. 30,'02	102	101⅛	369,000
" registered			A & O	100½	Jan. 13,'02			
" small bonds			A & O					
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107½	July 1,'01			
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g.4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	104⅛	Apr. 21,'02	104⅛	103¼	24,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry.&ld.gt.g.4's	1997	96,844,500	Q J	105⅝	Apr. 30,'02	105½	105	234,500
" registered			Q J	103⅛	Apr. 12,'02	103⅛	103⅛	2,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	74⅝	Apr. 30,'02	74¾	71⅛	689,500
" registered			Q F	72	Apr. 11,'02	72	72	2,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's	1996	9,215,000	J & D	102	Apr. 17,'02	102	102	10,000
" registered			J & D					
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	130½	Dec. 23,'01			
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98			
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	122	Apr. 15, 02	122	122	1,000
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	110⅝	Apr. 11,'02	110⅝	110¼	18,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	102	Apr. 26,'02	102	102	40,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94½	Feb. 19,'01			
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,741,000	J & J	119	Mar. 20,'02			
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3,'01			
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'			
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	113½	Mar. 21,'02			
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,526,000	A & O	103¼	Dec. 4,'01			
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,202,000	M & N	102	Apr. 14,'02	102	102	5,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	113	Apr. 2,'02	113	113	3,000
" reg	1921		J & J	112	Mar. 7,'02			
" gtd.3½ col.tr.reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99			
" gtd.3½ col.tr.cts.serB	1941	10,000,000	F & A	98⅝	Apr. 22,'02	98⅝	98⅝	3,000
" Trust Co. ctfs. g. 3½'s	1916	20,000,000	M & N					
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	123	Jan. 21,'02			
" registered			A & O	110	May 3,'98			
Clev.&P. gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'			
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O					
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N					
" Series D 3½s	1950	1,718,000	F & A					
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'			
" " " C	1940	1,508,000	J & J					
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J					
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 2,'02	114¾	114¾	3,000
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 7,'02	114¾	114¾	22,000
" Series C gtd	1942	1,879,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14,'01			
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01			
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	11,257,000	F & A	97	May 16,19'			
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,407,000	J & J	131½	Mar. 6,'02			
" 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	130	Feb. 7,'02			
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01			
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	110½	Mar. 8,'02			
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J					
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15					
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S					
" registered			Q M					
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N					
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,889,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'			
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'			
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A					
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111½	Mar. 19,'02			
Sunbury & Lewistown 1stg.4's	1936	500,000	J & J					
U'd N.J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'			
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¼	Feb. 10,'02			
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'			
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	124½	Apr. 30,'02	124½	124	6,000
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	115	Mar. 24,'02			
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	117	Jan. 17,'02			
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd.g.4's	1931	1,000,000	F & A					
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93			
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93			

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Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	121	Apr. 30,'02	121	121	20,000
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,589,000	J & J	101⅛	Apr. 28,'02	101⅛	101⅛	20,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	8,111,000	......	101	Apr. 23,'02	101	101	3,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	62,759,000	J & J	99¾	Apr. 30,'02	99⅞	98¾	1,052,000
" registered			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'	....	....	....
" Jersey Cent. col. g. 4's	1957	23,000,000	......	95⅝	Apr. 30,'02	96	95½	102,000
" " registered	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101	Apr. 25,'02	101⅛	101	38,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A	1949	10,000,000	A & O	95	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	97	Jan. 3,02'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	113⅛	Apr. 18,'02	115¼	113⅛	53,000
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	82	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
" guaranteed		2,277,000	......	92½	Apr. 30,'02	93¾	92½	47,000
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½ s	1941	2,440,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdnsb. & L. Ch'n. Ry. 1st gtd g 4s	1948	4,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rutland Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's	1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov. 18,'01	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.3.4	1947	3,500,000	J & J	98	Apr. 22,'02	98¾	98	61,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's	1996	800,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1996	400,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B	1906	999,000	M & N	110½	Apr. 21,'02	110½	110½	5,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	830,000	M & N	110⅝	Apr. 29,'02	110⅝	110⅝	2,000
" gen. g. 6's	1931	3,715,000	J & J	132⅝	Apr. 9,'02	132⅝	132⅝	19,000
" gen. g. 5's	1931	5,818,000	J & J	117⅛	Apr. 2,'02	117⅛	117	8,000
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's	1996	1,595,000	J & D	99	Apr. 28,'02	99	99	3,000
" S. W. div. g. 5's	1947	830,000	A & O	100	Jan. 3,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 4's	1951	40,514,000	J & J	97¼	Apr. 30,'02	97¾	97¼	50,000
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Kan. Cy Ft. S. & Mem RR con g 6's	1928	13,736,000	M & N	123½	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
Kan. Cy Ft. S & M Ry ref g gtd g 4s	1936	11,650,000	A & O	91½	Apr. 30,'02	92¾	91¼	388,000
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	100⅝	Apr. 29,'02	100¾	99⅝	1,110,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	10,000,000	J & J	86¼	Apr. 29,'02	88	80½	849,000
" Trust Co. certifs.			......	81⅝	Apr. 30,'02	81½	81	468,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	7,684,000	A & O	114⅝	Apr. 7,'02	114⅝	114⅝	10,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	141	Apr. 30,'02	141½	140½	45,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	139	Apr. 30,'02	139	139	5,000
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s		20,583,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24,'02	115⅛	115	11,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's	1910	5,591,000	M & N	118⅛	Apr. 7,'02	118⅛	118⅛	10,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	10,185,000	J & D	109	Apr. 23,'02	109	109	10,000
" registered			J & D	106	May 6,'01	....	...	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	107½	Mar. 14,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	141¼	Apr. 24,'02	141¼	141	66,000
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	125	Apr. 17,'02	125	124½	22,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	125½	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's	1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15,'01	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	113¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's	1934	1,350,000	J & J	95¼	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	111	Dec. 10,'01	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22,'01	....	....	....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's	1918	1,107,000	J & J	93	Apr. 7,'02	93	93	2,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry g. 4's	1950	12,775,000	A & O	87	Apr. 30,'02	87¼	84	592,000
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" col. trust refdg g. 5's	1911	8,309,000	M & N	105¼	Apr. 30,'02	105⅛	104¼	182,000

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Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J	96½	Mar. 3,'02			
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s	1905	15,000,000	J & D	101	Apr. 30,'02	101⅛	101	118,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll.	1949	28,818,500	J & D	95¾	Apr. 30,'02	95¾	94¼	678,500
" " registered			J & D	95	Apr. 10,'02	95	95	5,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June26,'01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's	1949	58,041,000	F & A	102⅛	Apr. 30,'02	102⅛	101¾	374,000
" registered			F & A	99⅞	June 1,'19			
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s	1929	19,027,500	J & D	88½	Apr. 25,'02	89	88⅛	111,000
" " registered			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	112	Apr. 28,'02	112	112	2,000
" 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	108	Mar. 26,'02			
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	110¼	Apr. 28,'02	110¼	110¼	8,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	112	Apr. 28,'02	112	112	2,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's	1933	501,000	M & N	106	Feb. 24,'02			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1933	2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13,'19			
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd.	1937	6,160,000	J & J	111⅝	Apr. 24,'02	112¼	111⅝	44,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd.	1912	2,961,000	A & O	113½	Mar. 22,'02			
" gen. g 4's int. gtd.	1921	4,287,000	A & O	94¼	Apr. 30,'02	95	94¼	58,000
" W&Nwn. div. 1st. g. 6's	1930	1,105,000	M & N	127½	Feb. 27,'02			
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123½	Feb. 5,'02			
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	125	Jan. 30,'02			
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O					
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97			
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01			
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7,'01			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	91¼	Apr. 30,'02	92	90⅝	218,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909	6,000,000	J & J	112¾	Apr. 18,'02	112¾	112¾	2,000
" " "	1910	4,000,000	J & J	114¼	Apr. 17,'02	114¼	114¼	22,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.	1905	30,217,500	A & O	105¼	Apr. 23,'02	105¼	105¼	1,500
" " " ser. B.	1905		A & O	108	Dec. 23,'01			
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	110⅝	Jan. 14,'02			
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99			
" " "	1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01			
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,'19			
" stamped	1905-1937	20,420,000		111	Apr. 3,'02	111	111	72,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116¼	Apr. 23,'01	116¼	115⅞	41,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	915,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11,'01			
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 14,'02			
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29,'01			
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,706,000	J & J	123¾	Apr. 30,'02	124	122¼	217,000
" registered			J & J	122	Jan. 2,'02			
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's	1938	7,855,000	M & S	98¾	Apr. 25,'02	99	98	55,500
" registered			M & S					
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	115	Mar. 18,'02			
" registered			J & J					
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's	1951	11,250,000	J & J	101⅜	Apr. 28,'02	101⅛	100½	16,000
" " registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01			
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,925,000	J & J	97	Apr. 11,'02	97	97	4,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O					
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June12,'01			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	120½	Apr. 17,'02	120½	120	2,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	122⅝	Apr. 21,'02	122¾	122¼	19,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	116½	Apr. 29,'02	116½	116½	6,000
" registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	129	Apr. 25,'02	129	127½	13,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	125	Jan. 30,'02			
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	122¼	Apr. 24,'02	122¼	122¼	1,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,'19			
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	113¼	Mar. 31,'02			
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's	1948	315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10,'19			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & S	111	Apr. 3,'02	111	110⅝	16,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	123	Feb. 8,'02			
" small			M & S					
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10,'01			
" small			M & S					

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" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115	Jan. 13,'02			
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116½	Dec. 30,'01			
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	98	Apr. 22,'02	98	98	10,000
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,581,000	J & J	120½	Apr. 16,'02	120½	120½	4,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'			
Staten Isl. Ry. N.Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	114½	Mar. 11,'02			
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	110½	Mar. 26,'02			
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	112¾	Apr. 30,'02	112¾	112¾	10,000
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'			
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,926,000	J & D	121	Apr. 30,'02	121¾	120½	161,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	963,000	MAR.	97½	Apr. 22,'02	99	97½	82,000
" La. Div. B.L. 1st g. 5's	1931	2,424,000	J & J	111	June 18,'01			
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	113¾	Apr. 10,'02	113¾	113¾	4,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov. 18,'01			
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	110⅝	Apr. 22,'02	110⅝	108⅞	25,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	98½	Apr. 22,'02	98½	98¼	12,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,800,000	J & D	93	Apr. 30,'02	93	92½	41,000
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s	1925	9,000,000	J & J	91¼	Apr. 22,'02	91½	91	52,000
" registered			J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's	1925	6,500,000	A & O	83	Apr. 30,'02	83¼	81¾	300,000
" registered			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s	1946	3,280,000	J & D	99¼	Mar. 26,'02			
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's	1925	1,852,000	J & D	112	Mar. 3,'02			
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s	1947	100,000,000	J & J	105¾	Apr. 30,'02	105⅞	104¾	980,000
" registered			J & J	105½	Apr. 25,'02	105½	104½	28,000
" 1st lien con. g. 4's	1911	91,952,000	M & N	109	Apr. 30,'02	110¾	106⅝	18,151,000
" registered			M & N	106	Apr. 14,'02	106	106	2,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's	1946	21,482,000	J & D	104½	Apr. 29,'02	104½	104	59,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's	1922	13,651,000	F & A	127¾	Apr. 29,'02	127¾	126¾	30,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1946	12,328,000	J & J	118¾	Apr. 29,'02	119½	118¾	24,500
Utah & Northern 1st 7's	1908	4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20,'01			
" g. 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	114½	Apr. 19,'02	114½	114½	5,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's	1939	31,664,000	M & N	121	Apr. 30,'02	121	119½	112,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's	1939	14,000,000	F & A	111	Apr. 30,'02	111	110¾	59,000
" deben. mtg series A	1939	3,500,000	J & J	102	Apr. 11,'02	102	101½	12,000
" series B	1939	25,740,000	J & J	77½	Apr. 30,'02	78½	74¾	9,865,000
" first lien eqpt. fd. g. 5's	1921	3,000,000	M & S	105¾	Apr. 29,'02	105¾	105	13,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex.	1940	3,411,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 20,'02			
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s	1939	1,600,000	J & J	95	Jan. 11,'02			
" Omaha div. 1st g. 3½s	1941	3,500,000	A & O	88	Apr. 26,'02	88¼	86¼	157,000
" Tol. & Chic. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	3,000,000	M & S	98	Mar. 17,'02			
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Chas. B. 1st 6's	1908	1,000,000	A & O	109	Apr. 2,'02	109	109	2,000
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	120½	Apr. 14,'02	121	120½	3,000
" gen g. 3-4's	1943	9,789,000	A & O	98½	Apr. 25,'02	98½	98¼	11,000
" inc. 5's	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21,'01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's	1911	3,250,000	J & J	114½	Jan. 20,'02			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's	1926	2,000,000	A & O	113	Apr. 28,'02	113	113	1,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's	1928	894,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21,'02			
" exten. and imp. g. 5's	1930	343,000	F & A	113	Dec. 24,19'			
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's	1949	10,230,000	M & S	93½	Apr. 30,'02	93½	91½	431,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s	1949	24,635,000	J & J	94⅝	Apr. 30,'02	95	90⅝	1,679,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	109	Apr. 25,'02	109	107½	13,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916	1941	4,373,000	J & J	112½	Mar. 7,'02			
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	106½	Apr. 30,'02	106½	104	22,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s	1950	16,000,000	F & A	102	Apr. 30,'02	102	101	148,000
" stamped guaranteed				101½	Apr. 3,'02	101½	101½	5,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's	1949	7,000,000	F & A	92⅝	Apr. 28,'02	92⅝	92	246,000
" stamped guaranteed								
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's	1951	10,474,000	J & J					
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95			
Conn. Ry. & Lightg 1st & rfg. g 4½'s	1951	8,355,000	J & J	98	Apr. 10,'02	98	98	3,000
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	780,000	A & O	97½	June 13,19'			
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J					
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	918,000	J & J					
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's	1905	5,485,000	J & J	108	Nov. 28,'01			
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's	1916	2,500,000	J & D					
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98			

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	APRIL SALES. *High.*	APRIL SALES. *Low.*	APRIL SALES. *Total.*
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	120	Apr. 22,'02	120⅛	120	118,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	119⅞	Apr. 29,'02	119⅞	119⅛	9,000
" registered		J & D	119⅛	Dec. 3,19'	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave.1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	122¼	Apr. 15,'02	123	121¼	21,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	121⅛	Apr. 29,'02	121⅛	120¾	14,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c.gtd.g.4's..2000	35,000,000	J & J	101	Apr. 30,'02	101	100¾	942,000
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's...1937	5,000,000	J & J	126½	Apr. 24,'02	126½	124½	57,000
Met. West Side Elev.Chic.1stg.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	101¾	Apr. 16,'02	101¾	101¾	10,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's......................1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	114⅛	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's 1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109⅛	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	*Price.*	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	104¾	Apr. 29,'02	105	103⅝	77,500
Am.Steamship Co.of W.Va.g.5's.1920	5,452,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	82	Apr. 19,'02	82¼	79⅝	104,000
Chic.Junc.& St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
De.Mac.&.Mar.ld.gt.3½'s sem.an.1911	2,771,000	A & O	56	Apr. 30,'02	60	53	451,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g.5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 3,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	50	Feb. 21,'02	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890–1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...1951	11,580,000	F & A	100	Apr. 24,'02	100	95	64,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A							
St.Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113⅛	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s 1901–1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's 1907–1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's 1908–1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's 1903–1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's 1903–1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's 1904–1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's 1904–1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" K 4's 1905–1920	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. BicycleCo.sink.fund deb.5's.1919	9,234,000	M & S	71¾	Apr. 24,'02	73	59⅛	870,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....1915	2,919,000	......	100	Apr. 10,'02	101	100	10,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...1919	8,875,000	M & S	97	Apr. 28,'02	97⅛	96¼	118,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,873,000	M & S	87	Apr. 28,'02	88	84	113,000
Am.Thread Co..1st coll.trust 4's.1919	6,000,000	J & J	82⅞	Mar. 24,'02	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951	156,260,800	F & A	67	Apr. 30,'02	68⅝	64⅞	7,377,000
" registered..................		F & A	65⅛	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..1911	3,590,000	J & J	90¼	Apr. 29,'02	91	88	51,000
Gramercy Sugar Co.. 1st g. 6's....1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅞	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	100½	June13,'01	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,308,000	F & A	108	Apr. 30,'02	109	108	68,000

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued*.

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Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic)1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,002,000	J & J	110⅛	Apr. 11,'02	110¼	110¼	1,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's	1925	4,187,000	J & J	94	Apr. 28,'02	95	94	47,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,785,000	F & A	73	Apr. 30,'02	74	68	288,000
" inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000	......	17	Apr. 30,'02	19	12	3,352,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	5,280,000	M & N	115	Apr. 16,'02	116⅛	115	9,000
U. S. Reduction & Refin. Co. 6's	1931	....	......	87½	Apr. 27,'02	87¾	86	147,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's	1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,048,000	M & N	115	Apr. 11,'02	115	112	18,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	5,068,000	F & A	105¼	Apr. 30,'02	105⅛	104¼	185,000
" conv. deb. g. 5's	1911	9,069,000	F & A	108¾	Apr. 30,'02	111¼	102½	13,784,000
" registered	....		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	949,000	A & O	108	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5 s	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Kan. & Hoc. Coal&Coke 1st g.5's	1951	2,750,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,213,000	J A J	106¼	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's	1946	1,092,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's	1912	879,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	111	Apr. 11,'02	111⅛	110	11,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,399,000	J & J	112¼	Apr. 21,'02	112⅛	112	27,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	104	Apr. 8,'02	104	103	5,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's	1945	14,493,000	M & N	120⅛	Apr. 30,'02	120⅛	119¼	69,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	5,603,000	J & J	95½	Apr. 25,'02	96	95½	7,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	881,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	118½	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co. c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	124	Apr. 14,'02	124	124	8,000
Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's	1939	4,275,000	J & J	98	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	110	Apr. 29,'02	110	109½	84,000
" small bonds	....			97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's	1948	5,274,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PColstcol tr g 5's	1948	11,500,000	J & D	116	Apr. 29,'02	116¾	116	50,000
" registered	....		J & D					
" purchase mny col tr g 4's	1949	20,389,000	F & A	96½	Apr. 30,'02	97	96	416,000
Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	106⅝	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 28,'01	....	....	....
N.Y.&Qus.Elec.Lg.&P.1st.c.g.5's	1930	1,980,000	F & A	106½	Apr. 16,'02	106½	106	5,000
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's	1949	3,317,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 18,19'	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	108½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	121	Apr. 18,'02	121	121	11,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25,'02	110	109¾	9,000
Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	109½	Apr. 2,'02	109½	109½	2,000
Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105	Apr. 28,'02	105	105	1,000
MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" registered	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's	1950	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16,'01	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE.		APRIL SALES.		
			Price.	*Date.*	*High*	*Low.*	*Total.*
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.							
Am.Teleph.&Teleg.coll.trust.4's.1929	28,000,000	J & J	100	Mar.26,'02	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	10,943,000	Q & J	100⅛	Apr. 8,'02	100⅛	100⅛	10,000
" registered....................		Q & J	100⅛	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.							
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	114⅛	Apr.28,'02	114⅛	114⅛	1,000
" registered.................		M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.......1920	1,261,000	M & N	113¼	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...1938	8,504,000	J & J	112⅞	Apr.25,'02	112⅞	112	8,000
" fundg & real estate g.4½'s.1950	18,000,000	M & N	109¾	Apr.30,'02	109¾	108¼	34,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	M & N	112½	Apr.11,'02	112½	112½	4,000
Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES, STATE AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	YEAR 1902.		APRIL SALES.		
			High.	*Low.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
United States con. 2's registered...1930	445,940,750	Q J	109⅞	108¼	109⅞	109⅛	25,000
" con. 2's coupon............1930		Q J	109⅝	108½	109⅛	109⅛	6,500
" con. 2's reg. small bonds..1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	97,516,160	Q F	109⅛	108	109⅛	109	25,000
" 3's coupon..............1908-18		Q F	110	107⅞	109⅝	109⅛	11,000
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	109⅛	108¼	109⅛	109⅛	1,500
" 4's registered..............1907	233,177,050	J A J&O	112½	111⅛	111¾	111¾	8,000
" 4's coupon..................1907		J A J&O	113	111	111⅝	111	48,000
" 4's registered..............1925	139,994,200	Q F	139⅛	139	....	....	......
" 4's coupon..................1925		Q F	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	15,000
" 5's registered..............1904	19,410,350	Q F	106½	106⅛	105¼	105¼	1,000
" 5's coupon..................1904		Q F	106¼	105¼	....	....	......
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered.......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
STATE SECURITIES.							
Alabama Class A 4 and 5..............1906	6,859,000	J & J	107	102½	107	107	1,000
" " small............	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
" Class B 5's...................1906	575,000	J & J	102½	102½	....	....	......
" Class C 4's...................1906	962,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" currency funding 4's.......1920	954,000	J & J	111	111	....	....	......
District of Columbia. See U. S. Gov.							
Louisiana new con. 4's...............1914	10,752,800	J & J	106¼	106¼	....	....	......
" " small bonds..........		....	....	....	....	....	......
Missouri fdg. bonds due.........1894-1895	977,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
North Carolina con. 4's...............1910	3,397,350	J & J	104⅛	104	....	....	......
" small.........................		J & J					
" 6's...........................1919	2,720,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	......
South Carolina 4½'s 20-40.............1933	4,392,500	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
Tennessee new settlement 3's........1913	6,681,000	J & J	96⅝	95⅛	96⅛	95¾	68,000
" registered.....................	6,079,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" small bond.....................	862,200	J & J	95	95	....	....	......
Virginia fund debt 2-3's of...........1991	18,084,241	J & J	99¾	97	....	....	......
" registered......................		J & J					
" 6's deferred cts. Issue of 1871	5,186,105	....	7¼	7¼	....	....	......
" " Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs. of deposit. Issue of 1871.....	7,505,426	....	10⅛	8	10⅛	8⅛	678,000
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.							
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1......1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	93⅛	94¾	....	....	......
Four marks are equal to one dollar.							
Quebec 5's.............................1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's..................	....	Q J	98⅛	96	98	98	10,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200...........................	£22,478,560	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20......	....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000................................	....	......	....	....	....	....	......

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BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Brewster.—Hon. John Brewster, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, Norwich, Conn., and later Vice-President of the Norwich Savings Society, and the oldest member of the board of trustees, died April 22, in his eighty-sixth year. He had filled a number of local offices and was for several terms a member of either the House or Senate of the State Legislature.

Clark.—James Clark, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Louisville, Ky., and a director of that institution since its foundation, died April 26. He was born in Scotland seventy-two years ago, coming to Canada at an early age and later locating at Louisville. Mr. Clark was president of the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse Co. at the time of his death.

Cannon.—Wm. P. Cannon, President of the Second National Bank, Danville, Ill., and a brother of Congressman J. G. Cannon, died May 8.

Early.—Robert Morris Early, Secretary and Treasurer of the Merchants' Trust Co., Philadelphia, from its organization in 1889, died April 22. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838.

Forbes.—Alexander D. Forbes, President of the People's Bank and Trust Co., Rockford, Ill., died April 1, aged seventy years.

Graves.—John Graves, President of the Hallowell (Me.) National Bank, and prominent in the financial affairs of the State, died May 8, aged ninety-three years.

Hedges.—Gen. Ira M. Hedges, past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, of New York State, and prominent in Republican politics, died April 9. At the time of his death he was President of the National Bank of Haverstraw, N. Y., which he organized in 1870.

Hill.—Henry Hill, President of the Bank of Hill, Sons & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and extensively engaged in business enterprises in the Northwest, died April 24. Mr. Hill was born in England in 1828, but had resided in this country since a very early age.

Hines.—Henry W. Hines, Vice-President of the Pasadena (Cal.) National Bank, died April 6. He was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., about forty-three years ago, and had resided at Pasadena for the past seventeen years.

Hoskins.—Col. W. P. Hoskins, President of the Union Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., and also of the Elk Valley Coal and Iron Co., died April 18, aged sixty-three years.

Howes.—Joshua C. Howes, President of the First National Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth Port, Mass., died March 30, in his eighty-sixth year. He had held a number of State and Federal offices, and had been connected with the bank since 1870, first as a director, and since 1879 he had been President.

Neal.—Captain T. B. Neal, President of the Neal Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga., and one of the well-known business men of the South, died April 11. Captain Neal was a native of Atlanta. He was in the Confederate service, and when the war closed he went to Louisiana and engaged in business. In 1885 he established the Neal Loan and Banking Co., at Atlanta, becoming its President. For two years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and had been connected with other important organizations.

Paul.—Wm. M. Paul, President of the Moorestown (N. J.) National Bank, and of the Burlington County Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died April 26, aged fifty-five years.

Pierce.—Daniel Pierce, head of the banking firm of Daniel Pierce & Co., Sycamore, Ill., died April 28, aged eighty-eight years.

Perkins.—Edward H. Perkins, Jr., for the past twenty-two years President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York city, died April 12, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Perkins was born at Athens, Pa., and began his career in the Park Bank of this city. In 1866 he was chosen Cashier of the Importers and Traders' Bank, holding this position till 1880, when he became President. He was for many years a member of the clearing-house committee, and was chairman of the committee in 1896. He was a director in a number of banks and other corporations.

Richardson.—John A. Richardson, Cashier of the Yale National Bank, New Haven, Conn., died April 19. He was stricken with apoplexy while at the theatre and died on being removed to his home. Mr. Richardson was born at North Canaan, Conn., in 1833. After being educated he became a bookkeeper in a general store, and in 1868 began work in a similar capacity in the Yale National Bank, of New Haven. Two years later he was appointed teller, and in 1871 became Cashier, holding this position until his death.

Webber.—S. W. Webber, who was interested in private banks at Lyons and other towns in Michigan, died April 19, aged seventy-nine years.

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. JUNE, 1902. VOLUME LXIV, No. 6.

ONE EFFECT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARGUMENTS in favor of the Fowler currency reform bill has been a recrudescence of the discussion of branch banking. It is plain that the individual bankers are very much alive as to the far-reaching possibilities of this feature of the measure. A great many bankers recognize the fact that there are imperfections in the present system of issuing a bank-note currency, and a simple bill for removing some of these defects would receive some support. The provisions of the Fowler bill having reference to the betterment of the bank currency, though they seem to be somewhat clumsy and circuitous, would no doubt effect the object desired, but the further provision in the bill for engrafting branch banking on the present system of independent banks involves a complete and radical change in the principle of anti-monopoly on which banking is conducted in the United States. Much that is said of the advantages of branch banking in economy of management and in lessening the amount of capital in proportion to business may be true enough; but the test of the practicability of any measure is necessarily largely political.

The people of the United States are well content with the present system of independent banking. It was arrived at after a long struggle against monopolistic tendencies. The country started with branch banking. Branches were features of the two banks of the United States. They were permitted under many State systems, but they have without any serious legislation against them generally disappeared, with the great specially chartered National and State banks that occupied the early banking field. Of course these institutions were attacked, not because of their branches, but because they were monopolies, and the branches were tacitly recognized as the very potent machinery of a banking monopoly. Branch banking had almost died of inanition when the National Currency Act became a law in 1863-64. Those who drew this measure were careful to withdraw

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the power to establish branches from the National associations. They made this withdrawal the more impressive by an exception allowed in the case of certain existing State banks should they desire to convert under the new law.

To establish the branch system now means a much more radical change in the banking methods than that involved in substituting a currency based on assets for a currency secured by bonds.

The main arguments in favor of branch banking are economy of management, economy in the use of banking capital, and a wider distribution of loans. One parent bank with its five hundred branches will cost less in salaries than five hundred independent banks. Each independent bank necessarily has its full complement of officers and clerks, whose salaries will average higher than the salary of the average manager of the branch bank. This difference in favor of branch banking is more apparent than real. The present officers of independent banks are men who have more or less stock in these institutions; they are capitalists. They receive dividends on their stock, and the further advantage that because they are stockholders they are employed as Presidents, Cashiers, etc., in the institutions to which they belong. These men as a class receive larger returns on their invested capital under the present system of independent banks than they would under a branch system where the number of situations would be very much diminished. The money saved in expense of management would go to increase the dividends of the stockholders, and as a mere stockholder the bank capitalist would perhaps be benefited by the change to the branch system, but he would lose his employment, his position as bank President, Cashier, or director, together with the dignity, the business opportunity and the sense of being a factor in the active development of the section in which the bank may be located.

Those who advocate the branch system seem to forget that as they reduce the active talent and labor now engaged in banking in the United States they must certainly diminish the enterprise and ardor with which banking capital is now applied in developing new resources. The branch system would change a very large number of men who take a lively interest in the investment of their own capital, from active business men to mere coupon-clippers, who would sit inactive and watch the machinery of a branch bank grind out dividends. Their field would be narrowed, and the country would lose the benefit of the activities necessary under the present system. Nor would the general business public gain much. The object in branch banking would be to return dividends as great as possible. The nominal capital would be smaller, the amount taken from capital being transferred to deposits. The increased interest on deposits would not compensate for the loss of opportunity to invest in bank stock.

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To illustrate some of these propositions: Take the case of an ordinary bank with $100,000 capital, located in an average banking locality; supposing this institution to be replaced by a branch of some great parent bank; the President, the Cashier, the directors, are all active business men and they hold a considerable part of the stock; they receive dividends on this stock, and also salaries, business accommodations, and opportunities for information that they would not otherwise have. All these advantages constitute a very respectable return on the capital they have invested. The bank abolished, these men place their capital as deposits in the branch bank, or if very much favored they may obtain a few shares in the parent bank. The dividends on the stock of the latter will be increased, but these will generally go to those who have engineered the monopolistic institution whose branches have superseded the independent banks. These active business men find themselves reduced to the position of ordinary customers. They are no longer leaders to whom the average business man looks for example and support. When it is considered how many men of this kind will find the conditions under which they now know how to achieve success entirely changed by the introduction of branch banking, it must be admitted that the apprehensions as to the effect on the enterprise of the country of so radical a change in banking methods are well founded. Many of those who advocate this change take no cognizance of the human equations involved, nor do those who oppose branch banking, declaring that the free and independent system has built up the prosperity of the United States, make it clear why this is so. It is the encouragement the present system gives to the individual that increases enterprise, and conduces to business success. Branch banking, on the other hand, reduces the chances of the individual, and to this extent will discourage and repress enterprise. All monopolies tend to diminish the energies of those who enjoy their protection. They restrict the opportunities of the outside public, and thus repress the general business enterprise of a community or country. Monopolies tend to destroy themselves, because those who enjoy them become slack, and leave opportunities for competition. There may, then, in most branches of business be hope that competition cannot be entirely and forever suppressed. In banking, however, experience has shown that monopoly once established is more difficult to overthrow. This is because banking deals with credit, which, once controlled by a monopoly, cannot be wrested from its clutches.

The apparent advantages of branch banking are, it is believed, much exaggerated, and the more the subject is discussed the less desirable it will appear as a substitute for the present system of independent banking.

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THE PAPERS ON THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK, which have appeared from time to time in the MAGAZINE, indicate the high average of intelligence and literary ability that prevails among the employees of banks in this country. One can hardly credit the arguments for the necessity of the educational work carried on under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association among clerks and employees of banks after reading these papers. They show not only that the writers know their business very well, but that they can also tell what they know in a readable and intelligent manner.

The truth is that the system of independent banking in operation in the United States requires for its successful operation a high order of practical ability. It must be remembered too that the system of universal education in the common schools gives every one who desires to advance in life a full opportunity for self-improvement. Bank positions are regarded as desirable, and they naturally draw some of the most intelligent graduates of the schools. The criticism of free education is that it makes education too common; that, because it is free, it is undervalued, and that many who go to the schools are in a measure forced there. But this probably applies only to those who are the least capable of being benefited. It is probable also that while banking as a business attracts many of the brighter pupils, and affords special opportunities for mental and moral improvement, that all kinds of business, even those in which success seems less connected with intellectual acquirements, require a higher order of mental development than they once did.

If prize essays treating of other lines of business and their methods were asked for there is little doubt that a high order of talent would be shown by the essays received. In railroading, in engineering, in mining, in manufactories, even in the science of evolving trusts and combinations, and in the business of speculative buying and selling, those who are engaged in subordinate positions and striving to rise must know better than any one else the practical bearings of the business in which they are engaged. In any business the confidential conversation of subordinates among themselves will show that at least they think they know more than their employers of what is progressing, and very often they do. The man who is studying the business in which he is engaged with the intention of rising to the top probably is quite accurate in his measurement of details. Certainly, the offers of the MAGAZINE have brought satisfactory responses as to the practical work of a bank, and the papers already published only represent a portion of the topics treated.

It is not, of course, the province of this periodical to pursue this investigation into other spheres of business than that of banking. In this day when publicity is so much insisted upon it would be bene-

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ficial for those associated with other lines of business to offer prizes for essays on the practical working of the various important industries. Those engaged in any business are, as a rule, without any motive for publishing its practical working. In fact, it is rather better for them to keep their knowledge locked up in their own breasts. If adequate prizes were offered, a motive for telling their practical knowledge for the benefit of the public would be furnished. Many directions in which these practical revelations of business methods might be pointed out will be at once apparent.

The offers of prizes for essays on the practical work of a bank has brought out the fact that there is no lack of educated ability among the rank and file of banking assistants; but it may be that this talent is not appreciated to the extent it might be, and that the increase in pay and emolument does not follow self-improvement to the extent it should.

The work of the Educational Committee of the American Bankers' Association may, in addition to attracting the attention of bank employees to the advantages of self-improvement, also attract the attention of the higher officers and directors to the increased value to a bank of intelligent service, and may tend to increase compensation on that account.

The National City Bank of New York is to increase its capital stock to $25,000,000. This places the bank more on a par with the great banks of England and France, as far as capital is concerned, although its power of issuing notes being restricted, it cannot use its credit with the same effect.

The first Bank of the United States had a capital of $10,000,000, and the second a capital of $35,000,000. The National City Bank, however, far excels either of those institutions in the deposits entrusted to it.

An institution of such resources would, if the law permitted, be able to settle the currency question for the whole country much more safely than it could be accomplished in any other way, and it does seem that the simplest and easiest way of obtaining an elastic bank currency would be to permit the great banks of the money centres to issue it. The apparent discrimination could be cured by giving the same privilege to any institution that could show a given capital and line of deposits. The banks of the country, both National and State, have for many years accustomed themselves to do business with paper money furnished by the Treasury. They get along well enough as banks of discount and deposit, without the issue of a circulation based on credit. The possession of the privilege by the banks of large cap-

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ital and deposits would be for the benefit of all their correspondent banks.

As some compensation for an exclusive privilege the banks possessing it might be taxed, while the banks not issuing notes might be relieved from Federal taxation. Although the American system tends to increase the number of banks of moderate capital, yet it does not preclude the development of institutions for banking purposes as great as any to be found under the laws of other countries.

There is at present no substantial profit in the issue of circulation, and if all the banks in the country were deprived of the privilege they would not be any the poorer. They could no doubt employ their capital more profitably than in buying United States bonds. At the same time, if the privilege of issuing notes on commercial assets were allowed to a few large banks in the principal cities, the safety and adequacy of such circulation would be unquestionable.

FINANCIAL CRISES will occur under the best systems of protection that can be devised for the business of banking. The history of these events indicates that their causes lie deeper than mere imperfection in banking law or practice. It would, of course, be an admirable thing if banking could be so conducted that all business wants would be supplied by loans, and at the same time cash kept on hand to meet all possible demands. The inadequacy of any system founded on credit must become evident in times when credit is shaken. Chances have to be taken in banking. The expectation is that demands will never exceed a certain proportion of the money deposited or credited, but there is a chance that at some periods there may come exceptions to the regular rule. In this respect banking is not different from any other human undertaking.

The dream of a bank in which the security of depositors shall be absolute, is a favorite with the banker who desires to outstrip his competitors. The bank which can the most strongly guarantee its depositors will soon have the largest line of deposits. But there is not and cannot be an institution doing a business of receiving and loaning deposits which is absolutely able to pay all its liabilities on demand at all times. But even in times of panic, demand is seldom made by all the depositors at once. The more bank customers understand the true character of a bank the less likely are they to become panic-stricken. Therefore, it is not good policy to keep suggesting plans for the attainment of impossibilities. In times of crises money is demanded for two reasons—to meet engagements and to obtain the money in one's own hands for safety. If the depositors who make demands from the latter motive could be eliminated, banks would, if

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ordinarily well managed, never fail to meet demands for legitimate business purposes.

Like a great many other desirable improvements in society and business, the only way in which bank panics can be prevented is by educating the depositor so that he will understand that his greatest safety consists in not demanding his money unless he requires it for an ordinary purpose. In other words, never to demand it in order to hide or hoard it. This process of education has been going on ever since banks were first invented, and there is no doubt that the severity of bank panics has been mitigated within the last half century by the better knowledge possessed by depositors of the limits of banking power. It is quite the exception when a wild unreasoning run is made on a bank unless there has been a known loss of funds by robbery or mismanagement. The ordinary solvent bank can count to a very considerable extent on the forbearance of its depositors. It is this process of education of depositors that enables the banks of the older countries to do business safely upon comparatively small reserves, rather than any special methods of protection. The confidence of the depositors, as a whole, in the ultimate solvency of a bank, is what enables the demands of all the depositors to be promptly met when they are made. The monetary campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and the immense amount of information in regard to banks distributed among the people during those years and since, will do much to prevent the panic which is to banks the most dangerous feature of a financial crisis. Financial crises have occurred and will continue to occur from causes beyond control of the banks, but the panic which induces the unnecessary demand for payment has been noticeably less in each succeeding case. This improvement has been especially noticeable in the demands made by the banks on their correspondents.

THE PRICE OF UNITED STATES BONDS is now tending lower, and this will doubtless have some effect on National bank circulation. Probably the next month will show a smaller diminution in the amount outstanding than has been taking place for several months past. The cessation of purchases by the Government and also of refunding operations, as well as sales by banks reducing circulation, have all combined to make the supply of bonds more plentiful in the markets.

It is not probable that this tendency to smaller quotations will continue very long, as there is a steady demand which will take up all bonds offered, for future organization of new banks and for future deposit as security for public moneys. The low prices now prevailing are the investor's opportunity.

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These temporary suspensions of demand for United States securities in no way weakens the general rule that as long as they are made the basis of circulation and also form the principal resource for the relief of the Treasury surplus, the price will tend upwards. The National bank circulation is dependent upon bond prices, and with every advance there will be a sale of bonds held by the banks until the minimum is reached. This minimum is, of course, the amount required to be deposited as a preliminary to organization.

The repeated reductions in interest on United States securities, and the premium that such securities command even at the low rate of two per cent., indicate that if the present method of issuing circulation is to be maintained it would be possible for the Government to refund the present two per cents into bonds bearing no interest at all, just as it has already refunded sixes into threes and fours, and threes, etc., into two per cents, because of the value the bonds have apart from interest as a basis for circulation. In fact, it is the competition between the banks and outside investors that has made the securities an unstable and precarious basis for maintaining a bank circulation. If the bonds on which circulation is based were only available for the banks, there might be some competition among the banks for them, but this would not have any effect in reducing circulation. For security a non-interest bearing bond would be as good as an interest-bearing, and the banks would never be tempted to reduce their circulation, unless there was some other bank that wished to pay more for the privilege. As ordinarily calculated there seems to be very little profit in bank circulation, and if the bonds are held to maturity these calculations are sound enough, but the banks do not hold the bonds to maturity; they only hold them long enough to get what they deem the highest possible profit out of increase of premium. The only bonds they hold to maturity are the minimum amount required as a preliminary to organization. Instead of the premium paid proving a loss it often is entirely made up with some profits added by taking advantage of the proper moment to retire circulation and sell bonds. If, however, the bonds required as security for circulation and deposits bore no interest, but merely bound the Government to pay the principal after due notice, the Government would be relieved of the annual interest on a large part of its debt, the banks would issue circulation as the only way of securing profit on their holdings, and the circulation would not as now be expanded or contracted with the fluctuations of the bond market. On the contrary, the business demand for bank notes would entirely control the price of the non-interest-bearing bonds. If there were many banks desiring to issue circulation, the price would rise, and *vice versa*. Whatever advantage might accrue to the banks or the public, it is evident that the Gov-

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ernment by maintaining the present bank circulation, representing the special security principle, has the possibility of successfully making one or more refunding operations.

BRANCH BANKING HAS BEEN TRIED in the United States both under Federal and State laws. The establishment of branches by the Bank of the United States was the cause of much friction in some localities. The State banks always regarded the branches of the Federal bank as dangerous rivals. Branch banking under the State systems was seldom greatly developed even within the State, and, of course, the State law did not extend beyond the boundaries. The successful branch systems of Ohio and Indiana were established in a field left vacant by failure of previous systems. There were few if any banks in operation to be crowded out by the branch system. The development of the banks under State laws since the Civil War has shown a preference among bank capitalists for the independent bank. Under the laws of many of the States branches could be established if desired at the present time, but there is little tendency in this direction. Perhaps the State affords too narrow a field. But the real reason of the failure to use existing State laws for branches is perhaps that the present system of so-called independent banks is really used to effect many of the purposes which it is claimed would be effected by branch banking. The existing banks are so affiliated as correspondents that they distribute capital with almost as much effect as could be done under a branch system. It can not be disputed either that the larger capital, considered a defect in the present system, is a protection to depositors, and that the reduction of technical bank capital in proportion to deposits, which would take place under a branch system, would be looked upon by many as weakening the security of those who placed their money in banks. With the growing wealth of the country the proportion of capital to deposits constantly diminishes. The first and second Bank of the United States, an example of the branch system, seldom had deposits equal to half of the capital. The independent banks of New York city hold deposits amounting to more than ten times their capital. It is not altogether proved that a branch system would, as is claimed for it, be so much more economical than the present banks, and there is certainly reason to apprehend that it might not be as secure.

It seemed to be assumed in some of the addresses at Kansas City that the banks of New York and of the East generally were seeking to force the branch system on the country. So far as the New York banks are concerned they are generally more or less indifferent to the whole matter, and certainly the majority of them are not at all de-

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sirous of going into branch banking. The result of this system would be not only to eliminate the country banks, but it would also kill off all but a few of the largest city institutions, consequently the greater number of New York banks are opposed to the scheme.

There is one thing that seems to have been missed in the discussion of the branch bank proposition, and that is the difficulty of competing with State banks already well established and enjoying greater privileges than National banks. The State banks, owned and managed by local men, would have a prestige that it would be hard to overcome, and the branch, even with the greater capital of the parent institution and possibly more economy in its local expenditure, would find it difficult to compete for business under such circumstances. The possibilities of State taxation are also to be taken into account, and it is not improbable that if antagonisms were aroused, as they would be by the establishment of branch banks, some way would be found to impose greater taxes on the branches than on the State banks without violating the Federal laws.

THE EXACT BALANCE OF EXCHANGE between the United States and foreign countries is not easily determined, and this has made it difficult to judge of the real reasons controlling the movements of gold to and from this country. The great excess of exportations of products and manufactures during the past four or five years would appear to indicate that the general balance was in favor of the United States. But that there must be other causes at work to change or at least to mask the usual consequences, is evident from the very erratic gold movements.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate calling upon the Bureau of Statistics to report upon the exportation and importation of bonds and securities. If the difference between exports and imports reported were absolutely correct, that is covered the whole ground of trade and speculation between this and other countries, it would be easy to deduce the balance to be paid on either side, and it would naturally be expected that the gold movement would, in some degree at least, correspond with the payment of these balances. Ordinarily, the balance of trade, as far as trade is reported or known, if in favor of the United States, importations of gold would be expected, and the public entering the speculative market would be apt to act in accordance with this expectation. By borrowing from or lending to foreign bankers the expected result can be postponed until it is neutralized by other causes. In fact, it is for the interest of those who seek to control the speculative world to render the real causes of events difficult for the public to perceive. Many of the operations are perfectly nat-

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ural. If a balance is due to the people of the United States and foreigners desire to postpone payment, what more natural than to use credit to defer payments? Undoubtedly credit as a factor in business between nations is growing as it grows in individual business. The ample supplies of gold which are held by all the great depositaries of reserve in the world have taken away the motive for quickly getting all the gold possible which seemed to exist when the gold standard agitation began. Bismarck compared the struggle for gold to a number of bed-fellows struggling for a share of a short blanket. Just as soon as a balance of trade existed the nation to whom it became due wanted it as soon as possible to add to its gold reserve. The supplies of gold have so increased that within very narrow limits the chief nations have all they desire to keep as reserves. Knowing that each other's gold reserves are ample, there is a tendency among nations, as among individuals, to let indebtedness lie as long as it is useful to draw against at convenience, or as long as it commands even a low rate of interest. Between their transactions among themselves to-day and those of a former period, in settling balances, etc., there is the same difference as between the settlements of the banks through the clearing-house and their settlements with each other before clearing-houses were in existence. The chief nations, those whose credit is good and reserves ample, form a clearing-house among themselves; nations of less credit do not belong, but settle through one of the regular members, as it were. This clearing-house of nations has no regular rules, nor does it publish its operations, but it works with no less certainty than if it did. When each bank paid daily its debit balance in money to every other bank, there was a great deal of money passing along the streets. When nations paid up balances in gold as soon as they occurred, there was much gold crossing the seas. Now, since a clearing-house of nations virtually exists, the actual gold balances paid are comparatively small, and how they happen to be paid as they are, in the absence of accurate statistics of this national clearing-house, it is impossible to tell. Wonder arises when gold is exported from the United States under conditions that according to old rules should preclude such exports. But, perhaps, this country is clearing for some outside nation that does not belong to the clearing-house. Bonds and securities held by one country or the other are clearing-house certificates, or at least answer the same purpose. What renders the matter difficult of perfect elucidation is the fact that the Nation does not, like a bank, have set down in one set of books all the financial transactions of its citizens. These appear in the books of millions of merchants, bankers and business men, and are concentrated in the books and accounts of a few great banks and banking firms.

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It is because they have great banks, as in England, France, Germany, Austria, and other countries, that the nations having these institutions know better where they stand than do the people of the United States, where there is no one great institution holding such superior control that information of all transactions naturally flows to it. A great bank may grow up here because necessity requires it, and there are indications that such a bank is already being built up by private initiative.

The whole business of national exchanges is in its infancy, and although the methods of to-day are far in advance of those of twenty-five years ago, they are yet as far behind what they might be in safety and convenience and expense as were the exchange methods of the banks of 1836 behind the improved manner of clearing employed by banks of to-day.

Credit among nations has been of slower growth than credit among business men of the same nation. There have been national rivalries and antipathies to overcome. The growth of wealth and of commerce has inspired by degrees a mutual respect, and given knowledge of each other's resources and integrity of purpose. This knowledge is the basis of credit, and when credit is once established the use of credit machinery is sure to follow. The employment of gold as an ultimate reserve will probably continue for centuries to come. There seems to be nothing better for the purpose. It has its defects, however, and as nations know and trust each other more, transfers from one reserve point to another will become less and less frequent.

THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF SILVER during the last month, and the feeling that a still further falling off may be expected, would seem to indicate that here at length there is a case in which even Mr. BRYAN cannot charge a conspiracy upon the part of the gold bugs and money kings. In fact, dealing in it purely as a commodity it might be suspected that these enemies of silver might possibly have an interest in seeing its price increase. Heretofore the price had been comparatively steady, but not apparently sufficient to incite any great increase in the output. The fall is ascribed to the unsettled conditions in China and to the trade situation in India. It is believed, however, that the nations of the East heretofore using silver with the faith of traditional attachment are following the example of the West and turning more and more toward the gold standard. That is, they are using banking methods more and are perhaps avoiding as far as possible the receiving of trade balances in silver.

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RESERVES UNDER THE BRANCH BANKING SYSTEM.

The advantages of branch banks were set forth at the meeting of the Milwaukee Bankers Club, by Mr. J. B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago. His address was an exceedingly strong presentment in favor of the branch system. Mr. Forgan claimed that there would be a great reduction in the reserves required, as well as in the cost of management, under the branch system. He pointed out that the Bank of Montreal with a capital of $12,000,000 carries on its business with a cash reserve of only fifteen per cent., while some banks in the United States, selected for purposes of comparison, with a capital of $8,750,000 hold a cash reserve of forty-one per cent. Naturally, the Bank of Montreal can invest eighty-five per cent. of its total resources, while the banks selected for comparison can invest fifty-nine per cent.

This comparison seems to be particularly effective in favor of branch banks, and it would be really so, were the advantage of the Bank of Montreal due to the fact that it has branches. To see whether this is really the fact, it is necessary to consider that it is the superior confidence of the public in the Bank of Montreal that enables its managers to consider themselves safe with fifteen per cent. cash reserve when the American managers keep forty-one per cent. to insure the same degree of safety.

The Bank of France is a bank with branches, and yet its managers deem it necessary to maintain reserves even larger than those of the banks in this country.

It is evidently the faith in their banks which the public of any country entertain by education and habit that determines the reserves which prudent bank managers find it necessary to keep, and this faith and education of the public mind and its attitude towards banks vary so in each country that it is not exactly safe to deduce conclusions from comparison of bank statistics.

The faith of the English public in bank stability is noticeably much greater than that of the French. The faith of the citizens of the Dominion in the banks of Canada resembles that of the English public.

The use of bank checks and other devises to lessen the actual need of cash is greater in England than in any country in the world. Canada is not far behind in this respect. This public confidence is gained by long experience with a system of banks founded on scientific principles, assisted by the long maintenance of a solid and uniform monetary standard. England, of all countries, was the first to establish the single gold standard, and has maintained it unchanging for nearly a century. Canada in monetary affairs has been under the beneficent influence of the mother country.

In France, while the monetary standard has been more or less securely guarded, yet there was not the same decisive action in regard to it as in England. Moreover, France has not enjoyed the immunity from political changes that has prevailed in England. Changes of rulers and of the form of government have kept the French closer to a concrete view of monetary transac-

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tions. They have feared to avail themselves, to the full, of the conveniences of credit. Their credit transactions are more frequently referred to the touchstone of cash. The frequent liquidations due to the necessity of making certain of the cash basis, render larger supplies of cash necessary. Naturally, then, reserves are larger in France than in England or Canada. The branch system prevails in all three places, and it cannot therefore be the branch system alone that causes the reserves in one country to be greater than in the other two.

When conditions of banking in the United States are examined, they are not found to correspond with those prevailing either in France or Canada or England. There has been no homogeneous system of banking in this country. The National banks have won an enviable reputation for solidity and safety, and so have many of the State and private banks; but the ease with which banking can be entered into by individuals with small capital causes a large percentage of failures that tend to diminish the faith of the public in all banks. The sound banks suffer for the unsound, and the general faith of the public in banking is very much weakened. If all the banks in the United States had been National banks—or State and private banks of the first class—even as they have been, without branches, and there had not been the constant failure of small banking experiments that has taken place, public faith in banks would to-day be much higher, and instead of forty-one per cent. of reserve now required according to Mr. Forgan, bank managers might, perhaps, securely rely on fifteen or twenty. Even if branches had from the very start been permitted the condition of public faith would probably be no different from what it is now in the face of the liberality allowed by our laws to all who desired to become bankers by taking deposits from their fellow citizens. Nor is it believed that the introduction of branch banking into the United States system would be any remedy for the large reserves now required. The people of the United States, although they use checks extensively, still employ large sums of actual cash in their ordinary transactions. That is, a greater proportion of checks drawn in the United States are presented for cash than in Canada or England; not necessarily to the banks, but to intermediaries who deal with the banks.

The greatest difference, however, between the Bank of Montreal and the banks of the United States, between which, to show the superiority of branch banking, Mr. Forgan has instituted a comparison, is that the Bank of Montreal has the privilege of using its credit freely in the issue of its notes, and in this fact there lies a potential reserve of much more than forty-one per cent., and this potential reserve is in the hands of the Canadian to a much greater extent than in those of the English banks. The banks of the United States selected by Mr. Forgan, if they possessed this potential power to issue notes against their credit, would not find it necessary, except as a requirement of law, to keep a visible cash reserve of even ten per cent. Our National banks issue their notes as a means of profit upon such portions of their funds as they choose or are compelled by law to invest in United States bonds. They cannot profitably hold this kind of circulation back to be used as a reserve; they must either put it out where it can never serve as a reserve, or refuse to use their privilege of issue at all. If the Canadian bank, able to earn six per cent. on all its loans, was compelled by law in order to issue circulation to buy bonds that only brought in two per cent., it too would either re-

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fuse to buy bonds, or if it did buy bonds would find itself forced to put out all the notes it received on its deposited security, leaving no reserved power in this direction to be employed in an emergency. If, on the other hand, the banks of the United States had the privilege of issuing notes on their credit in the same manner as the Canadian banks, they too would find they could employ this circulation more profitably by using it as a potential reserve. This would enable them to reduce the apparent reserve on their balance sheet, and use a larger part of their resources.

To look at this question in all its aspects, it must here be said that many doubt the wisdom of granting this free circulation privilege to the individual banks, composing the banking system of this country. This excess of cash reserve that, because of the independence of the separate banks is kept in the United States, is the price paid for that independence and freedom from monopoly. The suggestion of branch banking is a disguised argument in favor of the issue of credit currency. By many, it is not deemed safe to give the free asset currency privilege to independent banks, and it therefore becomes necessary to force these banks into combinations that can safely issue the notes. The introduction of branch banking would very soon entirely do away with the present independent system.

These independent banks, notwithstanding their defects as money making institutions for their stockholders and managers, through the competition kept up among themselves, undoubtedly accommodate the general business public better than a more monopolistic system would do. The tendency of a monopolistic system is to do the smallest possible amount of business for the greatest amount of profit. If a perfect monopoly of banking could be established it would take only the very cream of the business and leave the balance undone or in the hands of the sharks who always spring up under the shade of a monopoly. On the other hand, the independent banks, State, National and private, in free competition with each other, leave hardly any enterprise, however new and struggling, without a chance at least of support. Of course, losses are more frequent when this competition goes on. But which is best for the general prosperity of a country, a system under which no risks are taken, and no losses occur, or a system that, with all its risks, keeps enterprise alive and active in all its departments, which otherwise would be restricted to supposed certainties. On one side there would be an excess of caution, far more deleterious than the excessive risk on the other.

The independent banks of the United States have done so much for the country that if it were possible to inaugurate a bank currency system, while still retaining this independence, it would be exceedingly desirable. Even the weakness of the individual banks, so much dwelt on by the advocates of the branch bank system, is much exaggerated. A small, well-managed bank, within its sphere of action, is just as strong as a larger institution within its sphere. It is the fringe of badly-managed banks, small and large, that discredit the others. But there is no way of securing absolute immunity from failure under any system whatever. Branch banking will certainly destroy independent banking, whatever it may offer in its place.

It is believed the problem will work itself out, without resorting to a remedy that will overturn in its unfinished stage a naturally evolved system that promises to develop into greater and greater adaptation to the business wants of the country. Critics may say of the banks of the United States that they

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do not conform in this particular or that to the Bank of France or of England, or the banks of Scotland or Canada, or of Japan or Australia. This is merely saying that a citizen of the United States is not a Japanese or a Russian, a Frenchman or an Englishman. He is an American, adapted to his own climate and surroundings, and upon the whole seems to be doing pretty well.

Our system of banking is adapted to its environment and is capable of further adaptation, without a resort to expedients that will radically change it.

Mr. Forgan's early association with banking in Scotland and Canada naturally inclines him in favor of the system prevailing in those countries. He believes, and perhaps rightly, that the branch system of banking tends to the immediate accomplishment of a degree of safety and economy that is attainable under a system of independent banks only after a more or less extended period of experimentation and evolution; but, of course, the real question is as to whether these advantages would be obtained only by surrendering others still greater.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE FOWLER BILL.—The minority members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House have prepared an adverse report on Chairman Fowler's Banking and Currency Bill. Here are some things they say in regard to branch banks:

"In the strongest and most positive and emphatic terms we wish to record a protest against the establishment of branch banks throughout the United States and its Territories; for the proposed system of branch banks we consider decidedly one of the most dangerous features of the bill. It means the creation of an immense money trust, the establishment, by law, of a financial monopoly; it means death and destruction to a free bank system and the demolition of the local banks in all communities where the trust banks may wish to operate; it means to place the money and finances, by law, under the control and dictation of a few large banks, which can confederate and crush out all opposition; it means that the power and influence which will dominate the local institutions in the whole country will emanate from a few centers, and local sympathy with local enterprise will be unable to co-operate, while any financial aid for communities or localities will be dictated from a distance.

The independent banks of the country are owned by local stockholders who feel the deepest interest, and encourage and promote all enterprises that tend to build up the home town or city and surrounding country. The stockholders of the branch bank will not be residents of the community where the local institution has been supplanted, but will live, perhaps, at a distance and will be interested chiefly in dividends, while there will result a universal loss of pride in home institutions, which has been invaluable in the development of our country.

In every country where a branch bank system prevails there is a monopoly in banking. It is so in Germany, in France, in Canada, and largely so in England. The home, or parent, bank controls and dictates the whole financial policy of the country. These countries have grown up under a centralized system. But not so in this country. Here everything is quite different, and public sentiment is strongly against centralization of power in any direction, and particularly so in affairs of finance.

As a resultant of this system, the suppression of individual enterprise in banking, we have only to look to Canada, where a quarter of a century ago the bank capital was $66,800,000. To-day it is only $67,480,000.

The act of March 14, 1900, especially encouraged country banking by permitting the establishment of National banks with the small capital of $25,000. Now it is proposed to reverse this position and destroy these banks by authorizing the large city banks to establish branch banks over the country.

The majority offer as a reason for a branch-bank system that it will lower the rates of interest and equalize them throughout the country. Of this we have no assurance. Interest rates are determined largely by the local conditions and surroundings and security offered. * * *

Another weighty consideration against the branch-bank system is found in the fact that it affords an opportunity for widespread disaster and distress. If by fraud, corruption, mismanagement, or any unforeseen contingency the home bank should fail, it carries in its ruin all its branches, and becomes, in its scope of disaster and ruin, a national calamity."

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BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—IS NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Court of Appeals of New York, March 4, 1902.

***In Re* BALDWIN'S ESTATE.**

A certificate of deposit in the usual form is a negotiable instrument, and not a mere receipt.

A person who signs a certificate of deposit with the banker issuing the same for the purpose of giving the banker credit is liable thereon to the payee.

This was a proceeding to direct the sale of the real estate of Henry Baldwin, deceased, for the payment of his debts. One of the claims was based upon an instrument in the following form:

"Certificate of Deposit. James Baldwin & Co., Bankers. $1,000, no—100. Addison, N. Y., June 20, 1895. Mrs. S. Warner has deposited in this bank one thousand dollars, payable to the order of herself, in current funds, as specified below, on return of this certificate, properly indorsed, six months after date, with four per cent. interest; twelve months after date with five per cent. interest; ——— months after date with ——— per cent. interest. No interest after time specified. James Baldwin & Co.

No. 710. [Signed] Henry Baldwin."

The decedent, Henry Baldwin, was not interested in the business of James Baldwin & Co.

CULLEN, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): It is contended by the appellant that Henry Baldwin assumed no individual liability by subscribing his name to these certificates; that the instruments are not promissory notes, but merely certificates of deposit; that they acknowledge a receipt of the funds by the bank, not by Henry Baldwin individually; and that therefore Mrs. Warner's administrator should share only ratably with the other firm creditors.

If we assume that the instruments are mere certificates of deposit, we think that does not relieve the estate of Henry Baldwin from liability as for his individual debt. While it may be that the obligation to repay the amount represented by the certificates does not proceed from any express promise in the instruments, but springs from the duty imposed by law, nevertheless the certificates are negotiable instruments upon which an action could be maintained. (Pardee vs. Fish, 60 N. Y. 265; Miller vs. Austen, 13 How. 218; National Bank Ft. Edward vs. Washington Co. Nat. Bank, 5 Hun, 605. See Daniel, Neg. Inst. Sec. 1,698 *et seq.*)

In the case in this court Judge Miller said: "Even although a demand

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was necessary, upon the bank, before an action could be brought against it on the instrument, thus distinguishing the case from that of a promissory note, where the maker may be sued without any demand, I do not think that this fact takes away the negotiable character of the instrument, under the decisions cited, and it must therefore be considered as possessing all the features of a negotiable promissory note."

The statement contained in one of the opinions in Hotchkiss vs. Mosher, 48 N. Y. 478, that such a certificate is a mere receipt, must be considered as overruled by the case from which I have quoted. If these instruments had been promissory notes, though in terms purporting to express only an obligation upon the part of James Baldwin & Co. or his bank, still by signing his name thereto Henry Baldwin would have become liable as a surety. (Parks vs. Brinkerhoff, 2 Hill, 663.)

If there is no substantial difference between negotiable certificates of deposit of the character of those now before us and promissory notes, except as to the running of the statute of limitations, the same doctrine must prevail here, and Henry Baldwin be deemed a surety.

PAYMENT OF CHECK—WRONG INDORSEMENT.

Court of Appeals of Colorado, March 10, 1902.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. vs. BIMETALLIC BANK.

The agent of a telegraph company having received directions to pay a certain sum to "W. H. Daily," delivered to a person representing himself to be the person meant, a check drawn to the order of "W. H. Daily." The check was afterwards indorsed "W. H. Daley," and as so indorsed, was paid by the bank. The person to whom the check was delivered was not the one for whom the money was intended. *Held*, that the bank could not charge the check to the account of the drawer.

WILSON, *P. J.*: This suit grows out of the alleged payment of a check drawn by the plaintiff telegraph company upon the defendant bank to a person other than the payee, and without his indorsement. The main facts were contained in an agreed statement, that portion that is deemed material to the determination of this appeal being as follows: "(1) That on or about December 12, 1895, the agent and manager of plaintiff's office at the town of Cripple Creek was telegraphically instructed by the plaintiff to pay to one William H. Daily, at Cripple Creek, the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars ($172).

(2) That a person presented himself at the office of said plaintiff at Cripple Creek, representing himself to be said William H. Daily, and was so identified by one S. J. Polin.

(3) That the agent of the plaintiff thereupon drew a check on defendant's bank for one hundred and seventy-two dollars ($172), to the order of William H. Daily, and handed it to the person so representing himself as such William H. Daily.

(4) That said person was not the William H. Daily for whom the money was intended by said telegraphic message.

(5) That said check, bearing indorsements as follows: 'Wm. H. Daley, S. J. Polin, Blum,' and stamped 'Paid' by the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, was paid by the Bimetallic Bank, the defendant herein, December 14, 1895.

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(6) That none of the indorsements on said check were made in the presence of, or with the knowledge of, the plaintiff's said agent.

(7) That the name of the person who so received said check from plaintiff's said agent is William H. Daley." In addition to this, one witness, the agent or manager of plaintiff who drew the check, testified. His evidence was to the effect, in substance, that upon telegraphic instructions to pay a certain amount of money to W. H. Daily he sent out a notice to that person. Afterwards, in answer to the message, a man presented himself, and stated that he was the person to receive the money. He brought with him another man for identification, but the agent, not being satisfied with the identification, and knowing the person brought in for that purpose, as he stated it, to be "no good," he drew up a check for the amount to be paid, naming as payee the person named in the telegraphic transfer, spelling the name as there spelled, Daily, and gave it to the man who represented himself to be Daily; that he did this for the purpose of having the bank identify the payee, he not being satisfied himself. It also appears from his testimony that upon delivering the check he took from the person representing himself to be the individual for whom the money was intended a receipt for the money, which receipt was signed, "Wm. H. Daley." The check seems first to have been cashed by another bank. In due course of business it reached the defendant bank, the drawee, bearing upon its back the indorsements of Wm. H. Daley, S. J. Polin, Blum, and the "Paid" stamp of the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, and was by it paid and charged to the account of the plaintiff.

The contract between a bank and a depositor is that it will pay out his money only upon and in accordance with his express direction. A check drawn in favor of a particular payee or order is payable only to the actual payee or upon his genuine indorsement, and if the bank mistake the identity of the payee, or pay upon a forged indorsement, it is not a payment in pursuance of its authority, and it will be responsible. It is also true, however, that the bank may be relieved from liability for payment to the wrong person, or under an indorsement not genuine, when the circumstances of the case amount to a direction from the depositor to the banker to pay without referance to identification or to the genuineness of the indorsement.

These rules are well settled, and are supported by a long line of decisions of the highest authority. We cite a few: Dodge vs. Bank, 20 Ohio St. 246, 5 Am. Rep. 648; Id. 30 Ohio St. 1; Pickle vs. Muse, 88 Tenn. 382, 12 S. W. 919, 7 L. R. A. 93, 17 Am. St. Rep. 900; Jackson vs. Bank, 92 Tenn. 155, 20 S. W. 802, 18 L. R. A. 663, 36 Am. St. Rep. 81; Crippen vs. Bank, 51 Mo. App. 510; Hatton vs. Holmes, 97 Cal. 208, 31 Pac. 1,131; Welsh vs. Bank 73 N. Y. 426, 27 Am. Rep. 175; Citizens' Nat. Bank vs. Importers and Traders' Bank, 119 N. Y. 200, 23 N. E. 540; Corn Exchange Bank vs. Nassau Bank, 91 N. Y. 80, 43 Am. Rep. 655; Bank vs. Whitman, 94 U. S. 343, 24 L. Ed. 229; 2 Daniel, Neg. Inst. Sec. 1,618 *et seq.*; Shipman vs. Bank, 126 N. Y. 319, 27 N. E. 371, 12 L. R. A. 791, 22 Am. St. Rep. 821.

It is claimed by the appellee, and such was the ground upon which it is alleged the trial court based its judgment in its favor, that the circumstances of this case are such as to bring it within the exception to the general rule, and thereby release it from responsibility. It is claimed that the plaintiff, by delivering the check to Wm. H. Daley, and by accepting a receipt signed by him in that name, identified him as the person to whom payment might be

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properly made, or under whose indorsement the drawee would be authorized to pay. In our opinion, the contention of appellee is not correct, and is not sustained by the authorities which counsel cite, because, first, it does not appear that the defendant at the time of payment had any knowledge of the existence of these circumstances upon which it now relies to escape liability. It was not induced in the remotest degree to make payment on account of these circumstances. It did not even make payment to the person who received the check originally, or who claimed to be the payee. It paid to another bank, which had in the first instance cashed the check, and in so doing relied solely upon the indorsements. It is not even shown that the bank which first cashed the check had any knowledge of the circumstances attending its delivery by the drawer. The authorities cited by counsel for appellee are all of cases which are clearly distinguishable in this respect from the one at bar. In all the bank had knowledge, or there was communicated to it some fact or circumstances, relative to the action of the drawer, from which it might conclude that he had waived further identification, or any question as to the genuineness of indorsement. An additional fact in this case brings out in stronger light the dereliction and neglect of the bank, because in ignorance of all these circumstances attending the delivery of the check it paid, as we have said, simply upon the face of the indorsement, and that indorsement did not purport to be that of the payee named in the check. It was that of a different name entirely. No question of *idem sonans* can arise, because, if for no other reason, payment was made upon the written indorsement only. The name of the indorser, being different from that of the payee, was amply sufficient to have placed the defendant upon its guard, and caused it to have made some inquiry.

Appellee invokes the doctrine that, where two persons are equally innocent, and one is bound to know and act upon his knowledge, and the other has no means of knowledge, the latter will not be compelled to bear a loss for the purpose of exonerating the former. It contends that the plaintiff in this case was in default in giving the check to the wrong person, and that by means of this he was enabled to perpetrate the fraud; that this being the case, it cannot complain of the consequences of its own default against the defendant, who was misled by it without any fault of its own. This doctrine is sound where it is applicable, but we do not see wherein it is applicable under the facts of this case. In the first place, there is no evidence that the defendant was misled by the alleged default of the plaintiff, because it had no knowledge of it. We do not believe it to be in accord with the settled rules of commercial law that the mere possession of a check would justify a bank in making payment to the person who has such possession without some identification, or some evidence of the genuineness of the indorsement, if an indorsement is in question. If there had been in this case a forged indorsement of the name of the payee, the defendant might possibly have had some ground upon which to stand in support of its contention; but this was not the case. It made payment under the indorsement of a name different from that of the payee. This fact alone would, in our opinion, prevent it absolutely from setting up this defense.

The judgment will be reversed. Reversed.

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COLLECTIONS—FORWARDING CHECK TO DRAWEE BANK.

Supreme Court of Michigan, March 18, 1902.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO. vs. FINCHER AND OTHERS.

A bank upon which a check is drawn is not a suitable agent to collect the same; and a bank receiving a check for collection should not send it direct to the drawee bank.*

On May 8, 1900, defendants were indebted to plaintiff for goods purchased to the amount of $192.39, which account was subject to a discount if paid within thirty days, leaving the account, if paid in the month of May, $184.29. The defendants on May 8, 1900, mailed to plaintiff their check, drawn on Nielson & Co., bankers at Pentwater, for $184.29. Plaintiff on May 10, 1900, received said check, and deposited it with the First National Bank of Chicago for collection, which bank forwarded the check by mail to Nielson & Co., who received the same on May 11, but made no remittance therefor. The defendants, after learning of the receipt of said check by plaintiff, heard nothing further concerning it until on or about the 22d day of the same month, on which day they were notified by plaintiff that the check had not been paid. Nielson & Co. continued to do business to and including Saturday, May 19, but did not open their doors on Monday the 21st, and on or about the last-named day said bank was put into the possession of a Receiver. The Receiver returned the check to plaintiff. There was a mail twice daily each way between Pentwater and Chicago; also an express daily each way, with usual route and local agents.

MOORE, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): It is pretty well settled in this country that when a check is sent to some other place than where the bank is located upon which it is drawn, and it is put into a bank for collection, it is the duty of the bank to forward it in proper time to a sub-agent selected with due care. The bank should use every reasonable precaution to secure the collection, if possible; and if it has been careless in the choice of an agent, and selected one it knew, or ought to have known, was an improper one, it will be answerable for any injury which results therefrom. The bank upon which a check is drawn is not a suitable agent for its collection, and the judge was right in so instructing the jury. (Morse, Banks [3d Ed.] Sec. 236.)

But even though an improper agent has been selected, if the drawer of the check had had no funds with which to pay the check, had it been presented in proper time, or if the bank had no funds with which to pay it, no harm has come to the maker of the check, and, if given timely notice, he would continue to be liable; but if, on the other hand, as claimed by the defendants, the maker of the note had funds to his credit in the bank, and the bank had funds, and the check would have been paid if presented over the counter in proper time, then the maker of the check would have been discharged.

We do not think, under the evidence in the case, it was proper to say to the jury they might say, under the facts proven, that defendants committed a fraud by sending them this check. It is true, the defendants had learned facts from which they might infer the bank was not as strong as many banks; but it does not appear they had any reason to suppose that, if the check was

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*See Merchants' National Bank vs. Goodman, 109 Pa. St. 422; Drovers' National Bank vs. Provision Co. 117 Ill. 100; First National Bank vs. Fourth National Bank, 56 Fed. Rep. 967; German National Bank vs. Burn, 12 Colo. 539.

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presented properly, and in a reasonable time, it would not be paid. They had a right to assume the plaintiffs were familiar with the law, and if they accepted the check they would select a proper agent to present it, and that it would be presented in proper time, and, if it was not paid, defendants would be notified. If the plaintiffs had done what it was their duty to do, no harm would have come to them. If the check was paid, that would have ended the transaction. If it was not paid, defendants would have been notified, when it would have been their duty to make the check good, and no harm would have come to the plaintiffs. This being so, we cannot see how the inference of fraud could be drawn from what was done.

FORGED CHECK—NEGLIGENCE OF DEPOSITOR AND OF BANK.

Court of Appeals of New York, May 13, 1902.

CRITTEN vs. CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK.

A bank which pays a raised check, that was altered so skillfully by the drawer's clerk, who presented it, as to avoid detection on reasonable inspection, must sustain the loss, unless the depositor has, by leaving blanks in the check or by some other affirmative act of negligence, facilitated the fraud.

But a depositor, on the periodical writing up of his account and return to him of the pass book and vouchers, is bound to make reasonable examination and verification of them and to notify the bank if forgeries have occurred, so that it may guard against recurrence.

If he neglects to make such verification, or intrusts it to his clerk, who, from being connected with the forgeries, fails to disclose the discrepancies, the bank, in the absence of neglect on its part, is not chargeable with subsequent payments made to the clerk on a series of such forgeries.

When, however, the bank, while the forgeries were going on pays a forged check to the clerk under such circumstances as to practically disclose its dishonest character, and gives no notice of the transaction to the drawer, its negligence in paying the check and, by its silence, permitting the forgeries to be repeated, is an answer to its charge of negligence against the drawer for failing to verify his vouchers.

CULLEN, *J.*: The plaintiffs kept a large and active account with the defendant, and this action is to recover an alleged balance of a deposit due to them from the bank. The plaintiffs had in their employ a clerk named Davis. It was the duty of Davis to fill up the checks which it might be necessary for the plaintiffs to give in the course of business, make corresponding entries in the stubs of the check book and present the checks so prepared to Mr. Critten, one of the plaintiffs, for signature, together with the bills in payment of which they were drawn. After signing a check Critten would place it and the bill in an envelope addressed to the proper party, seal the envelope and put it in the mailing drawer. During the period from September, 1897, to October, 1899, in twenty-four separate instances Davis abstracted one of the envelopes from the mailing drawer, opened it, obliterated by acids the name of the payee and the amount specified in the check, then made the check payable to cash and raised its amount, in the majority of cases, by the sum of $100. He would draw the money on the check so altered from the defendant bank, pay the bill for which the check was drawn in cash and appropriate the excess. On one occasion Davis did not collect the altered check from the defendant, but deposited it to his own credit in another bank. When a check was presented to Critten for signature the number of dollars for which it was drawn would be cut in the check by a punching instrument.

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When Davis altered a check he would punch a new figure in front of those already appearing in the check. The checks so altered by Davis were charged to the account of the plaintiffs, which was balanced every two months and the vouchers returned to them from the bank. To Davis himself the plaintiffs, as a rule, intrusted the verification of the bank balance. This work having in the absence of Davis been committed to another person, the forgeries were discovered and Davis was arrested and punished.

It is the amount of these forged checks, over and above the sums for which they were originally drawn, that this action is brought to recover. The defendant pleaded payment and charged negligence on plaintiffs' part, both in the manner in which the checks were drawn and in the failure to discover the forgeries when the pass book was balanced and the vouchers surrendered. On the trial the alteration of the checks by Davis was established beyond contradiction and the substantial issue litigated was that of the plaintiffs' negligence. The referee rendered a short decision in favor of the plaintiffs, in which he states as the ground of his decision that the plaintiffs were not negligent either in signing the checks as drawn by Davis or in failing to discover the forgeries at an earlier date than that at which they were made known to them.

The relation existing between a bank and a depositor being that of debtor and creditor, the bank can justify a payment on the depositor's account only upon the actual direction of the depositor. "The questions arising on such paper (checks) between drawee and drawer, however, always relate to what the one has authorized the other to do. They are not questions of negligence or of liability of parties upon commercial paper, but are those of authority solely. * * * The question of negligence cannot arise unless the depositor has, in drawing his check, left blanks unfilled, or by some affirmative act of negligence has facilitated the commission of a fraud by those into whose hands the check may come" (Crawford vs. West Side Bank, 100 N. Y. 50). Therefore, when the fraudulent alteration of the checks was proved, the liability of the bank for their amount was made out and it was incumbent upon the defendant to establish affirmatively negligence on the plaintiffs' part to relieve it from the consequences of its fault or misfortune in paying forged orders. Now, while the drawer of a check may be liable where he draws the instrument in such an incomplete state as to facilitate or invite fraudulent alterations, it is not the law that he is bound so to prepare the check that nobody else can successfully tamper with it (Societe Generale vs. Met. Bank, 27 L. T. N. S. 849; Belknap vs. Nat. Bank of No. Am. 100 Mass. 380). In the present case the fraudulent alteration of the checks was not merely in the perforation of the additional figure, but in the obliteration of the written name of the payee and the substitution therefor of the word "cash." Against this latter change of the instrument the plaintiffs could not have been expected to guard, and without that alteration it would have no way profited the criminal to raise the amount. Apart, however, from that consideration the question was clearly one of fact to be determined largely by an inspection of the checks themselves. They are not produced before us, and we cannot say that the finding of the referee, that the plaintiff was guilty of no negligence in signing them in the condition in which they were presented for signature, was without sufficient evidence for its support.

We are now brought to the consideration of the finding of the referee that

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the plaintiffs were not guilty of negligence in failing to discover the forgeries after the return of the checks and the balancing of the account in the pass book. Preliminarily we must determine what duty the depositor owes to his bank by way of examination and verification of his checks and account, for the learned counsel for the respondent asserts that no such duty in reality exists. This contention is principally based on the authority of Weisser's Adm'rs vs. Denison (10 N. Y. 68). In that case a depositor sued his bank for the amount of certain checks to which his signature was forged by his clerk. His pass book was balanced and vouchers returned at intervals as in the present case. At the trial he recovered a verdict for the full amount of the forgeries. On appeal the General Term of the Superior Court ordered a reversal of the judgment unless the plaintiff would reduce his recovery to the amount paid on the forged checks prior to the time when the bank book was first balanced and vouchers returned. To this reduction the plaintiff assented, and, on the defendant's appeal, the judgment as modified was affirmed by this court. In the opinion delivered by two distinguished judges the doctrine is asserted that the depositor owes no duty to the bank to examine his pass book or vouchers with the view to the detection of forgeries, but the decision itself is not authority for more than the proposition that the bank was not relieved from liability for forged checks which it had paid before the account was balanced by the failure of the depositor to subsequently discover the forgeries. As was said by Judge Johnson as to these checks. "Whatever loss the bank has sustained it has suffered from its own negligence or want of skill in a matter as to which, in the first instance, it and it only was bound to exercise skill and diligence. To this loss no act of Weisser has contributed." The question again came before this court in the case of Frank vs. Chemical Nat. Bank of N. Y. (84 N. Y. 209). That action also was brought to recover the amount of a series of checks forged by the depositor's clerk. A recovery by the plaintiffs was upheld, though not on the principle that the depositor owed no duty to his bank, but on the ground that he had discharged that duty.

In the opinion there delivered Judge Andrews said: "It does not seem to be unreasonable, in view of the course of business and the custom of banks to surrender its vouchers on the periodical writing up of the accounts of depositors, to exact from the latter some attention to the account when it is made up or to hold that the negligent omission of all examination may, when injury has resulted to the bank, which it would not have suffered if such examination had been made and the bank had received timely notice of objections, preclude the depositor from afterward questioning its correctness. But where forged checks have been paid and charged in the account and returned to the depositor, he is under no duty to the bank so to conduct the examination that it will necessarily lead to the discovery of the fraud. If he examines the vouchers personally and is himself deceived by the skillful character of the forgery, his omission to discover it will not shift upon him the loss which in the first instance is the loss of the bank." In that case the depositor compared the returned checks with the stubs in the check book, but was deceived by the fact that the forger had abstracted the forged checks from the package. In the Supreme Court of the United States and in several of our sister States the rule is settled that the depositor owes his bank the duty of a reasonable verification of the returned checks.

In Leather Manufacturers' Bank vs. Morgan (117 U. S. 96) it was held that

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a depositor is bound personally or by his agent, and with due diligence, to examine the pass book and vouchers, and to report to the bank without unreasonable delay any errors which may have been discovered therein, and that if he fails to do so and the bank is thereby misled to its prejudice, he cannot afterwards dispute the correctness of the balance shown in the pass book. In Dana vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic (132 Mass. 156) the Supreme Court of Massachusetts said: "The mistake was in the payment of the money upon an altered check, believed to be genuine; it was not for the advantage of the defendant, and its condition was changed by it. It was in the course of dealings between the parties in relation to which each owed duties to the other. * * * The plaintiffs (depositors) owed to the defendant (bank) the duty of exercising due diligence to give it information that the payment was unauthorized; and this included not only due diligence in giving notice after knowledge of the forgery, but also due diligence in discovering it " In Myers vs. Southwestern Nat. Bank (193 Penn. St. 1) it was held that the bank was entitled to have the vouchers which it surrendered with the pass book examined, and, if rejected, returned within a reasonable time, and that if this was not done because of the depositor's failure to perform his duty in that regard he should not be permitted to recover. The same rule of law obtains in Louisiana (DeFariet vs. Bank of Am. 23 La. Ann. 310), in Texas (Weinstein vs. Nat. Bank, 69 Tex. 38) and in Alabama (Nat. Bank vs. Allen, 100 Ala. 476).

The course of dealings between banks and their depositors is well known, and is considered at length in the three cases first cited from other jurisdictions. The methods of depositors in drawing checks on their accounts have become much more uniform than at the time of the decision in Weisser vs. Denison (*supra*). The practice of taking checks from check books and entering on the stubs left in the book the date, amount and name of the payee of the check issued, has become general, not only with large commercial houses, but with almost all classes of depositors in banks. The skill of the criminal has kept pace with the advance in honest arts, and a forgery may be made so skillfully as to deceive not only the bank, but the drawer of the check as to the genuineness of his own signature. But when a depositor has in his possession a record of the checks he has given, wi h dates, payees and amounts, a comparison of the returned checks with that record will necessarily discover forgeries or alterations. It is true that it will give no information as to the genuine character of the indorsements, and because the depositor has no greater knowledge on that subject than the bank, it owes the bank no duty in regard thereto (Welsh vs. German-Am. Bank, 73 N.Y. 424; Shipman vs. Bank of the State of New York, 126 N.Y. 318). It is also true that verification of the returned checks would not prevent a loss by the bank in the case of the payment of a single forged check and probably not in many cases enable the bank to obtain a restitution of its lost money. It would, however, prevent the successful commission of continuous frauds by exposing the first forgeries. That this is a numerous class of frauds is apparent from the number of cases which we have cited, in all of which the forgery was not a single act, but a series of acts extending over a considerable period of time and the crime committed by a clerk or employee of the depositor. Considering that the only certain test of the genuineness of the paid check may be the record made by the depositor of the checks he has issued, it is not too much, in jus-

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tice and fairness to the bank, to require of him, when he has such a record, to exercise reasonable care to verify the vouchers by that record.

While we hold that this duty rests upon the depositor, we are not disposed to accept the doctrine asserted in some of the cases that by negligence in its discharge or by failure to discover and notify the bank the depositor either adopts the checks as genuine and ratifies their payment or estops himself from asserting that they are forgeries. Such a doctrine would be in conflict not only with the opinions rendered in Weisser vs. Denison (*supra*), but against the decision there actually made. That authority has remained for nearly fifty years, and we would not feel justified in now overruling it. Nor, if the question were an open one in this State, would we deem the rule of estoppel or that of ratification a just one. If the depositor has, by his negligence in failing to detect forgeries in his checks and give notice thereof, caused loss to his bank, either by enabling the forger to repeat his fraud or by depriving the bank of an opportunity to obtain restitution, he should be responsible for the damage caused by his default, but beyond this his liability should not extend.

In the cases cited from the Supreme Court of the United States, from that of Massachusetts and that of Pennsylvania, it is conceded that, if the bank has been guilty of negligence in paying the forged checks, then the doctrine of ratification and estoppel does not apply. It seems to us that the exception is somewhat inconsistent with the principle on which the doctrine rests. Moreover, we see no reason why the bank should be entitled to anything more than indemnity for the loss the depositor's negligence has caused it.

In the present case a check altered by Davis from the sum of $22 to $622 was paid by the defendant to the Colonial Bank, in which Davis had deposited it. Against that bank the defendant has ample recourse. If it were to be held that the plaintiffs are estopped from denying the genuineness of that check as against the defendant, the latter could have no claim against the Colonial Bank, nor is it clear that the plaintiffs would have any direct right of action against that bank. The Colonial Bank took the check solely on the responsibility of Davis. To it the plaintiffs owed no duty. If the plaintiffs and the defendant had never settled their accounts the Colonial Bank could have had no complaint against either party for that cause. A rule which might operate to relieve that bank from the liability it assumed when it collected an altered check merely because the plaintiffs failed in their duty, not to it, but to a third party, should not be upheld. Nor would it operate justly in a case in which the bank had paid a single forgery unless by the depositor's fault and delay the bank had lost its opportunity to secure restitution. This question is well discussed by the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of Nat. Bank vs. Allen (*supra*), and we concur in the view expressed by that court that the liability of the depositor for neglect of his duty to examine and verify his account with the bank is limited to the damages sustained by the bank in consequence of such neglect.

In the present case Davis falsified the additions or totals at the foot of the pages in the check book. But with a few exceptions he did not alter the amounts expressed in the stubs. In no case did he change in the stubs the name of the payee of the check. It is clear, therefore, that at all times a comparison of the returned checks with the stubs in the check books would have exposed the alterations made in the checks. Of course, the knowledge

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of the forgeries that Davis possessed, from the fact that he himself was the forger, was in no respect to be attributed to the plaintiffs. But we see no reason why they were not chargeable with such information as a comparison of the checks with the check book would have imparted to an innocent party previously unaware of the forgeries. The plaintiffs' position may be no worse because they intrusted the examination to Davis instead of to a third person. But they can be no better off on that account; and if they would have been chargeable with the negligence or failure of another clerk in the verification of the accounts, they must be equally so for the default of Davis, so far as the examination itself would have disclosed the facts.

We think it plain, therefore, that the finding of the referee that the plaintiffs were not negligent in the examination of the pass book and vouchers is without evidence to sustain it, unless the plaintiffs discharged their duty to the defendant when they committed the examination to a proper clerk and were not responsible for the manner in which the clerk performed the task. From the language of the report of the learned referee it would seem as if this last were the theory on which his decision proceeded. We do not think it can be sustained. If any duty rested on the plaintiffs we do not see why the ordinary rule of principal and agent or master and servant, that the principal or master is liable for the fault of his servant or agent in the master's business, did not apply.

This was so held in the case of Leather Mfrs' Bank vs. Morgan (*supra*), and nothing to the contrary is to be found in Frank vs. Chemical Nat. Bank of New York (*supra*). There it is said: "The alleged duty, at most, only requires the depositor to use ordinary care; and if this is exercised, whether by himself or his agents, the bank cannot justly complain, although the forgeries are not discovered until it is too late to retrieve its position or make reclamation from the forger." In that case, however, the question of the liability of the principal for the negligence of his clerk did not arise, for the plaintiff made the examination personally. There are exceptions to the general rule of the liability of the master for his employee. But this case does not fall within those exceptions nor within the principle on which those exceptions are based.

These views would render it necessary to wholly reverse the judgment appealed from except for another fact now to be noted. The referee's report is in the form of a short decision, and on appeal it is to be presumed that all facts warranted by the evidence and necessary to support the judgment have been found (Amherst College vs. Ritch, 151 N. Y. 282; Bartlett vs. Goodrich, 153 N. Y. 421; Marden vs. Dorthy, 160 N. Y. 39). The sixth in sequence of these forgeries was a check of June 20, 1898, for $12.49, altered to the sum of $112.49, with the name of the payee erased and "Cash" written in the place thereof. The teller of the defendant, who paid the check and a witness on its behalf, testified that the check showed on its face that the word "Cash" had been written in the place for the payee's name over an erasure, that the number of dollars was also written over an erasure; that he did not like the appearance of the check, and that it was in such a mutilated condition when it was presented to him that, before paying it, he required Davis to indorse upon the check a receipt for its amount. That the defendant was grossly negligent in paying that check and has only itself to thank for that loss is apparent. But the effect of that neg-

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ligence did not cease with the payment of the check. The referee might well have found that, had payment of the check been refused or had Davis been required to obtain the indorsement or guaranty of the plaintiffs as to its correctness, the forgeries of Davis would have been exposed and their repetition would not have occurred. That Davis was able to successfully continue from this time to his arrest a series of forgeries was as fairly attributable to the folly of the bank in paying to a clerk a check of his employers which had plainly been altered without making inquiry as to the reason or authority for the alteration as it was to any carelessness of the plaintiffs in failing to detect the alteration when the checks were returned to them from the bank. Since we have held that the question in the case was not one of ratification or estoppel, but that the liability of the plaintiffs to the bank was solely for the loss caused by their negligence, it is a complete answer to the defendant's claim that its own negligence contributed to the loss. The learned counsel for the appellant contends that the plaintiffs' cause of action is not based on negligence, and that the plaintiffs cannot sue on contract and recover in tort. This claim is without force. The action unquestionably was brought on contract, but it remains such. The plaintiffs sue for a debt, to which the defendant answers: We have paid the money, true, not according to your direction, but in compliance with what we believed to be your directions, and your negligent conduct in your duty towards us led us into that error, to which the plaintiffs rejoin: Your own negligence contributed to the loss. All this may be true, yet the plaintiffs recover not in tort, but on contract, for the allegation of negligence on the part of the defendant is used only to defeat its claim for relief on account of the plaintiffs' negligence.

It follows that, under the authority of Weisser vs. Denison (*supra*), the defendant is not entitled to credit for the two checks paid by it before the account was balanced and vouchers returned. For the third, fourth and fifth checks, amounting to $300, it is entitled to credit, unless it was guilty of negligence in their payment, a fact which is neither found by the referee nor established by the evidence. For the sixth check and the subsequent ones it is not entitled to credit because of its negligence in paying the sixth check.

The judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless the plaintiffs consent to deduct from their recovery the sum of $300, with interest from November 15, 1899, in which case the judgment, as modified, should be affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

TRUST FUNDS—DUTY OF BANK TO PAY CHECKS OF DEPOSITOR—OUTSTANDING CHECKS.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, March 5, 1902.

NEHAWKA BANK vs. INGERSOLL.

Deposits in a bank create between it and the depositor the relation of debtor and creditor, and, as long as this relation exists, the bank is in duty bound to honor the checks of the depositor, and it cannot refuse to do so on the ground that the money deposited belongs to some other person, or that the title of the depositor to it is defective.

But, if the bank appropriates the trust fund to the payment of a debt due the bank from the trustee, it would be liable therefor.

Knowledge by the bank that a draft has been drawn on the depositor and is outstanding would not justify a refusal by the bank to pay out the money deposited when demanded by the depositor.

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The petition in this case set forth that Dorsey Bros. & Co. were a commission firm engaged in selling live stock on a commission in South Omaha, at the stock yards; that in May, 1893, they gave Ingersoll a letter of credit to the plaintiff, in substance telling plaintiff that if it would furnish Ingersoll the money to buy from one to three cars of cattle they would pay his drafts therefor; that this letter was presented, and that Ingersoll was furnished the money by plaintift to buy one car load of cattle, with the additional agreement that when the cattle were shipped they should be consigned to Dorsey Bros. & Co., and that Ingersoll should draw his sight draft in favor of the plaintiff on said Dorsey Bros. & Co. for the amount of the money so furnished; that the cattle were shipped and the draft drawn as agreed; that the sum so advanced was $784.50; that Dorsey Bros. & Co. transacted all of their financial business with the said defendant bank; that the stock arrived in South Omaha, and was sold by said Dorsey Bros. & Co. on the market; that said Dorsey Bros. & Co. received for the stock weight tickets (which seemed to be used in place of an equivalent to checks from the purchasers), which were turned over to defendant bank for collection, and were collected by it; and at the time of the deposit and collection of these weight tickets the defendant then knew that Dorsey Bros. & Co. were insolvent, and were selling stock belonging to other parties, and that the proceeds thereof did not belong to them, and it was their duty to remit the proceeds of the sale, less their commission, freight and yardage fees, to the shippers of the stock; that the defendant knew of the existence of this draft, and with this knowledge applied the proceeds of said weight tickets to the payment of an overdraft of Dorsey Bros. & Co. at the defendant bank; that of the proceeds from the sale of these cattle received and applied by the defendant bank $784.50 thereof was a trust fund for the payment of this draft.

OLDHAM, *C.* (omitting part of the opinion): The testimony is short, and is not conflicting on any point. It showed the furnishing of the money by the plaintiff, the drawing of the draft by Ingersoll, the shipment and the sale of the cattle on May 6 by Dorsey Bros. & Co., the deposit of the weight slips by Dorsey Bros. & Co. in the defendant bank, and the collection of the proceeds of the sale by the defendant bank, and the paying out of this and other moneys of Dorsey Bros. & Co. on their checks to various parties, none of whom are designated. The books of the defendant bank were introduced in evidence, and show the state of the account of Dorsey Bros. & Co. at the bank during this period as follows:

On May 6, at opening of business on hand to the credit of Dorsey Bros. & Co	$1,069.84
Deposits on that day	4,306.13
Total	$5,375.97
Checks paid out that day by bank	2,195 64
Balance to credit of Dorsey Bros. & Co. at close of business that day.	$3,180.33

May 7 was Sunday.

May 8, at opening of business, to the credit of Dorsey Bros. & Co....	$3,180.33
Deposits on this day	2,583.46
Total	$5,763.79
Checks paid by the bank	6,781.96
Ove.draft	$1,018.17

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On May 10, Dorsey Bros. & Co. failed, and suspended business, with their account with the defendant bank in the above condition. There is no testimony whatever that the defendant bank applied any of this money on any indebtedness owing it by Dorsey Bros. & Co., but, on the other hand, the uncontroverted testimony of the Cashier of the bank is that every dollar paid on May 6 and 8 as shown by the above tabulation was paid on the checks of Dorsey Bros. & Co., issued to and held by other parties, and not one cent thereof was retained by the bank.

It therefore appears by the record, without contradiction or dispute, that the defendant bank paid out this money in the regular course of business to other parties on the checks of Dorsey Bros. & Co. Deposits in the bank create between it and the depositor, or the person to whom the credit for the deposit is given, the relation of debtor and creditor. So, where a bank receives money from a person, and gives him credit therefor, it is in duty bound to honor his checks to the amount of such deposit, and it cannot refuse to honor his checks or drafts against the fund on the ground that the money deposited belonged to some other person, or that the title of the depositor to it is defective. These are matters in which the bank is not interested or concerned until the third party who claims to own the fund shall proceed to enforce his rights. (McLaughlin vs. Bank [Dak.] 43 N. W. 715; Bank vs. Mason, 95 Pa. 113, 40 Am. Rep. 632; National Bank vs. Insurance Co. 104 U. S. 54, 26 L. Ed. 693; Bank vs. Luman [Wyo.] 42 Pac. 874; Walker vs. Bank [C. C.] 25 Fed. 255; Morse, Banks, Sec. 317.)

This rule applies to the deposit of trust funds the same as it does to individual funds deposited. Mr. Morse, in his work on banks, *supra*, says: "Supposing that the banker becomes incidently aware that the customer, being in a fiduciary or a representative capacity, meditates a breach of the trust, and draws a check for that purpose. The banker, not being interested in the transaction, has no right to refuse the payment of the check; for, if he did, he would be making himself a party to an inquiry as between his customer and a third party." And in the case of Walker vs. Bank (C. C.) 25 Fed. 255, the Court says: "A banker cannot question the right of his customer by refusing to honor his demands by check or otherwise upon any theory that it is the banker's duty to look after the appropriation of the trust fund when withdrawn from the bank, and to protect the trust by setting up a *jus tertii* against the demand. This would be to make every trustee accountable for his conduct in the trust to every agent whom he happened to employ, and would carry the principle of constructive trust to an inconvenient, and, indeed, to an impracticable, length."

The rule, however, is otherwise where the banker appropriates the money to the payment of a debt due the bank from the trustee, as was the case in Cady vs. Bank, 46 Neb. 764, 65 N. W. 906.

In Bank vs. Luman, *supra*, the court, in speaking of the duty of the bank in this respect, said: "And, first, it had the right, even with knowledge, through its officer, of the trust character of the fund transmitted to it by Pfleiffer, to place the amount to his credit, and even to pay his checks drawn on it, not applied to itself, or passing to it with such knowledge; but it had no right to participate in the wrongful diversion of the fund, and pay itself out of the proceeds of the draft. A banker is not required to protect the rights of third parties or to initiate any inquiry between himself and the customer."

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In Duckett vs. Bank, 86 Md. 400, 38 Atl. 983, 39 L. R. A. 84, 63 Am. St. Rep. 513, the Court said: "The obligation of the bank is simply to keep the fund safely, and return it to the proper person, or to pay it to his order. If it be deposited by one as trustee, the depositor as trustee has the right to withdraw it, and the bank, in absence of knowledge to the contrary, would be bound to assume that the trustee would appropriate the money when drawn to a proper use. Any other rule would throw upon the bank the duty of inquiring as to the appropriation made of every fund deposited by a trustee or other like fiduciary, and the imposition of such a duty would practically put an end to the banking business, because no bank could possibly conduct business, if, without fault on its part, it were held accountable for the misconduct or malversation of its depositors, who occupied some fiduciary relation to the fund placed by them with the bank."

Goodwin vs. Bank, 48 Conn. 551, was a case in which the Court said: "The contract of a bank with its depositor is that it will pay his checks upon his funds in the bank, and, if the checks are properly drawn, it is bound to pay them. The law will not charge the officers of a bank with knowledge that a depositor is committing a fraud, nor impose upon them the duty of inquiring simply because he is drawing upon a trust account checks payable to himself, or is transferring funds from the trust account to his private account."

In line with the foregoing decisions are Munnerlyn vs. Bank, 88 Ga. 333, 14 S. E. 554, 30 Am. St. Rep. 159; Freeholders of Essex vs. Newark City Nat. Bank, 48 N. J. Eq. 51, 21 Atl. 185; Bank vs. Reilly, 124 Ill. 464, 14 N. E. 657; Howard vs. Bank, 80 Ky. 496. From the principles above enunciated it would seem clear that it was the duty of the defendant bank to pay this money out on the checks of Dorsey Bros. & Co. and it is an elemental rule of law that a person cannot be chargeable for performing his duty.

There was an attempt to prove that the defendant bank had notice that this draft in question had been drawn and was outstanding at the time the weight tickets were deposited. This fact seems to be strongly relied upon as a factor to charge this bank by the counsel for appellee. Why it should does not clearly appear. It was drawn, not on this bank, but on Dorsey Bros. & Co., and there was nothing, as disclosed by the record, that would lead this bank to believe at this time that it would not be paid by them in the regular course of business. And even if it did believe, and had reason to believe, that Dorsey Bros. & Co. would not pay this draft, it could not refuse to pay out the money, if demanded by the party who deposited it. This would be setting up a *jus tertii* against the demand, which the law does not allow. But the evidence of this notice is weak. March swears (the only witness who testifies on this point) that at the time the weight tickets were gathered up to be deposited he stated to the collector of them that a draft in favor of the Nehawka Bank had been drawn against the proceeds of this sale. It is not pretended that this collector was the Cashier or other managing officer of the bank, but was in reality a messenger boy, who was employed by the bank to wait upon its customers for this purpose. There is no evidence that this collector imparted any of this information to the Cashier, or to any other person; nor does it appear that it was a part of his duty to do so. A corporation can act only by its agents who are empowered to act for it, and can only be bound by notice to some of its officers or agents who have the power to act upon the

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notice, or whose duty it is to communicate the notice to the officers who have this power.

We have considered this case on the theory that this was a trust fund—the theory most favorable to the plaintiff bank—but even on this theory we can find no reason for holding the defendant bank liable in this action. It is therefore recommended that the judgment of the district court against the defendant bank be reversed, and the petition as against the said defendant bank be dismissed.

Barnes and Pound, CC., concur.

PER CURIAM: The conclusions reached by the commissioners are approved, and, it appearing the adoption of the recommendations made will result in a right decision of the cause, it is ordered that the judgment of the district court as against the Packers' National Bank of South Omaha be reversed, and the petition as against the said Packers' National Bank of South Omaha, dismissed.

COLLECTIONS—FAILURE OF TRANSMITTING BANK—TITLE TO PROCEEDS OF PAPER.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 3, 1902.

NASH vs. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF RED BANK.

The plaintiff, having sold a car load of oats, drew a draft on the buyer for the price, dated July 12, 1899, and payable at sight to the order of the Middlesex County Bank. On July 13 he delivered the draft to that bank for collection, and on the same day the bank indorsed it, and sent it for collection to the defendant bank, located in the town where the drawee lived. On the afternoon of that day the Middlesex County Bank, being insolvent, was closed by the banking department of the State, and its business as a bank ceased. On July 14 the defendant presented the draft to the drawee, and received payment thereof. The plaintiff was never credited with the amount of the draft by the Middlesex County Bank, nor was that bank credited with it by the defendant, until after the draft was paid, when the defendant, having no notice of the other bank's insolvency, gave credit for it on the account current between the banks, which still shows a balance due the defendant. *Held*, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the proceeds of the draft from the defendant.

(Syllabus by the court.)

DIXON, *J.:* The plaintiff, having sold a car load of oats, drew a draft on the buyer for the price, $499.03, dated July 12, 1899, and payable at sight to the order of the Middlesex County Bank. On July 13 he delivered the draft, together with a bill of lading for the oats, to that bank for collection, and on the same day the bank indorsed the draft, and sent it for collection to the defendant bank, located in the town where the drawee lived. On the afternoon of that day the Middlesex County Bank, being insolvent, was closed by the banking department of the State, and its business as a bank ceased. On July 14 the defendant bank presented the draft and bill of lading to the drawee, and received payment thereof. The plaintiff was never credited with the amount of the draft by the Middlesex County Bank, nor was that bank credited with it by the defendant until after the draft was paid, when the defendant, having no notice of the other bank's insolvency, gave credit for it on the account current between the banks, which still shows a balance due the defendant. On these facts the Middlesex circuit court found that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant the amount of the draft, and on that finding error is now assigned.

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If the defendant, when the draft was received, had accepted it as its own, by applying it to the subsisting indebtedness of the Middlesex County Bank, its title would have been good against the plaintiff (Bank vs. Loyd, 90 N. Y. 530; Hoffman vs. Bank, 46 N. J. Law, 604), for on its face it was a negotiable instrument, and in this State the payment of a precedent debt is a valid consideration for the transfer of such instruments. But the defendant never accepted title to the draft, and when it collected the draft it did so as a mere agent. The question therefore arises, to whom did it then become accountable for the proceeds? It is a reasonable inference that the act of the plaintiff in selecting the Middlesex County Bank as his agent to collect the draft was induced by the expectation that it would continue to transact banking business, so that such continuance was an implied condition of the continuance of the agency; and when that business was abandoned by the closing of the bank's doors on July 13 the agency was terminated. (Manufacturers' Nat. Bank vs. Continental Bank, 148 Mass. 553.)

The bank thereby renounced its agency, as it had power to do, subject to liability for injurious consequences. (Story, Ag. § 478.) It was no longer entitled to stand as intermediary between the defendant and plaintiff, or to demand the proceeds of the draft, or to control them for its own benefit. If those proceeds had been transmitted to it or to its Receiver, the duty of the recipient would have been to forward them directly to the plaintiff. (Bank vs. Hubbell, 117 N. Y. 384.)

These considerations make it clear that when the defendant received the proceeds of the draft, it received that which belonged wholly to the plaintiff, and in which the Middlesex County Bank had no right whatever. The law of commercial paper was no longer applicable to the circumstances. The case had become one in which the defendant's right was simply the right of a person who holds funds that belong to another. No doubt, conditions may be supposed in which the defendant, if it had actually parted with the funds under the direction of the Middlesex County Bank and in ignorance of its insolvency, might protect itself against the plaintiff's demand on the ground of estoppel, or on the doctrine that, when one of two innocent parties must suffer, he who by greater caution might have prevented the loss shall bear it.

But the defendant has not parted with the proceeds, and will suffer no detriment by being obliged to pay them to the plaintiff. It merely fails to give an advantage which it would reap if it were allowed to apply the plaintiff's funds to the payment of a debt due from an insolvent debtor.

The case of First Nat. Bank of Crown Point vs. First Nat. Bank of Richmond, 76 Ind. 561, is like the present in its essential features. The only difference lies in the fact that there the indorsements were special "for collection," so that the will of the indorsers prevented any transfer of title, while here such transfer was prevented by the will of the indorsees. But the important fact in both cases is that title to the paper never passed out of the plaintiff, and therefore its proceeds were the property of the plaintiff. The right of the plaintiff to recover from the collecting bank was upheld in that case, and should be in this. The defendant is accountable to the plaintiff, and to him alone, for the proceeds of the draft. (Comstock vs. Hier, 73 N. Y. 269.)

The judgment should be affirmed.

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CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT—LIMITATIONS.

When the President and Cashier of a bank, acting in his official capacity for such bank, collects money for and places it on deposit in such bank to the credit of one of its customers, and pays out of such deposit notes due to the bank from the customer, and checks drawn by him against such deposit, the bank cannot, for the purpose of escaping liability to its customer for the mistakes or malfeasance of its President and Cashier, deny his authority to represent it in this kind of a transaction.

As between a bank and one of its depositors, the statute of limitations does not begin to run in favor of the bank until a demand has been made for the money on deposit.

Citizens' Bank of Humphrey vs. Fromholz, 89 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 775.

CHECKS—PAYMENTS TO WRONG PERSONS—IDENTIFICATION OF PAYEE—WAIVER—INDORSEMENT—DIFFERENT NAME THAN PAYEE—NAMES—IDEM SONANS.

Where a bank had no knowledge of the fact that the drawer of a check was not satisfied that the person receiving the check as payee was the person therein named as payee, and took his receipt therefor, it cannot claim that such circumstances amount to a direction from the drawer to pay without reference to identification or to the genuineness of the indorsement, so as to relieve the bank from liability for paying to the wrong person, it having paid to another bank, which had in the first instance paid the check, and in so doing relied solely on the indorsements.

Where a bank paid a check simply upon the face of the indorsement, which was made by one "Daley" while the check was payable to one "Daily," that fact was amply sufficient to have placed the bank upon its guard, and caused it to have made some inquiry as to whether it was paying to the proper person.

The mere possession of a check will not justify a bank in making payment to the person in possession, without some identification, or some evidence of the genuineness of the indorsement, if an indorsement is in question.

Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Bimetallic Bank, 68 Pac. Rep. (Colo.) 115.

DEPOSIT —CHECKS—REFUSAL TO PAY—CORPORATIONS—NOTICE.

Deposits in a bank create between it and the depositor the relation of debtor and creditor, and, as long as this relation exists, the bank is in duty bound to honor the checks of the depositor, and it cannot refuse to do so on the ground that the money deposited belongs to some other person, or that the title of the depositor to it is defective.

But, if the bank appropriates the trust fund to the payment of a debt due the bank from the trustee, it would be liable therefor.

Knowledge by the bank that a draft has been drawn on the depositor and is outstanding would not justify a refusal by the the bank to pay out the money deposited when demanded by the depositor. The law would not allow the bank to set up a *jus tertii* against the demand.

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A corporation can act only by its agents who are empowered to act for it, and can only be bound by notice to some of its officers or agents who have the power to act upon the notice, or to one whose duty it is to communicate the notice to its officers or agents who have this power.

Nehawka Bank vs. Ingersoll, *et al.* 89 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 618.

CHECKS—PRESENTATION—AGENCY—NONPAYMENT—NOTICE—FRAUD—EVIDENCE—INSTRUCTIONS.

Defendants sent plaintiff a check on account, which the latter deposited for collection. The bank forwarded it by mail to the bank on which it was drawn. Payment was not made promptly, and the latter bank subsequently became insolvent. There was evidence that defendants had a balance in the bank sufficient to pay all outstanding checks, and that if the check had been presented it would have been paid. Defendants had information from which they might infer that the bank was not strong, but it did not appear they had any reason to suppose that if the check was properly presented in a reasonable time it would not be paid. *Held*, that in an action on the unpaid check, it was error to instruct that defendants committed a fraud in sending plaintiff the check, and were not entitled to notice of nonpayment.

It was proper to instruct that the bank on which the check was drawn was not a suitable agent for its collection.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Fincher, *et al.* 89 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 570.

DEPOSITS—APPROPRIATION TO DEBTS—TRUST FUND—EVIDENCE—BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

A bank has the right to appropriate the funds of a depositor to the extent of the indebtedness due from him; but if the deposit, or any part thereof, is a trust fund, and the bank has notice of this fact, it will be liable to the true owner if it appropriates such fund to the discharge of an indebtedness due from the depositor.

In a suit against a bank, entries on its books, made by its officers or bookkeeper in the regular course of its business, are admissible in evidence on behalf of the adverse party when in the nature of admissions.

A bank that appropriates a deposit made by a customer to reduce his indebtedness due the bank, knowing the deposit, or a part thereof, to be a trust fund, is liable to the true owner for a conversion of his money, and an action at law to recover the amount can be maintained.

Globe Sav. Bank vs. National Bank of Commerce of New London, Conn., *et al.* 89 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 1030.

DEPOSITS—PAYMENT OF CHECKS—SIGNATURE CARDS.

Where the treasurer of a foreign corporation opened a bank account with defendant, and at the same time handed it authorized signature cards to guide it in the payment of checks drawn thereon, which cards contained the signatures of both the president and the treasurer, defendant was not authorized to pay checks signed by the treasurer alone, and was liable to the corporation for the sums so paid.

Where the secretary-treasurer of a foreign corporation opened a bank

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account with defendant, handing it authorized signature cards to guide it in paying checks drawn thereon, which cards contained only his signature, the corporation could not hold defendant liable for the amount of checks so paid on the ground that they should also have contained the signature of the president.

Shoe Lasting Mach. Co. vs. Western Nat. Bank of City of New York, 75 N. Y. Supp. 627.

DRAFT—COLLECTION—LIABILITY OF COLLECTING BANK.

The plaintiff, having sold a car load of oats, drew a draft on the buyer for the price, dated July 12, 1899, and payable at sight to the order of the Middlesex County Bank. On July 13 he delivered the draft to that bank for collection, and on the same day the bank indorsed it, and sent it for collection to the defendant bank, located in the town where the drawee lived.

On the afternoon of that day the Middlesex County Bank, being insolvent, was closed by the banking department of the State, and its business as a bank ceased. On July 14 the defendant presented the draft to the drawee, and received payment thereof. The plaintiff was never credited with the amount of the draft by the Middlesex County Bank, nor was that bank credited with it by the defendant, until after the draft was paid, when the defendant, having no notice of the other bank's insolvency, gave credit for it on the account current between the banks, which still shows a balance due the defendant. *Held*, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the proceeds of the draft from the defendant.

Nash. vs. Second Nat. Bank of Red Bank, 51 At. Rep. (N. J.) 727.

FORGERY OF CHECK—SIGNING BY AUTHORITY OF DEPOSITOR—INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY.

In an action against a bank to recover a deposit in which plaintiff by reply denied that a check for the amount sued for, which defendant had paid, was signed by her, or by her authority, it was error to instruct the jury that in order to find for defendant, it must believe that the check was signed by plaintiff, but the court should, as requested by defendant, have instructed the jury to find for defendant if it believed that the check was signed by plaintiff, "or by another for her and with her consent, or by her authority."

If plaintiff received the proceeds of the check with knowledge of the fact that the money had been paid by defendant thereon, or the money was deposited to plaintiff's credit in another bank, and drawn out by her or by her authority, she was not entitled to recover, and the court should have so instructed the jury as requested by defendant.

Phoenix Nat. Bank vs. Taylor, 67 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 27.

INSOLVENCY—KNOWLEDGE OF DIRECTORS—PROSECUTION—EVIDENCE.

On a prosecution under Starr & C. Ann. St. c. 38, Sec. 168, providing for the punishment of an officer of a bank receiving deposits when it is insolvent, accused should have been allowed to testify as to his belief that the bank was solvent.

On a prosecution under Starr & C. Ann. St. c. 38, Sec. 168, providing for

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the punishment of an officer of a bank receiving deposits when it is insolvent, it was not harmless error not to permit accused to testify as to his belief of its solvency, the testimony being overwhelming to the effect that it was insolvent to his knowledge.

Paulsen vs. People, 63 N. E. Rep. (Ill.) 144.

NOTES—ACTION—DEFENSES—FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS—BANK OFFICERS—RENEWAL—WAIVER OF DEFENSES.

C and M were sureties on a bond given for the faithful performance of a contract to build railroad machine shops. The contractors being about to abandon work, M, then President of the plaintiff bank, told C that they ought to make a note, in order to carry out the contract, and thus save themselves from being sued as sureties. C said that he had risked all he intended to in the matter, whereupon M stated that they would not have to pay a cent; that he had a contract with the railroad company that would protect them; that the bank had loaned the contractors all the money it could afford to, and simply wanted the note to show to the bank examiner; and that the first money paid in under his contract with the railroad company would be applied to the note. Upon these representations, C executed the note. *Held*, that the bank, having no actual knowledge of M's representations, who was acting for himself, was not bound thereby, and, having advanced money on the note, could hold C liable therefor.

Defendant, in order to the carrying out of a contract for the building of railroad shops, on which he was surety, signed a note jointly with another surety, who was President of the payee bank. Defendant relied on his co-surety's statement that the note was mere form and that they would not have to pay it, as he had a contract with the railroad company which would protect them. The bank's attorney for collection had a conference with the makers, in which it appeared that defendant had no protection under the latter contract. Defendant then executed a note for a *pro rata* part of the old note. *Held*, in a suit on the new note, that defendant had waived any defense he may have had against the old note by reason of any fraudulent representations made by his co-surety.

National Bank of Cleburne vs. Carper, *et al.* 67 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 188.

REFUSAL TO HONOR CHECKS—ACTION—MOTION FOR SECURITY FOR COSTS—INSOLVENCY—PAROL EVIDENCE—BANK PRESIDENT—AUTHORITY TO LOAN—RATIFICATION—ESTOPPEL—BANK BOOK ENTRIES AS EVIDENCE—PURCHASE OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM—APPLICATION OF DEPOSITS ON NOTE—PAROL AGREEMENT—INSTRUCTIONS—TRIAL—EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE—REOPENING CASE—WITNESSES—IMPEACHMENT.

The President of a bank is authorized to make an agreement whereby a party is to get money from the bank to buy a certain description of hogs.

A person borrowing money from a bank through its President cannot deny the authority of the President either to loan the money to him or to dedicate the terms of such loan.

Where a bank permits its President as its agent to arrange a loan of money for the purchase of stock, it is estopped to afterwards deny the legitimate nature of the loan.

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Where the books of a bank show that a certain loan was made, and there is no countervailing evidence, it will be presumed that the nature and character and all the essential features of the loan were known to the bank; and, no disapproval of the loan appearing, it will be further presumed that the bank approved of the loan.

Though the act of a bank's President in arranging for a loan of money for the purchase of stock is unauthorized, yet, if the loan is afterwards ratified by the bank, the bank cannot subsequently question its legitimate character.

Where the President of a bank made an agreement with a party whereby such party was to get money from the bank to buy a certain description of hogs, he is competent to testify of the kind of hogs which the party was to buy under the terms of the contract as a condition of getting credit at the bank.

An agreement by the maker of a note to a bank that any money thereafter deposited by him in the bank shall be credited on the note, although before its maturity, need not be in writing.

In an action against a bank for damages to business and credit, consequent on the bank's refusal to honor checks, it appeared that plaintiff was a stock dealer, and obtained money from the bank from time to time on his checks to enable him to purchase hogs suitable for the market, the proceeds of which, when sold, were deposited in the bank to meet his overdrafts, and that to meet a large overdraft plaintiff executed a note for a portion thereof payable within a certain time. There was evidence that at the time the note was given plaintiff expressly directed the Cashier of the bank to apply the deposits that might be made from time to time, as the hogs should be sold, as a credit on the note, notwithstanding it might not be due when the sales were made. *Held*, that it was proper to instruct that if the above facts were so, and afterwards and before the maturity of the note the bank received money from plaintiff, which was credited on the note, and plaintiff had no other money in the bank at the time of the protest of his checks, then the verdict should be for defendant.

Where the maker of a note to a bank agreed that deposits thereafter made by him might be applied on the note, though it was not due when such deposits were made, and directed the Cashier to so apply the deposits, he is estopped from claiming such deposits as subject to his checks.

Roe vs. Bank of Versailles, 67 S. W. Rep. (Mo.) 303.

USURY BY NATIONAL BANKS—ACTION TO RECOVER BACK USURIOUS INTEREST—MEASURE OF RECOVERY.

Twice the amount of the entire interest paid, and not twice the sum by which the interest received exceeded the lawful rate, is the measure of recovery from a National bank for collecting usurious interest, under U. S. Rev. St. Sec. 5198, providing for a forfeiture of the entire interest whenever taken, received, reserved, or charged at a usurious rate, and for the recovery, "in case the greater interest has been paid," of twice the amount of the interest thus paid.

First National Bank of Lake Benton, Minnesota, vs. John W. Watt, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U. S.) 457.

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NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B.; Barrister, Toronto.]

PROMISSORY DEMAND NOTES—NOTICE OF DISHONOR—ACCOMMODATION MAKER—CONDITIONAL DELIVERY—AUTHORITY OF BANK MANAGER—BANK HELD BOUND BY NOTICE TO MANAGER—FINDINGS OF JURY.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR vs. SMITH.

STATEMENT OF FACTS: All the facts of this case will be found set out in the judgment which was delivered by the Court of Appeal in this action. The judgment of that court was delivered by Ritchie, J.

JUDGMENT: This is an action to recover the amounts of three promissory notes, given to the plaintiff bank as collateral security for the liability of the defendant, George Smith, and had been defended by A. J. Morrison, who is an indorser on one of the notes, and joint maker with Smith on the other two.

The suit was tried before a jury, to whom questions were submitted by the learned trial judge, and on the answers to these questions, he directed a verdict to be entered for the bank on the first two notes, and for the defendant on the third. The defendant has appealed from this judgment as respects the first two notes, and moved to set aside the third, sixth and eleventh findings of the jury. The plaintiff bank also appealed as regards the judgment on the other note, but this was abandoned on the argument, and it is unnecessary to consider any questions in relation to it.

As regards the note for $1,000 on which the defendant Morrison was indorser, and which was payable on demand, he claimed that it had been presented for payment on November 16, 1897, and had been dishonored, of which he received no notice. The jury, however, have found by their third answer, that it was not then presented, and I think there is sufficient evidence to sustain such finding. There is no evidence of any other presentment to the maker until July 26, 1898, on which day it was afterwards presented to the indorser Morrison, and notice of dishonor given him. But the jury have, by their answer to the twentieth question, to which no objection is made, found that Morrison, after the alleged presentment, promised to pay the notes. This makes it unnecessary for the plaintiff bank to prove either presentment or notice of dishonor.

The principal defence was that these notes were signed by Morrison for the accommodation of Smith and under a special agreement with him, that they should not be used until they were signed by other parties as co-sureties, of which the plaintiff bank, at the time it became holder, had notice. Whether or not such agreement was entered into as regards the $1,000 note, was submitted to the jury by the fourth question, but they failed to concur and did not answer it. If no such agreement was made the bank must recover, and the liability on this note cannot be determined until this fact is definitely found, one way or the other. The onus of substantiating such an agreement is on the defendant, and unless he can satisfy the jury that it was made they should be instructed to find against it, but I do not think it can be assumed from the fact that the jury failed to agree that no such agreement was really made, and judgment entered for the plaintiff.

As regards the second note for $4,000 the jury found, in reply to the ninth

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question, that the defendant Morrison signed it upon condition that before it was delivered to Marshall, the agent of the bank, Smith would obtain the additional signature thereon of C. S. Harrington, and that it was not to be used until then; also that Marshall, the agent of the plaintiff bank at Middleton, while he was such agent, had knowledge and notice of such condition.

These findings are in my opinion sustained by the evidence and cannot be disturbed. The jury also found that Marshall did not have such knowledge and notice in the course of the business of said agency, at Middleton, and at the time, or before, said note was delivered to him as such agent, and that he did not communicate such condition to the Cashier, or any of the directors. It was proved, and not denied, that the note was signed, and the condition agreed to in the presence of Marshall, who wrote out the note. That Marshall was then told not to take the note unless Harrington's name was on it, and replied "that is all right." The agreement was made and the note signed, and handed to Smith in Morrison's office in the afternoon, no part of the transaction taking place in the banking office. If the jury based their finding "that Marshall did not get his knowledge of the condition in the course of the business of the agency" upon the circumstance that the transaction did not take place in the bank in business hours, as may fairly be assumed from the opposite answer given to a similar question regarding the third note, when the tránsaction took place in the bank, it is not of much bearing. But if full effect is to be given to the answer, and I think we must so consider it, such answer is, in my opinion, contrary to the evidence, and cannot be sustained.

The position of affairs in relation to Smith's dealings with the bank at that time, was as follows: Smith was largely indebted to the bank in consequence of advances made through Marshall, for which the bank was anxious to get collateral security, and these notes were taken for that purpose, and not as ordinary discounts.

Mr. Lawson, the Cashier of the plaintiff bank, in his evidence, said:

"The notes in this action were taken in consequence of instructions from me to Marshall. * * * I gave Marshall verbal instructions to get Morrison's name on these three notes."

We must, I think, assume that Marshall called upon Morrison and got his signature in accordance with these instructions received from the Cashier, and such transactions would clearly be in the course of the business of the agency at Middleton, and within the scope of the agent's authority, and his knowledge must be held to be the knowledge of the bank.

In the language of Kaye, L. J., in Bawden vs. L. & E. & G. Assurance Co. (1892), 2 Q. B. 534: "The knowledge was obtained by him when he was acting within the scope of his authority and must be imputed to the company."

If we assume that a similar condition existed with respect to the $1,000 note, without which assumption the answer of the jury to the fifth question is meaningless, the above remarks would also apply to it.

If Marshall, acting under the authority of the Cashier, applied to Morrison to sign these notes, and in order to induce him to do so, made any representation, agreed to any condition, or did anything to lead him to believe that they would not be used by the bank until another person had signed them, the bank would be bound, although the conduct was unauthorized by, and the knowledge was concealed from its officers, for the principal cannot take

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advantage of the security obtained for him by his agent, without giving effect to the conditions under which the security was agreed to be given.

TAX SALE—ASSIGNMENT OF PROCEEDS OF—POWER OF TREASURER IN RESPECT TO—POWER OF TREASURER TO PLEDGE CREDIT OF MUNICIPALITY.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE vs. TOWN OF TORONTO JUNCTION (Ontario Law Reports, Vol. III, page 309).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The "Leader and Recorder Publishing Company" were indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of $1,800 to secure which they gave an assignment to the plaintiffs of the proceeds of a contract with the defendants for the advertisement of the sale of certain lands for taxes. This assignment was in the form of a letter from the company to the town treasurer requesting him to "pay whatever the amount of the account of the tax sale advertising might be for the present year to the plaintiffs." On this letter there appeared a memorandum signed by the town treasurer in these words: "Whatever amount may become due to the 'Leader and Recorder' for advertising tax sale for 1900 will be paid by me to the Canadian Bank of Commerce." The proof sheets sent to the treasurer contained a serious error inasmuch as fifty-six lots were misplaced and were not set up opposite the amount for which each lot was in arrears for taxes. The treasurer did not observe this error and returned the proof marked correct. The company proceeded to advertise the lands, but became insolvent and passed into the hands of a liquidator who continued the publication. The treasurer fearing that the publication would not continue and that the terms of the statute as to advertising would not be complied with, caused the insertion of the advertisement in another paper. Later, the plaintiffs having been advised by the company that the contract had been completed and that the sum due under it was some $462.50, demanded this sum from Jackson, the town treasurer, under the assignment. Jackson replied by stating that no amount whatever was due to the "Leader and Recorder." This action followed. There had been no by-law or resolution of the town council touching this matter from first to last nor had the town directly made any contract in respect of it.

JUDGMENT: If the action had been brought against the treasurer, questions of some gravity might arise as to whether or not there could be a recovery, but in the view that I have taken in respect of another part or element of the case, I need not concern myself with these. For the purposes of the collection of arrears of taxes the 224th section of the Assessment Act (R. S. O. 1897, ch. 224), provides that the treasurer and mayor of every city or town shall perform the like duties as are (in the act) before, in the case of other municipalities, imposed on the county treasurer and warden, respectively. In this case the warrant was issued by the mayor of the town.

In the case of Warwick against the County of Simcoe, 36 C. L. J. 461, the trial judge says: "A county municipality is not liable for the cost of advertising the county treasurer's list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes, although sent to the plaintiff by the county treasurer. The county treasurer does not act as an officer of the corporation in relation to tax sales, and the duties connected therewith are not within the scope of his authority as county treasurer. He is merely *persona designata* on behalf of the local municipalities, and a creditor must look to him personally."

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The distinction sought to be made between the case Warwick vs. County of Simcoe above referred to and the present case is that there the treasurer was the person designated by the statute to act on behalf of the local municipalities, but here the treasurer was the person so designated on behalf of the one municipality.

I do not think this a sound distinction. Section 224 of the act provides that he shall perform the like duties as those imposed upon the county treasurer. The duties imposed by the statute, at least so far as the purposes of this action here are concerned, are the same. In each case the treasurer is an officer pointed out by the Legislature, and commanded to perform certain duties for the general good, and in neither case can the municipality interfere with the officer in the performance of these defined duties.

The treasurer in the present case did not at any time, so far as the evidence shows, attempt to pledge the credit of the defendant municipality. I am of the opinion that he had no power to do so. A perusal of the documents in evidence shows that the treasurer from first to last acted for himself, and not for another. I cannot think that there is any legal ground for charging these expenses of this printing against the defendant municipality, even if it were assumed that they constituted a valid claim against the treasurer, and I think the action should be dismissed with costs.

DAMAGES—WRONGFUL AND WILFUL TRESPASS—MODE OF ASSESSMENT.

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA vs. BIDEAU LUMBER COMPANY (O. L. Reports, Vol. III, page 269).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The judgment in this action had directed that the plaintiffs had a right to recover damages from the defendants in respect to the matters complained of in the statement of claim, and referred it to a master to assess the damages. The judgment had in terms declared that the defendants were liable as trespassers from every possible standpoint and the evidence warranted the conclusion that the trespass had been fraudulent. The master on the reference assessed the damages as though the trespass, which consisted in the cutting and carrying away of timber, had been innocent and *bona fide* and from this basis of assessment this appeal was taken.

JUDGMENT: The judgment in the action having found the defendants to have wilfully and fraudulently trespassed in the premises, the master should have applied the severe rule and not the mild one in assessing damages. All things will be presumed against a fraudulent wrongdoer. The plaintiff's appeal must therefore be allowed and the matter referred back to the master to ascertain the damages to be recovered from the defendants on the footing of wrongful and wilful trespass.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail.

EXPIRATION OF CORPORATE FRANCHISE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1902.

SIR: A corporation of this State entered into a contract with a corporation of Pennsylvania which provides that it is to run as long as their charters exist. The Illinois corporation

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has a charter which does not expire until 1915, while the charter of the Pennsylvania company expires this year, but steps have already been taken to have it extended. Will the extension of the corporate existence of the Pennsylvania company extend the life of the contract of itself? SECRETARY.

Answer.—The extension of the charter will not extend the contract unless the contract contains some express provision to that effect. A new contract should be entered into, if it is desired to have it extended, or acting under the old contract, after the extension of the charter, may be construed as an implied contract according to the same terms.

RAILROAD AID BONDS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PITTSBURG, PA., May 7, 1902.

SIR: Negotiable bonds were issued by a county and placed in escrow, and were authorized to be delivered in payment for stock of a railroad company when its road had been "so completed through such county that a train of cars shall have passed over the same." The road was built into the county, and within two miles of the opposite side, and cars were run thereon. There being a question as to whether the condition precedent to delivery of the bonds had been complied with, the company secured a right of way, and prepared to extend the road beyond the county line, desisted when, after public discussien of the question, it was determined by the trustees holding the bonds that the condition had been fulfilled, and he delivered the bonds. It is not claimed but that parties acted in entire good faith. The county received, retained, and votėd the stock, and paid the interest on the bonds for three and one-half years, and then set up their invalidity for the reason that the road had not been constructed entirely through the county from one side to another. The bonds are in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, having been negotiated for value, and are deposited with us as collateral. Are they valid, or is our collateral worthless? It might be well to add that the bonds were issued in accordance with the provisions of a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the trustee and the placing of the bonds with him in escrow, and the giving of bond by him for the faithful performance of his duties. DIRECTOR.

Answer.—It would seem that when the trustee adjudged that all conditions precedent to the delivery of the bonds were complied with, and delivered the bonds, the railroad company took such a title as, transferred to a *bona fide* holder, would enable him to recover against the county. We think there is no question about this. That the trustee was the agent of the county, and responsible to it for the manner in which he discharged his duty, is obvious from the provision of the act requiring him to give a bond for the performance of his duty. If the bonds could be held invalid if the condition for their delivery was not performed in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, there would be little need of requiring the trustee to give any security. The validity of the bonds is strengthened by the fact that the utmost of good faith seems to have existed between the county and the railroad company at the time of delivery.

FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 8, 1902.

SIR: This question is entirely hypothetical and is asked to settle a dispute, thinking possibly you may have encountered a similar case. A Cashier gives a bond signed by a fidelity and surety company; the bond provided that the company would be liable for loss, etc., discovered within six months from "the death or dismissal or retirement of the employee from the service of the employer." In the case I am imagining there was a suspension of the bank, and the bank examiner took possession, and afterwards a Receiver was appointed. No irregularity was found in the accounts of the clerk until two months after the Receiver took charge, and until eight months after the suspension. In the meantime the Cashier was performing services for the examiner and the Receiver, having only abandoned his work a month before the irregularities were discovered. The surety company was at once notified. Now, was the condition that the loss must be discovered within six months sufficiently complied with to make the surety company liable? INQUIRER.

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Answer.—Yes. A case very similar to this was decided by the United States Supreme Court (American Surety Co. of New York vs. Pauly, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 552) and it was held that where the Cashier actually continued to render services to the examiner and Receiver, he must be deemed to have remained in the service of his employer, at least until the appointment of a Receiver by the Comptroller.

USURY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BRADFORD, Pa., May 10, 1902.

SIR: A National bank makes a charge of interest which is usurious. The interest is not paid but is computed and added in as principal in a renewal obligation not yet due. I understand that in the case of a National bank under Federal statutes such a charge forfeits all interest, and in case that the interest has been paid, twice the amount can be recovered. The renewal note also calls for usurious interest. Can the payor offset against this note all the interest and twice the amount of the interest on the first note included in the principal?

BROKER.

Answer.—No. The bank, however, can recover only the original principal. It has been held in a similar case that the interest included in the renewal note has not been "paid" so as to entitle the payor to recover twice the amount.

CLAIM AGAINST INSOLVENT BANK FOR RENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12, 1902.

SIR: The C—— Bank entered into a lease with the H—— estate of a banking office of a certain building owned by the said H—— estate. In accordance with its terms the bank paid $1,250 on the delivery of said lease. The term was for a period of five years from May 1, following, the lease having been made in November, at an annual rental of $6,000, payable in equal monthly installments of $500, in advance, exclusive of and in addition to the $1,250. The bank entered into and took possession of said premises on May 1, and the first installment of rent fell due and was payable on that day. This installment was not paid when due, nor had it, or any part of it, been paid, when on May 9, the bank became insolvent and a National bank examiner took possession of its assets and of said premises. On July 21 a Receiver was duly appointed, and on July 27 he notified the manager of the H—— estate of his election to terminate said lease after July 31, so far as he, as Receiver, was concerned. On the same day said Receiver paid to the H—— estate the sum of $1,354.84, which was, as agreed, the ratable amount of rent due for the period to July 31. The premises remained vacant until May 1 of the next year, when they were relet at a reduced rental. Can the H—— estate prove up its claim for damages because of the bank's default in the lease and to the extent of this claim participate in the distribution of the assets?

LANDLORD.

Answer.—Yes. The right of action existed as soon as the bank became in default on May 1, the amount of damages only being unliquidated. If the amount of these damages could not be agreed upon without litigation the bank continued in existence long enough as a matter of law for the litigation of all contested claims against it. As soon as the claim is proved and a judgment rendered for an amount certain it becomes a claim against the insolvent estate, no rights having been lost by the necessary delay.

ACTING AS AGENT FOR SALE OF NOTES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: FARGO, N. D., May 19, 1902.

SIR: Being indebted to the B—— National Bank in the sum of $2,000, I deposited with it as collateral security notes due me amounting to $7,000, and afterwards, on closing my business there, arranged with the Cashier to sell the notes, extinguish my indebtedness to the bank and send me the balance. Instead of doing this the bank purchased the notes itself and refuses to settle with me for the reason that it is not liable, the act being outside of its powers as a National bank and being really the act of the Cashier. Is this position good in law?

AGENT.

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Answer.—No. While it is true that a National bank can not act as agent for another in the sale of notes, if the Cashier agreed to do so his agreement was the agreement of the bank and the bank is liable for the proceeds if it did sell the notes, whether it sold them to itself or to someone else.

PREFERENCES AS TO SAVINGS BANKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18, 1902.

SIR: A statute of this State provides that debts due Savings banks by an insolvent bank shall be preferred as against other creditors. Has there been any decision with reference to this statute holding that it is not applicable to insolvent National banks? DEPOSITOR.

Answer.—Yes. In the case of Davis vs. Elmira Bank (16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 502) decided by the United States Supreme Court March 2, 1896, the court held that this State statute was repugnant to Rev. Stat. §§ 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.

COURSE OF DEALING.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BELOIT, WIS., May 20, 1902.

SIR: A National bank rediscounted a large number of notes at different times with another bank in accordance with the usual course of business not only between the two banks but between banks generally doing a legitimate business. The transactions were conducted on the part of the borrowing bank in some instances by the President, and in others by the Cashier. The directors had knowledge that such rediscounts were being made, but made no inquiry as to which officer conducted the business or indorsed the notes. In response to an acceptance of an application made by the Cashier for further rediscounts, the President forwarded a number of notes, among which were certain notes bearing his individual indorsement, and below it the indorsement of the bank by him as President. The notes were accepted, and a list returned, with a statement of the discounts and of the amount credited to the borrowing bank. This letter was received, and answered by the Cashier, who accepted the credit without objection, and it was drawn against by the bank in the usual course of its business. The President had been given no express authority to indorse notes for the bank, and as a matter of fact the notes indorsed first by him individually were for his individual benefit. On their maturity they were not paid, and the bank denied liability on its President's indorsement. Will it be held liable, in your opinion, in an action on the indorsement?

CREDITOR.

Answer.—We believe it would under the circumstances outlined. The rediscounting bank was not put upon inquiry as to the authority of the President of the borrowing bank, nor charged with notice that these notes were the individual property of the President and rediscounted for his benefit. It was certainly justified in assuming that they were the property of the bank, and entitled to hold the bank for their payment at maturity.

RIGHT TO ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: EL PASO, TEX., May 20, 1902.

SIR: In proceedings to enforce the collection of a debt due me I secured the cancellation of a deed from my debtor to his wife and lived upon the land covered by the deed and bought it in under the judgment. While the land was in the name of the wife she and her husband had executed a mortgage upon it to secure money borrowed by them. It is necessary for me to pay that mortgage now, or it will be foreclosed. What rights do I obtain on buying the mortgage, and do I want a discharge or an assignment? Can I compel an assignment?

R. W. M.

Answer.—You are entitled to an assignment on paying the mortgage, and this is the instrument you should take. If you choose you can foreclose the mortgage yourself, and in case of a deficiency you will be entitled to look to the original mortgagors.

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DISQUALIFICATION OF CASHIER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: HARTFORD, Conn., May 23, 1902.

SIR: D is the Cashier of the M Bank and was also the treasurer of the H Company or corporation. Some years ago, before the bankrupt act went into effect the H Company became insolvent and I accepted the position of assignee. Everything was in good faith, and the intention of all concerned was for me to collect the assets, realize as much as possible from them, and apply the proceeds on debts. The court extended the time for settling the estate so that nothing should be sacrificed. At the time of the assignment the H Company had on deposit in the M Bank $28,213.19. Among the liabilities of the company were three notes amounting to $8,700, which had been indorsed to the bank, but which were not yet due. At the time of the assignment D as Cashier of the bank agreed with me that the bank would transfer the deposit to my account as assignee, and honor my checks thereon. From this time on we deposited and drew out money, and except when we paid the first dividend and for a short time thereafter, have always had on hand a good-sized deposit. The bank never proved-up its claim on account of the notes. When we got ready to pay the final dividend we found that it would amount, with what had been paid before, to eighty per cent. of the total indebtedness, including the three notes. On settling with the bank to get the true balance, we found it had deducted the amount of the notes and interest, in full. As a result we were obliged to reduce the dividend, and since then things have remained in *statu quo*. Can the bank be made to account for the difference between what it would have been entitled to on the same basis as the other creditors and the amount it took out of the deposit?

ASSIGNEE.

Answer.—We think not. If it had been bound by your agreement with the Cashier, of course you could have drawn out the account at any time, but, from the fact that the Cashier was also a member of the assignor corporation, he was not a proper party to represent the bank in dealings with the assignee, and we do not think the bank was ever bound by the arrangements, and it was the same as though no understanding had ever been had. Under these circumstances the bank was entitled to pay its notes out of the deposit.

ACCOMMODATION CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MONTPELIER, Vt., April 16, 1902.

SIR: B being indebted to R for goods sent R his two checks on account thereof. They were received and credited but went to protest, whereupon R charged them back with the protest fees. B then obtained H's accommodation check, payable to R, and sent it for the same purpose, and it was received and credited, and B's check returned. His check also went to protest and was charged back with the others, leaving the account unpaid. R, however, returned the last check. It was payable to R or order. Can R enforce collection of the check from H, it being merely accommodation paper, and the account between R and B not having been affected by it?

INQUIRER.

Answer.—The check was sent and received as money's worth, and justice requires that it should be as truly the property of R as would have been the money it represents had it been paid. There is no question that R can recover.

ASSIGNMENT OF VENDOR'S LIEN.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CENTREVILLE, Tenn., June 2, 1902.

SIR: A gentleman in Texas sold his farm on one, two and three years' time, the purchaser executing his note with lien on the land. The owner of the paper wishes to sell same to a Tennesseean. Now, would the lien be operative in outside hands and would there be any difficulty in collecting note experienced by a citizen of Texas? J. B. WALKER, *Cashier*.

Answer.—In some of the States, the rule is that the vendor's lien is personal to the vendor, and incapable of being transferred; but in Texas the lien has been held to be assignable. (Johnson vs. Townsend, 77 Tex. 639; Hamblen vs. Foltz, 70 Tex. 132; Brooks vs. Young, 60 Tex. 32.) The fact that the assignee is a citizen of another State would not impair his rights, for under the Constitution of the United States the State could not refuse to him the equal protection of its laws.

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CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: GALVESTON, Tex., June 7, 1902.

SIR: Will you kindly give me your opinion on the following: A and B made a contract whereby A agreed to purchase from B a tract of land provided a certain attorney, C, approved of the title of said land. Five hundred dollars of the purchase money was by the terms of the contract to be placed in a certain bank, and said $500 was placed in said bank by A. Before the attorney had approved the title to the land the bank failed. The question is, Who loses the $500? If the attorney had approved the title, then, by the contract, he was to give the order to the bank to pay the $500 to B. If, after the attorney had approved the title, A refused to purchase, the $500 was to be forfeited to B. Since the bank has failed, the attorney refuses to approve or disapprove of the title or to say anything. Can A waive said approval and agree to take said land and order the insolvent bank to pay over said $500 to B, and in this way make B lose the money in the bank? Z.

Answer.—Under the arrangement, the right to control the deposit passed from A, the prospective purchaser, and he lost all claim upon the same, unless C should not approve the title. The title to the fund, therefore, vested in B, subject to the right of A to reclaim it in case the title to the real estate should prove defective; and, upon the happening of the condition, B's title would become indefeasible. But the condition was intended for the benefit of the purchaser, and hence he has the right to waive the same, and insist that the sale be completed; and upon tendering the balance of the agreed purchase price, he has the right to demand a deed of the property. The fact that the bank has failed can not affect this right; for this was not one of the conditions upon which the title to the fund was to revest in A.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—ACTION IN FEDERAL COURT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BOYDEN, Ia., April 29, 1902.

SIR: A contract (or note) made and to be performed in Iowa is valid there. The makers moved, one to California and the other to Minnesota. By the laws of those States, action to enforce collection of this note is barred by their statutes of limitations. Can the action be brought to enforce the collection of this note in the United States District Court of Iowa by service of notice on the makers in those States? Will the court have jurisdiction over the makers and subject matter? Amount of note about $1,500. J. W. MCCRUM, *Cashier.*

Answer.—As regards the time of bringing actions, the Federal courts are governed by the statute of limitations of the State in which the court is sitting; and hence, in the case stated, the fact that the action is barred by the statute of limitations both in California and Minnesota, would be a bar to maintaining it in the Federal court in either of those States. (Bell vs. Morrison, 1 Peters, 351; Tioga R. R. Co. vs. Blossburg, etc., R. R. Co. 20 Wall. 137.) Besides, the amount involved is less than the amount necessary to give the Federal court jurisdiction, which is $2,000.

DEMAND NOTE—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PRESCOTT, Ariz., May 7, 1902.

SIR: When does the statue of limitations begin to run against a note drawn payable on demand? In other words, when is such a note past due—immediately, or when demand has been made and payment refused? I have been taking such paper supposing it is not past due until demand is made for payment. The above question has arisen in this connection.

BANKER.

Answer.—The rule is that in the case of a note payable on demand the statute of limitations begins to run in favor of the maker immediately, and this is so whether the note is payable with or without interest. The reason of this rule is that payment might be immediately demanded or suit brought without any previous demand. (McMullen vs. Rafferty, 89 N. Y. 456; Wheeler vs. Warner, 47 N. Y. 519; DeLavallette vs. Wendt, 75 N. Y. 579; Massie vs. Byrd, 87 Ala. 681; Mobile Savings Bank vs. McDonnell, 83 Ala. 597; Jones vs. Nicholl, 82 Cal. 32; Cousins vs. Partridge, 79 Cal. 228.)

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THE BANK AUDITOR.

[Address delivered before New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, by J. C. MARTINE, of The National City Bank of New York.]

It is our good fortune at present to be enjoying a period unprecedented in commercial history. The industrial world is advancing at a pace never before witnessed—the pessimist has been vanquished, the optimist is the hero of the hour. In the adoption of new and improved methods, the development of exceptional ability, the enlargement of plan and scope and the achievement of successful results, progress is observed to be the watchword of the man of business. Within the memory of many of our people, the diversity of our industries could have been enumerated upon one's fingers, but the demand for the products thereof, under the influence of continued prosperity, has gradually increased in volume and variety to such an extent as to produce constant subdivision and specialization. Manufactures, from the stimulus afforded by discovery and invention, have become innumerable, having been successively revolutionized by the introduction of steam and of electricity. Further more, our natural wealth has assumed larger value and utility and its production been multiplied many times by improvements in the arts of mining and agriculture. Our success along these lines has matured the time when, for the purpose of imparting stability and effecting economy, leadership and uniform direction are essential. And this necessity has produced men capable of satisfying it, who have effected combination by purchase, control and community of interest to such an extent that millions of dollars have become as familiar to us as thousands were, and billions have made their entrance upon the balance sheet of the accountant, while such a degree of strength has been infused into credit and the cost of production so far reduced in spite of advancing wages that this country has been enabled to compete successfully in markets the extent of which is world-wide.

The accomplishment of such results as these have required the use of extensive banking facilities, and to meet this need banks, through the ability of their managers to control large sums of money, have acquired resources equal to the entire banking assets, a few years ago, of the cities in which they are located. It is reported that one of these great institutions employs four hundred people, whereas recently four dozen was a large office force. The checks that were carried formerly in a hand satchel are now dispatched to and from the clearing house in boxes resembling trunks and requiring the services of four messengers. These are received from thousands of customers by a dozen tellers and many assistants. The letters received and forwarded during the year, laid end to end, would cover thirty miles. It follows naturally that the accounting is proportionately more complicated and that the perfecting of a system by which this vast array of figures may wend their way, orderly, to the bank statement is a matter of considerable importance.

No less necessary, perhaps, is a constant and careful audit of these accounts. This is no longer expected of the Cashier, whose other duties have become likewise enlarged. The other examinations are still essential, although insufficient. That of the Government covers two essential points; first, that the requirements of law are complied with, and, secondly, that the assets shown by the bank statement are of the value claimed therein. That of the directors adds experience and the special study of various lines of business to their inspection of the collateral securities of the loans of the bank. The work of the bank auditor, whose position has been

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evolved by these conditions, goes further, however. It is his duty to prove within reasonable certainty that the balances submitted to the directorate are a true statement of the transactions which they represent, that these transactions are duly authorized by officers or depositors and to arrange for and assist in the other examinations. His usefulness is the result of continual instead of occasional attention, resulting in a thorough knowledge of the bank's methods and system.

The necessity of auditing is threefold, primarily because errors of clerks, arising either from negligence, or, as a bank officer has expressed it, "temporary mental aberration," will occur even in the most carefully conducted bank and there is always the possibility of fraud and defalcation. Perhaps the best means of prevention is the probability of exposure afforded by a thorough and comprehensive system of audit. Habits of carefulness among the clerks are fostered in this way and if any one is affected by temptations growing out of the responsibility of his position, a more or less effectual influence is thus silently brought to bear upon him. But when prevention has been unsuccessful auditing is needed for the detection and adjustment of these discrepancies, and in a large bank quite a considerable part of the auditor's time is used in the reconcilement of the balances on the bank's books with those shown by the books of its clients. This work requires very careful and accurate handling, for if errors of themselves are objectionable, evidently errors in the adjustment of errors are hardly tolerable. But again, there are also to be considered the benefits of audit from the point of view of the bank's clientele. This can scarcely be overestimated, more particularly when it receives the advertisement of the auditor as an official position. A powerful influence is in this way exercised upon the very desirable class of depositors whose first consideration in dealing with the bank is to secure a safe place to carry their uninvested balances.

It is apparent from a consideration of the duties required of him that the bank auditor should be thorough in his methods, careful, accurate, observant, of few words and of sterling integrity. Furthermore, he must be capable of treating with the bank's customers in connection with their accounts and of operating a system of checking which will, with reasonable certainty, accomplish the results which we have outlined and for which his position is created. It is of the explanation of this especial portion of his work that I wish to speak particularly this evening. Broadly observed, a bank's resources are its cash, investments and loans; its liabilities are to its shareholders, noteholders and depositors. To make it easier for you to follow me closely in the analysis of this large subject presented in a brief way, I will write these divisions upon the board, as well as the subdivisions from the point of view of the auditor, and this order of subjects will be followed as I proceed.

Assets.

CASH—
- Currency.
- Clearing-house checks.
- Sight drafts.
- Cash items.

INVESTMENTS.

LOANS—
- Discounts.
- Loans.

Liabilities.

TO STOCKHOLDERS—
- Capital.
- Surplus.
- Undivided profits.
  - Interest.
  - Commission.
  - Exchange.
- Less:
  - Expense.

TO NOTEHOLDERS.

TO DEPOSITORS—
- Deposits.
  - Statement accounts.
  - Pass book accounts.
- Cashier checks.
- Certified checks.
- Less:
  - Foreign cash.
- Less or plus:
  - Foreign exchange.

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Beginning with the first of these, the total cash balance as shown by the bank's books is arrived at by deducting the first teller's payments as shown by his check list and exchanges paid from the balance of yesterday and adding thereto the receipts of the other tellers. The result is proven by adding together the four subdivisions of cash. The currency can be proven only by counting it, and since this is always done at regular examinations it ordinarily does not receive much attention from the auditor. Much the larger part of a bank's reserve is in gold or Government certificates representing it, in the personal custody of the Cashier. Additional safety is secured, when possible, as in this city, by depositing gold with the clearing-house and receiving therefor certificates or receipts, payable only to a member of the association. Many banks secure money counters employed elsewhere to verify the amount of currency on hand several times during the year. The totals of the lists of checks for the clearing house are occasionally compared by the auditor immediately before they leave the bank, with the clearing house summary or "sheet." It is observed that the original and duplicate slips have been listed by different clerks, that the addition of the "sheet" is correct and that the total thus arrived at is settled for at the clearing-house and correctly accounted for in the teller's proofs and cash account proof. The sight drafts and cash items should be of recent date, encashable, small in amount, properly added and transferred to the proof. A fully explanatory list of these should be kept by the teller, showing their final disposition, which should be frequently examined by the auditor. This is a time-honored place for the concealment of differences.

The bonds and stocks constituting the bank's investments are usually under the personal direction of the officers, and the auditor will merely observe when purchases or sales are made that the amounts are posted in accord with official intention, with especial attention to the adjustment of premium and discount from par value.

The balance of bills discounted account is proven by listing the unmatured notes and acceptances directly from the paper and likewise the list of loan envelopes agree with time and demand loans. The examination of the contents of these envelopes is usually cared for by the directors, but by being familiar with the work the advice and assistance of the auditor may be made quite invaluable. They should contain the power of attorney, note or receipt of the borrower and substitution papers, all properly signed, and collateral security exceeding in value the amount of the relative loan about twenty per cent. The market price is usually a safe basis of value, but if at the quoted figure the stocks or bonds yield a materially lower rate of interest than that at which the issuing company could negotiate loans on other forms of paper, it is probably inflated by market manipulation, and the margin should be proportionately greater. While checking these papers it should be observed that where endorsement is required the documents are in order in this respect, that coupon bonds are free from any marks and writing and all unmatured coupons are attached, that the registered holder of bonds is the signer of the power, that accumulated freight charges on bills of lading or storage charges on warehouse receipts do not unduly depreciate the market value of the merchandise. The weights and quality of goods requiring it should be certified and releases from store or by the carrier should be noted. The auditor also keeps a miniature loan and investment ledger for frequent comparison with the official list of borrowers and securities, recording in the simplest possible way the date, names and amounts posted directly from the book crediting depositors ; the duplicate stub detached from checks issued in payment describing the payee, check number and amount, both officially signed ; the maturity book signed by the note teller and the loan credit book listing checks received receipted for by the receiving teller.

Turning to the liabilities, we observe that a bank owes its stockholders the amount of its capital stock and the profits accumulated by its use, viz., interest,

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commission and exchange, less expense. The latter is invariably paid by check and audited from the detached duplicate stub, and the exchange debits and credits are checked to the credit book officially signed, collection journal and letters from correspondents upon which exchange is charged. Interest account is checked by use of the rate book showing the amounts loaned, discounted and invested at each rate of interest, these totals being occasionally proven by adding the various amounts under the rates given in the officers' list of borrowers, and comparing them. To effect the audit of interest account balance, the earnings for each day are computed at the rates listed and the unearned discount added thereto, from which total is deducted the uncollected accrued interest on loans and the amount of interest credited to banks for the use of their daily balances. This proof is very much simplified by separating interest account on the general ledger into loan interest, discount received, coupons and dividends and depositors' interest accounts.

The balance due to noteholders is audited from the Washington correspondence relative thereto. The liability to depositors for the purpose of audit may be divided into statement accounts, pass-book accounts, Cashier and certified checks outstanding, less uncollected paper and less or plus foreign exchange. Of these, Cashier account is checked from the duplicate stubs referred to in describing loans and expense, certified account by adding together the unpaid amounts in the certified book signed by the paying teller. The audit of depositors' accounts is an important part of the duties under consideration. Customers' checks, either from the clearing-house or tellers, as fast as they are sorted by the check clerks, entered into the debit cash books and posted by the bookkeepers, are listed by the auditor's assistants for delivery to the depositor, the totals being added together on the arithmometer and proven with those arrived at by the check clerks. When the latter prove, the checks are sorted away according to accounts, the previous totals being carried forward. With the checks is also filed an account card, upon which are posted daily from the letters and tickets the deposits received by mail and over the counter. When a book is left to be balanced, it is entered in a record ruled so that sufficient space is left for the party to receipt when he calls for it. By reference to this list while the bookkeeper is balancing the book the total checks are deducted from the credits on the account card, leaving the depositors' balance for comparison with the pass book before delivery. Where the depositor resides out of town and has been furnished with no pass book, the statements of the accounts as they are received from the bookkeeper are similarly compared and forwarded with the vouchers, with a request for reconcilement and report of any discrepancies within a reasonable time. No account is allowed to continue unbalanced for a longer period than three months, the work of the bookkeepers and assistants is frequently changed and no one is permitted to converse with depositors respecting adjustment of their accounts other than the auditor or the officers. Of the three classes of collections, viz., paper credited upon payment, paper credited immediately and foreign exchange, the first is listed by the receiving teller by number to the collection teller and this number follows the paper to its final credit or return when the auditor compares the final disposition with the original receipt and accounts for each collection. With foreign cash, letters written numerically are sorted alphabetically and as each letter is settled for it is refiled numerically, thus proving the proper return of each item. The unpaid letters are occasionally added together and the totals compared with the balances of the collection ledger. Foreign exchange account is audited at the sailing of each steamer, from officially signed sources, by adding to the previous balance if credit (and *vice versa* if debit) the drafts and cables sold by means of the duplicate stub showing the amount in foreign currency, the rate and the American equivalent, less exchange purchased as shown by the amount expended by use of the duplicate stubs of the Cashier checks issued in payment and the tickets crediting depositors.

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Having thus ascertained that the foreign exchange account balance on the bank's books is correct, the balances abroad in sterling, marks, francs, etc., are next proven to be the equivalent of these amounts in American currency and the first requisite is to carefully check the computation at the rates given on the stubs and tickets. The statements of our accounts with foreign correspondents are then verified by canceling from the duplicate records the drafts and remittances retired, and at the same time checking the rebates of interest and charges for stamps, commission and postage. To effect a reconcilement of the accounts, to the foreign balances, if debit, and *vice versa* if credit, are added the outstanding drafts less the unpaid remittances. The proving of these statements is difficult and tedious even to the experienced clerk, but it may be considerably simplified by taking as a basis of calculation the totals on the books at the time of the sailing of the steamer arriving abroad just prior to the despatch of the statement, allowing for cable payments in the interim, thus eliminating from consideration all the exchange in transit.

In conclusion I would like to remark that the methods of audit in the synopsis that you have listened to are based upon the practice of banks rather than upon theory. Originality can be claimed only for the arrangement of their presentation, the safeguards having been evolved from the experience obtained from the successive defalcations of many years. It is agreeable in this connection to note that the men among us who would betray the trust confided in them are few indeed. The party against whom the audit system is directed is the exceptional clerk and the justification of its existence is the possibility of disastrous results, rather than the probability of fraud. We may be excused, therefore, for expressing a pardonable pride in being one of the thousands of bank clerks of this great city, to whom with almost perfect safety has been entrusted the accounting of billions of dollars, and especially of that ambitious number who are members of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Taxation of Bank Stock.—In the case of John G. Jenkins and other stockholders of the First National Bank of Brooklyn vs. the Board of Assessors of that city, involving the right of the State to tax the bank's stock, the United States Supreme Court, on June 2, affirmed the decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The contention was that of discrimination against the stock, which it was declared was not permissible under the Federal statutes. The court held that the State's practice with reference to National banks is not different from the practice in regard to State banks, and that there was no discrimination.

To Recoin Silver Dollars.—The House, on May 29, passed the bill to increase the subsidiary silver coinage. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars, is hereby repealed."

Coinage of Silver in Venezuela.—Consul E. H. Plumacher writes from Maracaibo, April 16, 1902, that a recent decree issued by the President of Venezuela orders the coining of 2,000,000 bolivars ($386,000) in silver money, three fourths of this to be in 5-bolivar (96 cents) pieces and the rest in 2-bolivar (38 cents) pieces.

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*RESPONSIBILITY OF A BANK FOR THE ACTS OF ITS OFFICERS.

Continuing the discussion on the subject of when a bank is liable for the acts of its officers, a number of very interesting cases may be cited. The case about to be discussed belongs to that class in which the funds of a bank have been misappropriated by certain officers having authority to handle them. The great power of the President and Cashier of banking institutions in their dealings in commercial paper, representing large sums of money, is used daily in so many different kinds of transactions that it rarely occurs that any one questions the officer's authority to exercise that power. Cashier's checks, bank drafts, and other forms of banking paper signed by the President or Cashier, are so numerous and have come into such popular and frequent use that in many instances they have passed almost like money, and we rarely expect to question the authority of the man placing his name to the paper which gives it such value. However, it has been held in a comparatively recent case, which has become an established authority, that where a bank President deals in drafts, or otherwise with the funds of the bank for his own purpose, the person receiving the draft is immediately placed upon inquiry as to whether the President had due authority to issue such paper.

In the case of Lamson vs. Beard, Receiver of the First National Bank, of Pella, Iowa, reported in the 94 Federal Reporter, page 30, the principle last mentioned was declared.

It seems that one E. R. Cassatt was President of the First National Bank, of Pella, Iowa, which had a capital stock of $50,000. Cassatt was President and principal executive officer and did nearly all the work in connection with the institution. The directors performed very little of the work and what they did do was done perfunctorily; in fact, the bank was E. R. Cassatt. Cassatt began to have dealings with the firm of C. B. Congdon & Co., commission merchants on the Board of Trade in the city of Chicago. His operations on the market were not very successful, and as a result he lost large sums of money on margins, which he was bound to make good. This he did by making drafts on the First National Bank, of Pella, of which he was President, signing the drafts as President. In all Cassatt defaulted and embezzled in the bank the sum of $65,000. Of this amount about $20,000 was sued upon in this case.

The suit was brought upon the theory that the bank itself was responsible upon these drafts drawn by its President, Cassatt, even though they were fraudulently drawn, for the reason that the drafts were commercial paper and were drawn in the ordinary course of business and that the payees were not bound to inquire whether or not the President had special authority to draw them, and especially as they had no notice that there was any fraud in connection with them.

The Receiver of the bank, however, maintained that the receipt of the drafts of the Pella National Bank signed by Cassatt in his official capacity to be used as margins in his personal transactions put the plaintiffs upon notice that Cassatt was using the funds without authority, and that therefore the plaintiffs took the drafts upon their own risk, and that while it was true that the drafts were commercial paper, the circumstances of their payment and the purpose of their payment were sufficient

* Continued from the May number, page 695.

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to create a suspicion that they were not drawn in the regular course of the business of the bank.

After listening to a vast number of cases cited by the counsel on both sides, the court rendered an exhaustive opinion, the substance of which was that a bank can not be held responsible for the wrongful, unauthorized, misappropriation of its funds by its President for the payment of his own debts. And the court further held that although the President of a bank is its chief executive and representative, knowledge by him of his own frauds on the bank, perpetrated for his individual purposes, cannot be attributed to the bank. The Court said that the plaintiffs should have inquired whether Cassatt had authority to draw drafts upon his own bank, upon its funds for use in his individual transactions. And that if they did not so inquire they must be presumed to have accepted the drafts upon their own risk, and cannot therefore hold the bank liable. It was further maintained that it is not in the ordinary course of a bank's business transactions to permit its funds to be applied for the payment of its President's debts, especially when the orders are drawn by the President himself.

In some cases an officer has unusual powers in regard to drawing commercial paper, but then that power is expressly conferred by the board of directors and is usually made known to the person with whom the bank deals to any great extent. In this case the powers assumed were very unusual and no effort was made by the plaintiffs to ascertain whether they were properly exercised. For those reasons it was therefore held that the bank was not responsible for the wrongful act of its President, although his transactions were so closely connected with the ordinary business of the bank that they were ordinarily indistinguishable.

Another interesting case in which the fraud of a high officer of a bank was concerned, was the case of Guilmartin against the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah; reported in the seventeeth volume of the Lawyers' Law Reports. In that case certain parties deposited with the bank through the Cashier certain valuable securities as a special deposit to be kept simply for the depositor's accommodation and were to be returned to the depositor upon demand. Afterwards the Cashier, without the bank's knowledge, sold and fraudulently appropriated these securities to his own use, and this suit was brought in the circuit court at Savannah, Georgia, to compel the bank to return the value of the securities sold by its Cashier.

The court went into the question very thoroughly and considered the question of master and servant, which was the relation of the bank to the Cashier in connection with the liability of the bank. The court held as a general rule that a master is liable for the wrongful acts of his servants when committed within his authority or within the progress of his usual business. However, the court added that the question in this case was, whether or not the act of the Cashier was so closely connected with his usual transactions that the bank could be held responsible for his fraud. The court held that where a Cashier "steps asi le" from his usual employment to do an act for his personal gain regardless of the business for which he was engaged, then such an act may be said to be lacking in a compliance with the intent of his employer, who should afterwards not be held responsible for such unauthorized and unpremeditated acts. There is a duty of the bank to inquire into the integrity, honesty and skill of its Cashier and of the fitness of its officers to do its work properly. Having used due diligence in selecting such a Cashier, they can no longer be held responsible for his acts committed outside of his authority and especially in regard to a special deposit which was made for gratuitous safe keeping. The court added that it was an old rule that a master is generally responsible for the wrongful acts of his servant, when these acts were committed within the ordinary pursuits of the business or upon the master's direction, and one of the principal questions in this case was, whether or not the Cashier was or was not acting within the scope of his

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authority or during the progress of the usual business transactions when he wrongfully used the special deposit. The court held that the theft of the Cashier was not an act anticipated by either party and was an act for the benefit of the Cashier alone in which the bank could gain nothing. In view of all the facts the bank was held not to be responsible for the theft of this special deposit by its Cashier.

A more recent case has just been published in the latest volume of the Supreme Court Reports for the State of Michigan ; namely, the case of State Savings Bank of Ionia vs. Montgomery. In that case it appeared that the Cashier of a bank falsely represented to a maker and endorser of certain notes for his own accommodation that one of such notes had been paid, when as a matter of fact the note had not been paid, and thereby secured a renewal. This was fraud very closely connected with the ordinary business of the bank by which a customer of the bank suffered but for which the bank was held not to be responsible. The defendant in this case gave two accommodation notes for $1,500 and $1,000 respectively to the bank for the benefit of the bank's Cashier, whose name was F. A. Sessions. These notes were discounted by Sessions at his own bank. After maturity of the notes, the defendant was told by the Cashier that the $1,500 note was paid, and relying upon this statement he executed a note which was to be a renewal of the $1,000 note which had not been paid. Sessions became insolvent some time afterwards, and as he was found to be in debt to the bank in a large amount, he was dismissed. The bank then sued Montgomery on above notes that he had given, and it appeared that the $1,500 note had not been paid by Sessions. On the trial the defendant claimed that the notes in question were procured by means of false representations of the Cashier of the plaintiff bank, who was acting for the plaintiff in accepting said notes, that the bank was chargeable with its Cashier's knowledge of the fraud used by him in securing such notes to be signed by the defendant. In other words, the defendant claimed that the fraud of the Cashier was imputable to the bank and that therefore the bank was guilty of fraud and could not recover. The court held that the Cashier was not representing the bank when the paper was discounted, inasmuch as these notes were issued for his own accommodation and therefore if he used fraud in procuring the defendant's signature to them, such fraud was a personal fraud and not imputable to the bank, holding in substance that the act of the Cashier was an act of his own and not one in the ordinary course of the bank's business nor was it done for the benefit of the bank. There was no doubt that the defendant was perfectly innocent in the transaction, but nevertheless the bank was given a judgment for the amount of both notes. This case will be found in 126 Michigan Reports, page 327. EMANUEL T. BERGER.

A BANKER'S PRINCIPLES.—Being asked by the editor of a high school paper of Oak Park, Ill., to give some of the principles which had guided him in his business career, Mr. John Farson, the well-known Chicago banker, wrote:

"Some of the principles I followed I believe would be valuable to you also. Like my mother, I was never discouraged in my life. I always set my ideals very high. I endeavored to associate with the very best class of people, intellectually, morally and socially, and to read the very best books. Whatever I attempted to do, no matter how seemingly inconsequential, I put all my energies into, and tried to do the work just right. I was never afraid of the hardest kind of hard work. I was never envious or jealous of a man that lived, but was only desirous of emulating every one's good qualities, and any faults I tried not to see. I have always made it a special point to be interested in young men and women who are coming up to take the responsibilities of life upon their shoulders. I never pass a young lad on the street in Oak Park, but I think that Oak Park's chief claim in history may be the fact that that young lad grew up in our town. There was never a time in the history of the world more than to-day, when strong, earnest, rugged, conscientious, loyal men were needed. The opportunities and possibilities are absolutely unlimited, and the young man himself is the arbiter of his own destiny."

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THE MAIL DEPARTMENT OF A BANK.

[Address delivered before Alexander Hamilton Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, by J. Edward Weeks, of the Chemical National Bank, New York.]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I will not apologize for my attempt to give my ideas of the mail department; for, while I never have had charge of just such a department as I shall endeavor to outline, I have given it much thought, and am convinced that this department could be made decidedly valuable in a large institution.

The Value of Courtesy.

This department is one which affects many of the departments in the institution and should be handled by men who know the value of courtesy and who make it the habit of their lives, for in this way they can save much of the friction that otherwise would be sure to arise. The fact is becoming more generally recognized that the clerk who is the most considerate of others' feelings is the one who makes the most successful head of a department. Nothing can be successfully accomplished by men who are overbearing to their subordinates and assistants. The rule so continually repeated, "Unfailing courtesy to customers," might be amended so as to include our fellow workers and do no harm to the rule or to those who are to be guided by it. So the successful mail department should have a thoroughly practical man at the head of it who has the one trait of courtesy firmly fixed in his habits.

We will consider the needs of a bank having an incoming daily mail of about 1,000 letters, large and small. It will be necessary to call on about thirty-six of the younger men in the bank to report at about 8:30 A. M. of which one will collect checks, four will stamp, four will sort, twenty-six will call off and look over the larger letters, and one may be sick, etc.

The chief will take all letters and sort them into piles of large and small, taking out the private mail and distributing it himself as experience may direct.

I say this advisedly, for it has been my sad experience to have passed out unthinkingly some daintily-perfumed missives to the young men (can't call them boys when they get these letters, for that would hurt their dignity) and it was hard work to get them to think about their duties to any one, save the fair sex. I have nothing to say against the ladies or their friends, but we had better make it a rule to hold private mail until the exchanges have been attended to.

The force, divided as before mentioned, will at once call off the items separating the checks into piles of clearing-house items, city collections and checks on the local institutions. Thus there is left in the letters only the out-of-town collections, notes, coupons, no protest and special items. These letters, with the last few mentioned items, are then taken in charge by the regular men of the department for further consideration.

To go back now to the travels of the checks which have been taken out of the letters by the junior force; we first notice that the lad who has last entered the employ of the bank is given the work of collecting the clearing-house checks, thus giving him his first idea of the different styles of checks, and also teaching him to discriminate a little.

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Explaining Work to Beginners.

Right here I would emphasize the good effect on a young lad of a few kindly explanations of the reasons why incidental to these first duties. It may seem funny to mix up a new hand and then to laugh at his embarrassment when corrected, but a kindly word here often means much to the new boy and makes him feel more like doing his best instead of arousing all the rebellion innate in a boy when he feels an injustice is done him. He in turn passes these checks to the lad just preceding him in the employ of the bank to be stamped received payment. etc.; from here the checks are passed to the rack to be sorted, and four good men should be given this work. The mail clerk who makes a success to-day of his department must insist on careful sorting of checks, for the bank is often caused considerable annoyance by carelessness on the part of these clerks, and to-day with the new rule of the clearing-house, which is recognized to a limited extent, carelessness in this detail causes expense in money and a loss of reputation.

Of course, other minor details would be tiresome. Every chief must invent his own rules, and pick out the men best suited to hustle the work along in an emergency, such as fogs, trainwrecks, Brooklyn "L" delays, etc.

Getting the rack ready for the settling clerk is next in order, and we would here require additional men, taken from all over the bank. The clearing-house items should be listed in duplicate, so that a record may be kept in the department. The second and third teller's work of the previous day is received and, together with the mail treated as morning work, constitutes the total for the clearing-house.

Duplicate slips should be called back to the rack to locate any difference, and then listed by an experienced man on the delivery clerk's sheet.

The totals should be called off to the settling clerk, and the clearing-house tickets made out at the same time. The two sheets must prove, and then, when your exchanges finally leave the bank and you hear the cab as it races away to reach the clearing-house in time, your mail clerk may breathe easy, knowing the first part of his work for the day is well done.

No possible assistance should be refused and nothing should be allowed to hinder the settling clerk in this work preparatory to leaving for the clearing-house, for while he is not the most important man in the office, still, upon the proper discharge of his work hinges the figures for the day, and the satisfactory discharge of his duties enables the officers to have promptly, reliable information of the bank's standing with the clearing-house.

The mail department proper should have six regular men. Three of undoubted abilities, two younger men who are learning the work, and a boy. As soon as the mail is checked off by the younger men, the mail clerks take it and tick off the country checks, notes, coupons, no-protest items, and any special matters that may arise, foot, sort and advise the letters.

Advising the Mail.

Emphasis should be placed on the advising of mail. Every letter should be advised by the mail department. I do not believe in the practice of each department advising the mail that may come to it. Some one should be held responsible for every letter, and properly the responsibility belongs to the mail department. As an illustration there are many correspondents who in writing make it a practice to refer to as many items as possible in one letter, and each is apt to refer to different departments. Such as inquiry regarding a missing check, which should have been returned with last statement; this needs the attention of the check clerk; a request that we sell bonds and credit proceeds to their account; this is for the securities department; also asking for a discount and inquiring as to what collateral would be accepted as security for a time loan; this would go to the discount and loan de-

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partments. As can readily be seen, in this case some of these items might be overlooked unless the letter was advised by some responsible clerk.

A good rule in this connection is for every department attending to any item in such a letter to initial same, showing that it has received proper attention and this also furnishes a guide to the mail department, which then advises the letter as received and contents noted.

Separate totals are made by machines of these different kinds of checks and they in turn are charged to collection department, note teller and coupon department, and receipts taken for the same in every case.

I have mentioned cash or city collection items and checks on the local bank ; the former are charged to the runner's department and the latter are treated like any other bank and charged to the paying teller to become a part of the day's proof of the check desk.

These various totals, together with the exchanges sent to the clearing-house, form one side of our proof, and to arrive at the other side we credit the total amount of the letters in credit cash books, and their totals give us our chance for the banker's delight—a difference.

Many letters have items sent for collection, such as notes, checks, drafts, coupons not yet due and no-protest items, which are not included in the total footing of the letters and so would not enter into the regular proof for the day.

These would all be entered in a separate book or tickler and turned over to the respective departments for collection and when collected are credited on the opposite side of the book. This tickler should be ruled showing debit and credit sides, with necessary columns ruled for the date received, description and amount of item, date paid, amount credited, name of account and remarks.

Sundry Collection Tickler. Mail Department.

		Dr.		Cr.				
Date received.	*Description.*	*Amounts.*		*Amount paid.*		*Date paid.*	*Depositor.*	REMARKS.
Jan. 1, 1902..	Draft, Smith&Co.	$440	25	$440	25	Jan. 16.	2d Nat. Bank, Elmira	Goods arrived Jan. 16, 1902.
	Jones & Co., note due Jan. 10	500	....	500	....	Jan. 10.	1st Nat. Bank, Phila	

Sample ruling.

As hinted before, a credit cash book would be required for each ledger except where there were few credits to be made, in which case one book would answer for several. This book should be ruled so as to allow the totals for each ledger to be entered in separate columns and a proof of the book made by cross footing.

The sundry collection tickler, together with the books just mentioned, would keep a complete record of all items coming to the bank through the mail, during the day, and the receipts from each department receiving items from the mail department would complete the record of the handling of the work and place the responsibility, should question ever arise afterwards as to the disposition of any item.

All mail other than the early morning mail should be treated as afternoon work and the same methods followed, save the checks for the clearing-house are held over until the next morning as cash.

Of course, it is necessary to have several collections of mail during the day to keep the work well in hand, and of course these extra mails will necessitate a set of afternoon books like the ones mentioned for the morning work.

And now in closing I wish to repeat that I did not start out with the idea of telling any one how to conduct his work, but I have had before me all the time the earnest wish to be able to explain to some of our younger fellow clerks the working of a mail department planned on practical and simple lines. If I have succeeded even in the smallest degree, I shall feel more than repaid for the thought and work expended on this little paper.

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*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

BOOKKEEPING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

III.

General Bank Accounting.

The larger the bank is the greater the necessity that the system of accounting be made as nearly "skeleton" as possible. The one I am describing is in use in a bank of very rapid growth and has been made on the principle stated above, not losing sight of the checks and safeguards necessary for any conservative bank. While not altogether new, a modified form of the Boston system, it has several new features which may commend it to the readers of The Bankers' Magazine.

Five books comprise the set: (1) general ledger; (2) general cash book; (3) bank ledger; (4) bank credit book; (5) bank debit book.

The first two require little explanation beyond the diagram given herewith (Fig. 1). The ledger differs in form from the cash book only in the spacing of accounts. The debit and credit books are the books of original entry and contain all detailed work of the day. Each double page is ruled for six days.

The great advantage of these auxiliary books is found in the neatness of a ledger containing only total debits and credits for each account, and in the fact that it enables several clerks to work on the different parts without interfering with one another.

The bank ledger (Fig. 2) is also ruled for six days. All balances are carried forward and statement proved each morning, the exact balance of an account being thus always before one's eyes. The rapidity with which an experienced bookkeeper puts down these balances, as fast as pen can travel, each subtraction involving the use of several sets of figures in both debits and credits, all without additional figuring, is a great mystery to the uninitiated. All balances, of course, are in red ink, and the credits or debits of each day (in black ink) are easily footed up without confusion. Another check is added in having all the statements of accounts made up from the original vouchers, just as the books themselves are, instead of being copied. Compared every day with the bank ledger, these can be easily balanced and sent off the first of each month.

The total of the bank ledger is proved by the balance to credit of other banks on the general ledger. A great advantage over the old system is that each page of the bank ledger can be proved separately, thus enabling one to find in a few minutes the error that might have required an hour, and the review of every balance.

All of the general bookkeeper's work passes through the receiving teller's cash, and with his totals does the bookkeeper prove. The diagram appended (Fig. 3) shows the method. The teller is charged with total of all mail, which for convenience' sake is divided as follows: Clearing-house checks, foreign checks, sight drafts on city, etc., and each proved separately. He is also charged with the note-teller's city collection book, the itemized credits being entered in the general books. The same applies to the foreign collection journal, but in this case, instead of being paid by

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating $1,050, offered by The Bankers' Magazine. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

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	Apr 1 Dr.	Apr 1 Cr.	2	3	Apr. 4	5	6
Capital		500000					
Surplus		200000					
Undiv. Profits		151325 19					
Discounts		1063620					
Exchange	54561						
Expenses	252719						
Loans	3762 180 09						
Ind. deposits		125960 15					
Bank deposits	315800 02	55511 03 315800 02					
Cash	1606 574 06						
Total	7679322	7679322 7					

* Red ink.

FIG. 1.—GENERAL LEDGER.

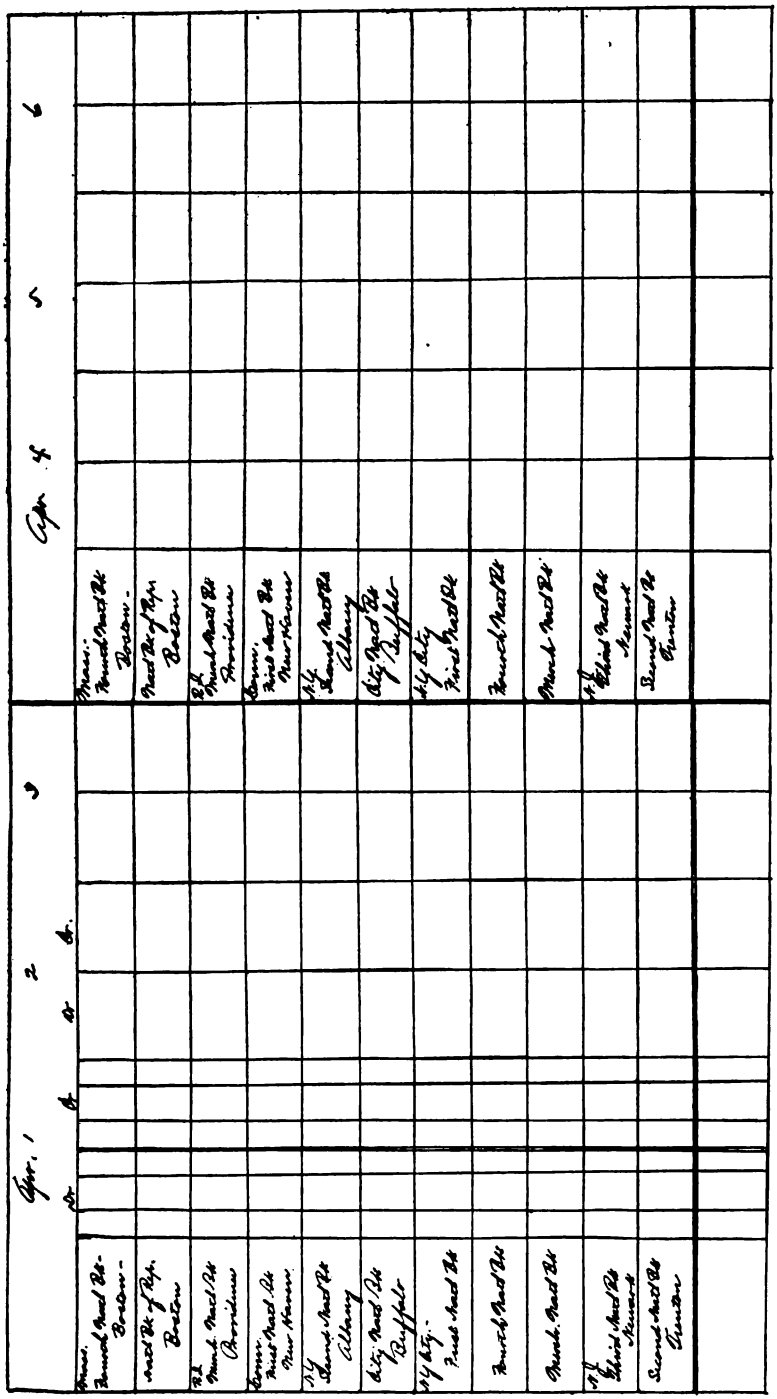

FIG. 2.—SPECIMEN PAGE OF BANK LEDGER.

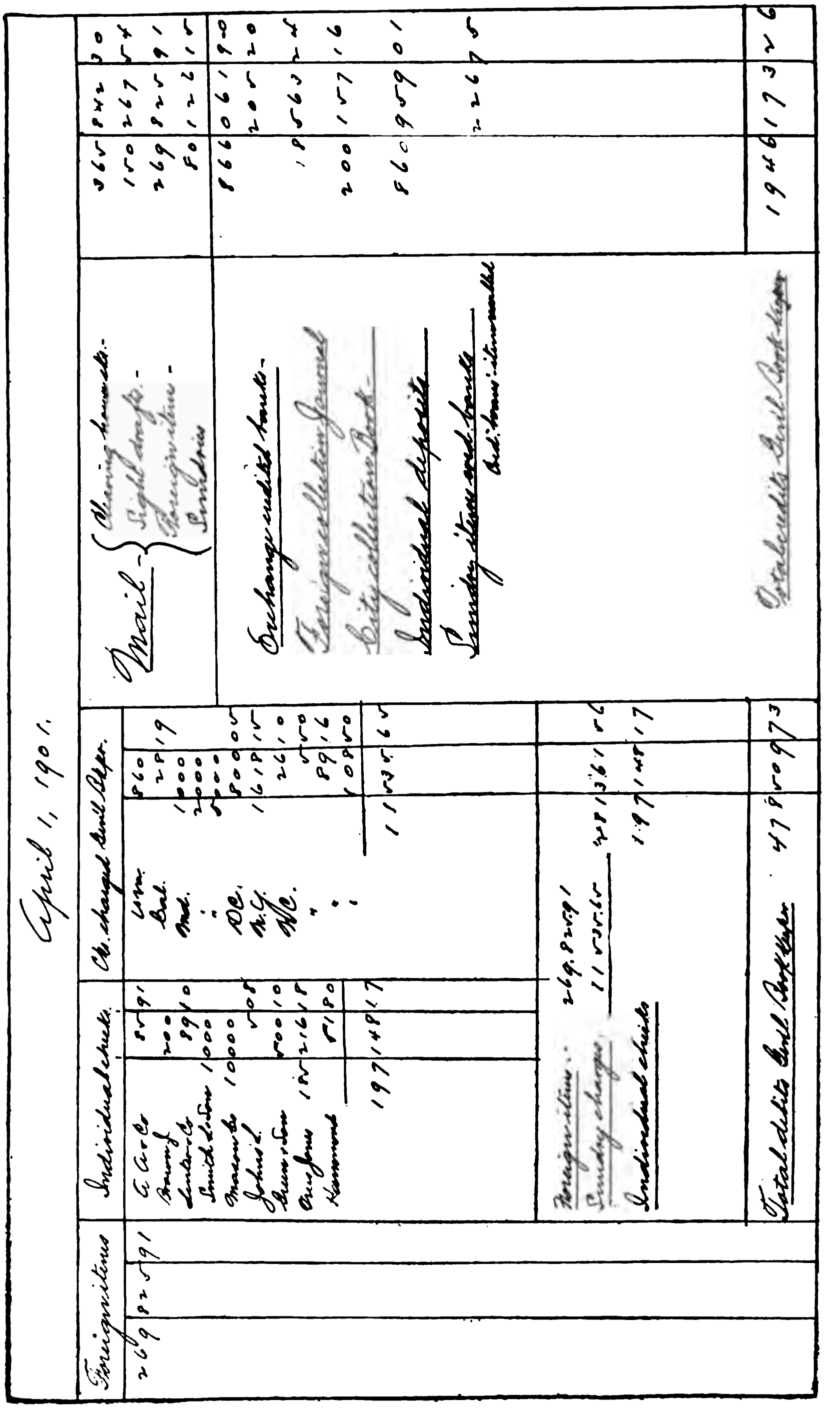

FIG. 8.—SPECIMEN OF RECEIVING TELLER'S SETTLEMENT BOOK, SHOWING GENERAL BOOKKEEPER'S PROOF OF DEBITS AND CREDITS.

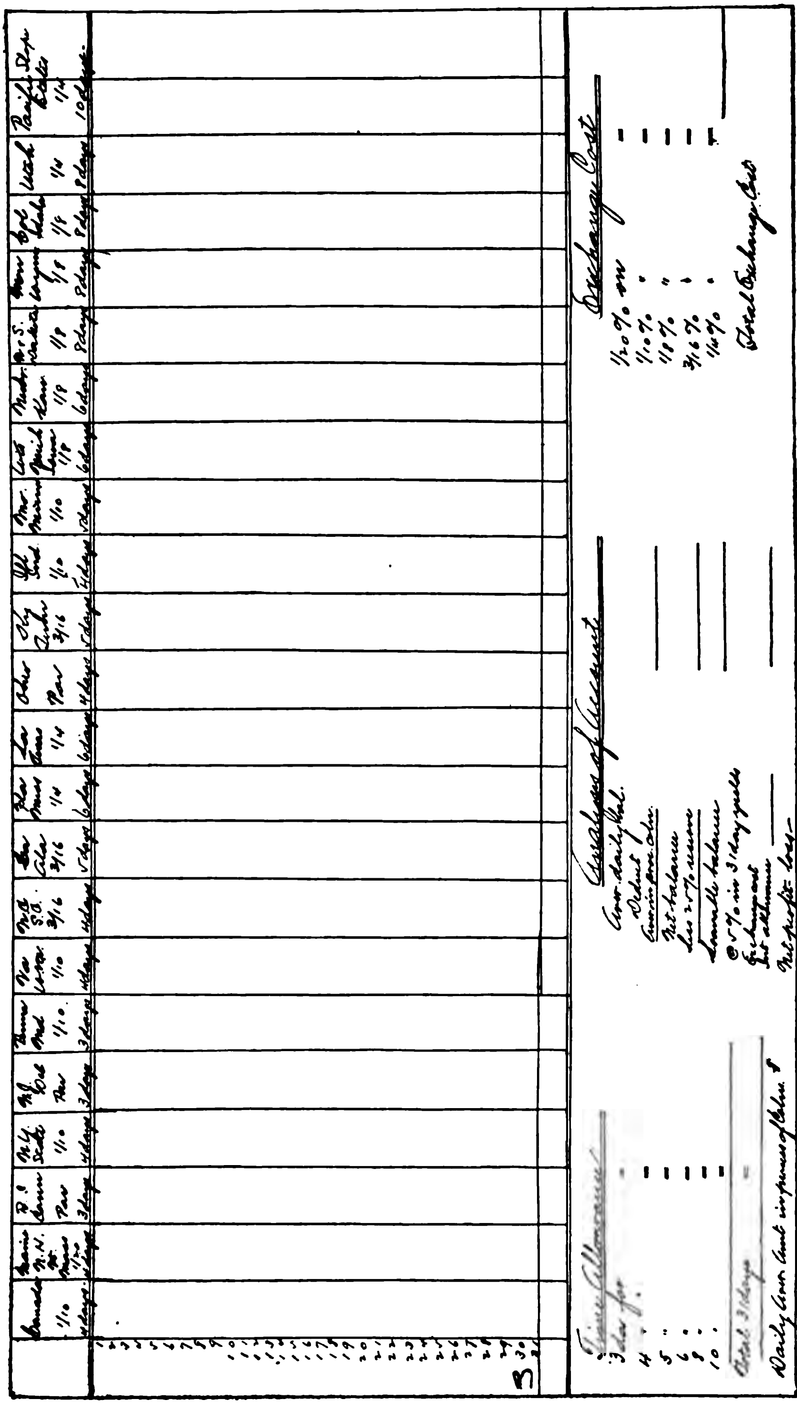

FIG. 4.—ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS.

checks, as with the city collections, the receiving teller charges the amount of journal to the general bookkeeper, making a cross-entry in his work.

The foreign items are kept in a separate column from charges to the general bookkeeper, that they may be proved by another department, but if the general bookkeeper handles these items, they may be passed over in one column.

Individual deposits and checks are taken from the teller's book as a total.

I have attempted simply to sketch a form that can be used, and is now used, successfully. Detail work will in a measure adjust itself to the conditions existing in various banks.

To sum up, the great advantages of this method are:

1. An easily comprehended, business-like daily proof with receiving teller.

2. The readiness with which the daily balance of an account can be followed through a week or a month, as may be necessary.

3. An easily proved daily statement.

4. The additional safeguard of original entry monthly statements, thus correcting daily any errors in posting of general bookkeeper.

Of late years banks have been paying more attention to their exchange account. Various methods have been adopted to ascertain whether the balance kept by a correspondent bank justified the expense involved in collecting its scattered country items. The merit of the plan given here lies in the fact that it is easily kept and its results as satisfactory as approximate calculations ever can be.

Following down the left margin of the diagram (Fig. 4), we find a space for each day of the month. Crossing the diagram, at the heads of the columns are the names of the various States and Territories. Under these names is the cost of collecting, both in actual exchange charges and in estimated time consumed before returns are received. Each day the country items, sent by the bank under analysis, are divided into their proper columns on this sheet. At the close of the month the additions are made, and in the lower left-hand corner we find the grouping of all columns headed with the same time cost. The averaging of these gives the daily average amount in process of collection.

In the lower right-hand corner is the grouping of the columns according to actual exchange charges. From the average balance for the month, as shown by the ledger, we deduct the average amount in process of collection. From this we deduct the twenty-five per cent. legal reserve (the bank's idle money). The result gives the balance available for loaning. When the interest on this is computed for the month, we have the gross income.

On the debit side we reckon the exchange paid out and the interest allowance on daily balances. The difference gives the net profit or loss, as the case may be.

No attempt has been made in this explanation to apportion the running expenses of the bank, clerk hire, stationery, stamps, etc. This can be, and is done, by dividing the gross expenses for the year by the number of accounts on the books and charging each account (in the analysis) with its pro rata. When this is done the result will give a very just idea of the status of the account. OBSERVER.

BOOKKEEPING FOR COUNTRY BANKS.

IV.

In many towns throughout the country will be found prosperous banks of modest size which, for reasons of economy or other reasons best known to the board of directors, are managed, as far as the clerical work is concerned, by the Cashier alone who not only manages his own affairs as executive and administrative officer of his bank, but those of the teller and bookkeeper as well.

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The writer being the entire working force of a prosperous bank of the above-named order, has found that such a condition of affairs necessitates a condensed and labor-saving system of accounting which, while simple, concise and explanatory in method, must be productive of such results as would be shown by the books of the most modern and best conducted city bank.

I do not claim that this method is the best or even a new departure in bank book-keeping, but offer the accompanying forms and explanations to my country brethren with hopes of bettering the condition of those who may be using a more cumbersome method in their work. Furthermore, with the exception of the journal, which is an original design, the writer is the originator of none of the books used.

The principals in this system are the journal, general ledger and individual ledger, together with the following auxiliaries, viz.: the discount and collection registers, draft and certificate of deposit registers, discount tickler and proof book—all of which appear in this article, except the discount and collection registers, which do not enter into the main scheme as do the other books.

Proof Book. Form No. 1

Apr. 30. 1900.			Apr. 30. 1900.		
Specie	987	83	Cash Forw'd.	5780	24
Currency	4806				
	5793	83			
	15351	03		15364	62
	21144	86		21144	86
May 1, 1900			May 1, 1900		
			Cash Forw'd.	5793	83

With this understanding of the books used, let us proceed to close them up for the day. First, balance the cash and enter the result in the proof book as shown in Fig. 1; an ordinary pass book will answer this purpose.

Of the principal books, let us first take up the work of the Boston ledger for individual accounts. This ledger, if not already used by him, is more or less familiar to the average bank clerk, but for explanation of the work the recapitulation page of this book is shown in Fig. 2. In this ledger are entered the deposits and checks paid during the day, all entries being made direct from the checks and deposit slips, thus doing away with the old style check and deposit scratchers or debit and credit books, in which it was necessary to enter these items before posting to the ledger. Much of the work of entering the debits and credits on this book can be done during the day or as soon as your exchanges are in, and a half hour or so before closing time the striking of balances can be commenced. The result of the work will be shown as here illustrated, after which the totals of deposits and checks paid

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Boston Ledger. Form No. 2.

Saturday		Monday. Apr. 30. 1900.										Tues.
Balance.		Deposits		Total Checks		Cks. in Detail		Balance		Names	Line No.	De
721	46	300		51	20			976	26	Taylor Geo.	1	
247	23	200						447	23	Tate F. W.	2	
78	01	126	15	130		75 55		74	16	Vance C. H.	3	
984	37	540	19	167	50			1357	06	Victor J. N.	4	
2351	37	924	35	271	15	50 143 78	15	3004	57	Wilson B.	5	
13	65			27	30			× 13	65	Waite, F. A.	6	
425		176						601		Wells & Co.	7	
		200						200		Wright & Son	8	
										Recapitulation.	9	
4821	09	2466	69	647	15			6667	93	Footings 5th page	10	
6897	49	659	73	232	75			7324	47	" 4th "	11	
14357	29	1716	31	1597	71			14475	89	" 3rd "	12	
4176	32	328	48	683	04			3821	76	" 2nd "	13	
6758	01	55		495	35			6317	66	" 1st "	14	
								38607	71			
								27	30	Less Overdrafts.		
37010	20	5226	21	3656	00			38580	41.			

are carried to the journal in section marked individual deposits in Fig. 3. This form of journal answers the purpose of the debit and credit books and regular journal, these triplets still being used in some banks; the size of this book depends, of course, upon the volume of business you are doing. The writer's journal is twenty inches long and eleven inches wide and accommodates a business with total resources of from $150,000 to $175,000 and six correspondent banks; the ruling is gauged to about three-sixteenths or one-eighth of an inch, the sections for name of accounts being divided by a red line.

A book of this size would have the sections divided about as follows: Blank section, 5 lines; exchange, 3; interest, 10; bills discounted, 15; discount, 15; expense, 6; Cashier account, 3; certificates of deposit, 10; individual deposits, 3; banks 3 or 4 lines each; certified checks, 2, and cash 1 line, the name of all accounts being printed in the book by your stationer.

This is a handy book to be lying open on your desk, the items entered during the day being carried short into the first column and at the close of the day's business carry totals to the columns headed Dr. and Cr.

Contrary to usual banking customs, we will commence at the top and work down. First is a section left blank for the writing in of any tramp accounts that may straggle in. Exchange credit item "Cks" is taken in total from the pad of credit slips

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which will be found on every bank's desk and upon which you have jotted down during the day the amount of exchange derived from the cashing of out-of-town checks, etc., and credit item "Reg." is taken from the total shown by the draft registers; the charge to this account is taken from the advice of your correspondents who have been obliged to make a charge for the collection of some of the items sent by you.

Journal. Form No. 3.

April 30, 1900.

Item			Debit		Account	Credit				Item
Waverly L 4/28				75	Exchange	3	55	1 2	25 30	Ch. Reg.
C/D #143				54	Interest	36	43			14th Natl. Apr.
C.M. Lyon A. Black F. R. Dix	1600 1000 225		2825		Bills Discounted	1575				Tickler
					Discount	37	55	24 10 3	 17 38	Lyon Black Dix
Desk Pencils Postals	25 5	30	30	30	Expense	10				I.R. Stamps
#76 80 82	50 75 125		250		Cashier Account	325		200 100 25		#85 86 87
#143 336 357 550	18 50 150 25	14	243	14	Certificates of Dep.	1245	75			Reg.
			3656		Individual Dep's	5226	21			
M. Jason			75	75	Certified Checks	50				N. Adams
Jones Coll 4/27 L	118 761	08 42	879	50	Empire Bank	1335	76	250 1085	 76	C. Tickler L.
L			81	57	Citizens Bank	918	76			L
L Hoyt Coll 4/28	1500 50		1550		Waverly Bank	261	60	185 75	85 75	L Coll. Tickler
L Apr. Int.	1050 36	29 43	1086	72	Fourteenth Natl. Bk.	4133	32			D. Reg.
L			4671	76	Farmers Natl. Bank	205	69	204	94 75	L Exch. L 4/28
			15351 15364	03 62	Cash	15364 15351	62 03			
			30715	65	Journal Proof	30715	65			

Interest charges are made direct from the paid certificates of deposit, the amount of interest having been marked on the certificate at the time of payment or renewal, and the credits are the accrued interest on demand notes and the amount realized from your city correspondent on your average balance.

Bills discounted debits are entered direct from the notes and the credits from the discount tickler as shown in Fig. 4, this credit being the total of the notes paid or renewed during the day.

Discount credits are also taken from the notes, the amount of discount having been marked on the note at time of discounting. Charges to this account might

Discount Tickler. Form No. 4.

Monday, April 30, 1900.

No.	Maker	Endorser	Where Payable	To Whom Sent	Amount		Remarks.
760	A. J. Davis	Kern & Son	Clyde Mf.	Apr. 14 Empire Bk.	150		
411	W. Nixon	M. Clinton		Fr 5/1	75		Paid
822	B. J. Knox	G. Howard			500		Renewed
640	R. Simon	North & Co.			1000		Paid
					1575		
256	Emmons & Co.	Empire Bk.			100		Recalled 4/27
270	A. H. Harvey	Do			250		Paid
276	Geo. Yost	Waverly Bk.			75	75	Do
Tuesday, May 1, 1900.							
411	W. Nixon	M. Clinton			~~75~~		See 4/30

arise from rebates, but I will not discuss rebates, for I have never had any experience with them. Expense debits explains itself and the credit is a sale of revenue stamps.

Cashier account credits are the Cashier checks issued and payable at your own bank, and the debits such checks as have been paid. In the smaller banks so few of these checks are issued it does not require the use of a register as is the case with drafts.

Certificates of deposit debits are entered direct from the paid certificates, the figures in the item column being the certificate numbers; the credit is the total of certificates issued during the day as shown by the register in Fig. 5.

Individual deposits debit and credit are the footings of the deposits and checks paid as shown by the ledger in Fig. 2.

Certified checks credits are the checks you have certified for your customers and the charges such checks as have been returned to you and paid. Immediately upon certification of a check it is entered in the ledger against your customer's account as a check paid and credited to certified checks on the journal; when the check is returned for payment it is a charge to certified checks.

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Certificate Register. Form No. 5.

Certificates Issued.

Date 1900.		No.	Deposited By	Amount.		Total		Paid.		Remarks
Apr	30		Amts. Forw'd.	120	-					
	"	550	F. J. Adams	25				25		4/30, '00.
	"	1	C. W. Hope	50	75					
	"	2	R. O. Brown	100						
	"	3	E. C. Knapp	250						
	"	4	Jas. Howe	60						
	"	5	M. P. Greene	140						
	"	6	J. V. Cook	500		1245	75			
		7								
		8								
		9								

Charges to the different banks are made direct from your letters, as shown by the journal entries "L," their advices of paid collections which you may have sent them, interest, etc. Credit entries from their letters, paid collections from your discount tickler, as shown in Fig. 4 and drafts drawn from the draft registers, as shown in Fig. 6.

Now that all entries have been made, we will proceed to prove our work, which must be done before final postings to the general ledger can be made. Add the Dr. and Cr. columns of the journal and bring down the totals in small figures with a pencil. Now carry these results to the proof book as shown in Fig. 1, and if no errors have been made the journal debits added to to-day's cash on hand will be found to balance with the journal credits which we have added to yesterday's cash balance which has been brought forward. If an error exists in your work it will be shown by the proof, but we will leave that for discussion until a little later and for the present we will consider our work as correct. Returning to the journal, we enter the total of its debits to the credit of cash and the total of its credits to the debit of cash which, when added to the pencil footings, will give a proof of the journal. We now turn to the general ledger for the final summing up of all our transactions as shown in Fig. 7.

This book, combining the general ledger and daily balance book, is patented and like the individual ledger the names of all accounts are printed therein to meet your requirements and the right side of every leaf is scored, in order to fold over and receive Saturday's balances; our cut shows this balance as well as our work of Monday as posted from the journal, and it being the end of the month, the various accounts which go to make up our profits and losses are also closed as an illustration of the ledger work.

This completes our work for the day, and I trust the forms shown, together with the explanations, have enabled you to obtain a clear understanding of all entries. The writer has not attempted to enter on the journal all the transactions likely to be

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met with in the course of your banking experience, but these forms are supposed to show the actual business of our bank for one day and the various entries made will serve to show its workings.

Possibly some entries on the auxiliaries may seem a little blind, so we will return to the discount tickler, Fig. 4. This form is a simple one and answers all purposes for a small bank, there being three days' maturities on each page; please observe that the items shown in the upper portion of the section are your own notes while those in the lower portion are such items as have been sent you for collection. At the top you will notice that $760 was sent to the Empire Bank, April 1, for collection and has not yet been reported back; $411 was not due until May 1, but was paid

Draft Register. Form No. 6

Drafts Drawn On Fourteenth Nat'l. New York.

Date		Order of	No.	Amount		Total.		Exchange		Total Exchange		To whom sold.
Apr.	30	Amt's Forw'd		180					40			
	"	Hoy & Co	900	125					25			Their L 4/25
	"	F. Ames	1	1100				1				I. Hood
	"	C. Fox, Cashr.	2	12	15				10			L. 4/26
	"	J. Bacon	3	80					15			" "
	"	Waverly Bk.	4	1500								For our Cr.
	"	Empire "	5	761	42							To Bal. Acct.
	"	James & Co	6	274	75				25			L. 4/24
	"	A. Hooper	7	100		4133	32		15	2	30	D. Smith
			8									
			9									

to-day (see Tuesday's section for explanation). Referring to the draft register, you will notice draft $904 to the Waverly Bank is for our credit in that bank, and is entered on the journal as a letter as is the draft $905 to the order of the Empire Bank.

In connection with the banks let me refer you to the general ledger, where you will notice that the names of the Empire and Citizens' Banks appear in both the resource and liability columns. These two banks are what we term credit banks, or banks with whom we balance account by draft, once a week or according to the terms of our agreement, and as the balance is sometimes in our favor, it is necessary to enter their names in both columns of the ledger.

I would also call your attention to the closing of the several accounts into profit and loss; the letters "P. L." and the balance figures opposite may be made in red ink if desired, but it is not necessary, for the letters would signify that it was the balance as carried to the profit and loss account.

In referring to the individual ledger you will note that the account of F. A. Waite marked X $13.65 is an overdraft, which is always carried out in red ink, and as the amount $13.65 has been added in with the rest of the balances, we must deduct twice that amount, or $27.30, from the totals in order to correct the net balance as shown at the bottom. For a detailed description of the Boston Ledger see the November, 1899, number of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

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General Ledger. Form No. 7.

Saturday Balance		Line No.	Resources.	Monday, Apr. 30, 1900. Debit.		Credit		Dr. Balance		Tuesday, May Debit.	Credit
118444	96	1	Loans and Discts.	2825		1575		119694	96		
1000		2	U.S. Bonds					1000			
5000		3	Banking House & Lot					5000			
		4	Other Real Estate								
1032	50	5	Furn. and Fixt's.					1032	50		
5000		6	Stocks, Bonds &c.					5000			
5780	24	7	Cash	15364	62	15351 P.L. 194	08 64	5793	83		
174	84	8	Expense Acct.	30	80	10					
20	85	9	Interest Debit.		54	P.L. 21	39				
456	26	10	Empire Bank	879	50	1335	76				
1948	02	11	Waverly Bank	1550		261	60	3236	42		
4	50	12	Citizens Bank	81	57	918	76		Cr.		
12502	30	13	Fourteenth Natl. Bk.	1086	72	4133	32	9455	70		
4316	44	14	Farmers Natl. Bk.	4671	76	205	69	8782	51		
		15									
		16									
		17									
155680	41		Totals					158995	92		

			Liabilities.	Debit		Credit		Cr. Balance		Debit	Credit
30000		1	Capital Stock					30000			
9000		2	Surplus Fund					9000			
500		3	Undivided Profits					500			
37010	20	4	Individual Dep's.	3656		5226	21	38580	41		
78216	17	5	Certificates of Dep.	243	14	1245	75	79218	78		
		6	Cashier Checks	250		325		75			
75	75	7	Certified Checks	75	75	50		50			
518	60	8	Discount Rec'd.	P.L. 551 A.E. 7	15 22	37	55				
4	42	9	Exchange		75	3	55				
		10	Interest Credit	P.L. 36	48	36	48				
		11	Empire Bank								
		12	Citizens Bank			832	69	832	69		
		13	Dividends Unpaid								
		14									
360	27	15	Profit and Loss	Exp 194 Int 21	61 39	Dis 551 Exc 7 Int 36	15 22 43	739	04		
		16									
		17									
155680	41		Totals					158995	92		

We will now consider, for a moment, that brain-racking pastime (?) a search for differences. No man is infallible, consequently an error will sometimes creep in during the rush of a busy day; the proof book will show it up, however, unless said error be a "double header;" *i. e.*, an error of equal amount existing in both the debits and credits, which Father Time will bring to the surface. The first place the writer searches for an error is the individual accounts which, though seemingly in balance, may be harboring such a mistake as would occur in the extension of checks in detail to total checks, which you can readily see would not affect the balancing of the ledger, since checks in detail have nothing to do with the striking of balances.

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Should an error be discovered here and you did not care to make erasures, an explanatory slip carried in the cash as a debit or credit will correct it until the next day, when the charge or credit, as the case may be, can be made on the ledger against your customer's account. Other errors are more easily traced as there are fewer accounts to refer to. Possibly your cash might not prove, but if a recount fails to correct it and you have exhausted all other means, you can determine whether it is in the cash itself or in the figures by deducting the total of journal debits from the total of journal credits and cash on hand as shown by yesterday's cash balance, and if the difference agrees with the cash as shown by your count, said count is correct; but if the difference agrees with what you should have according to the cash blotter, then your actual cash is over or short as the case may be.

Proof of the bills discounted can be made from the notes or by footing up the amounts as shown by the tickler, the latter method showing whether all notes have been entered on the tickler. Certificates can be proved by deducting the total of the paid from the total issued as shown by the certificate register; neither of these proofs need be taken oftener than once a month or as often as you are desirous of ascertaining their correctness.

The discount and collection registers being what you might term auxiliaries to the discount tickler, it is not deemed necessary to illustrate them for they are familiar to all bank clerks and usually carried in stock by all bank stationers as are the draft and certificate registers, and the manufacture of blank books has reached such a state of perfection as to enable one to procure any special book at a very reasonable price.

Many things might be said concerning the merits of the different styles of ledgers now on the market. It is largely a matter of opinion, and I will be brief in giving mine. Many banks hold to the old style Dr., Cr. and balance, or three-column ledger, which possesses some features superior to the Boston style. In the writing up of pass books and the averaging of balances it is far ahead of the Boston, but until a trial balance has been taken, you are never sure of its accuracy, and the extra time consumed in the balancing of pass books, etc., is trivial when you consider the joys (?) of taking a trial balance which the Boston gives you every day.

What has been mentioned in connection with the individual ledgers will also apply to the general ledger, for the cloud of uncertainty hovers over the old-style book and can only be banished by drawing off a statement every day or once a week as your President or directors request, which calls for an extra book and extra labor. Modern books as well as modern ideas are adapted to any business whether large or small, and of what use are modern improvements anyhow if they are not applied to our needs?

E. C. Glenwood.

Branch and Other Banks.—The most successful illustration of the benefits of branch banking is probably afforded by the banks of Canada.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The most successful example of independent banks is to be found in the United States—a country whose progress in banking and other forms of material prosperity has no parallel.

Valuable for Reference.—William Hazzard, Assistant Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Ill., writes under a recent date:

"In renewing our subscription to the Bankers' Magazine for the current year, for which find draft for $5 enclosed, permit us to express our appreciation of your very excellent publication. We consider it of such substantial and permanent value that for some years past it has been our practice to have it bound in half-yearly volumes, which we find valuable for reference and review."

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NOTES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.*

[Read before the Scottish Society of Economists, by William Graham, Secretary Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh.]

Favorable and unfavorable are terms which were once, and still may be, used loosely if applied to the exchanges of goods between two countries. Under the old mercantile systems a country was thought to be on the road to ruin whose exports did not exceed its imports, with gold payments receivable for the balance thus due, and these terms favorable and unfavorable then referred solely to this erroneous conception. Thanks to the noble army of economists, and to the second great Scottish economist—Adam Smith—the words are no longer so applied, but are used strictly in reference to the exchange value of the monetary standard of a particular country when contrasted with those of other countries. Thus in a British newspaper the words favorable or unfavorable have relation to the pound or pence sterling; in a French paper they relate to the franc, and so on.

The expression short and long exchanges may be referred to. Short exchange implies payment at sight, and is the basis of all other exchange, upon which the long exchange rate is calculated by reckoning interest for two or three or six months, as may be required. Both quotations afford guidance when carefully considered. The short exchange is an index to probable gold movements as it rises or falls from par, and tells the course of trade at the movement of quotation, as also the chances of alteration in internal interest rates for the immediate future.

In purchasing a bill drawn at a long exchange, interest is deducted from the short exchange at such rates as should repay the purchaser for the delay in getting payment and for the risks he runs until the day of payment. In this way the long exchange states the expectation as to the future course of interest rates, just as the prices of commodities quoted for future delivery may differ from those quoted for immediate delivery, the future price indicating the market idea as to the price likely to be current at such future date. The long rate has also to consider the *credit* of drawer and acceptor of drafts drawn at three or six months, as much may occur in that time to affect either party. Such questions of credit may expand in times of political or financial unrest beyond the names on the bill, and include the nations of either drawer or payee. For any circumstances, private or public, which may affect the ability of the drawer to pay, or the standing of the drawer in event of the drawee failing to pay, have their effect in fixing a rate of long exchange. Any events likely to alter the course of exchange at or near the date of payment, which would reduce the value of bills, are important—for example, depreciation of paper currency or stoppage or restriction of gold exports, such as harass the Russian exchange.

Direct and indirect or arbitrated exchanges open up a wide field—the latter involving the most intricate transactions in the settlement of exchange, and being often employed for operations of special magnitude.

Direct exchange, as a technical term, explains itself, and simply refers to the settlement beween two countries being concluded in the currencies of these countries directly with one another.

Indirect exchange may be divided into two classes—arbitrated and cross exchange.

There is no official quotation of arbitrated exchanges, all such operations being

* Continued from the May number, page 705.

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calculated on quotations of direct exchange between three or more countries consecutively. This at once distinguishes the class from direct exchange, where two countries only are concerned. Arbitrations may be simple or compound. As an example of simple arbitrated exchange, suppose that London is indebted to Berlin at a time when the German rate is low—*i. e.*, unfavorable to a London remitter—the latter, in place of further lowering the exchange by competing for a bill on Germany, perceives that the French exchange is high and therefore favorable for his purpose; further, that the exchange between France and Germany is favorable to France.* He accordingly purchases bills on Paris and remits them to his Berlin creditor, who is able to sell them there at a premium from the competition in Germany for bills on France. This is called a simple arbitration, through Paris. If the operator had bought bills in London on Amsterdam, and remitted those for sale in Paris and transmission of the proceeds to the original Berlin creditor, the transaction would be an example of compound or circuitous arbitration, there being two intermediate places of exchange—Paris and Amsterdam.

Owing to the small margin of profit in such circuitous exchanges, and to the more numerous brokerages deducted, they are only used at special times and for special transactions, where or when the direct exchange may require some support, or where some effect is desired to be produced in the realms of finance.

Some of the largest financial operations have been facilitated by these settlements; as, for example, the oft-cited payment of the French War Indemnity of 1871, where any attempt through direct exchange alone to achieve the results aimed at would have created financial disaster.

Mr. Macleod, in his "Theory and Practice of Banking," gives an outline of the transaction based on the address delivered to the French Assembly by M. Leon Say. The sum to be paid to Germany was £210,000,000. Payments were agreed to be made in gold or silver coin, notes of the Banks of England, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, or in first-class bills of exchange. They were effected thus:

Set off against French railways in Alsace taken over by Germany......	£13,000,000
Paid in notes of the Bank of France..	5,000,000
German bank notes and money...	4,200,000
French gold coins..	11,000,000
French silver coins..	9,500,000
Bills through the foreign exchanges...	169,300,000
Total...............	£212,000,000

Thus only thirty millions of this immense sum were paid in money (paper or metallic); the actual transfer of bullion being little over nine and one-half per cent. of the whole, of which nearly one-half was silver—a bad investment for Germany, as events proved. One hundred and sixty-nine millions, or eighty per cent., were settled through the foreign exchanges by purchase or drawing of bills—an eloquent testimony to the adaptive capacity of the system to meet circumstances so extraordinary.

M. Leon Say in his report states:

> "It is not possible to explain the operations of a portfolio which contains 120,000 bills. There were all sorts of bills, from less than £40 to more than £200,000; some mentioned the purchase of merchandise, others appeared only to be fabricated for the purpose, and destined themselves to be covered at maturity by bills which were to be created to pay real transactions."

Mr. Goschen states that such bills as are last referred to play an important and legitimate part in the foreign exchanges. He gives the example of an agricultural

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* *I. e.*, anything below 123⅓ francs to 100 marks.

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country importing goods in the spring and summer when it has no goods ready to export in payment, the harvest and crops not being yet marketed. How is the blank time to be tided over? In such cases some influential houses draw accommodation or non-value bills, which are purchased by importers and remitted in payment. By the time these bills mature the harvest is on the coast for export, and the value bills drawn for it are employed to liquidate these accommodation bills. Thus the exchange rate is supported and trade not interfered with. Such a system is liable to abuse; but, as Mr. Goschen observes, until it is seen that the evil of an occasional abuse is greater than the permanent and real advantage, it is not likely to be discouraged.

Returning to the French indemnity—in addition to a London office, agencies operated in Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Frankfort and Hamburg, for the purchase and negotiation of bills. The London office continued from June, 1871, to September, 1873. Its average rate of exchange was Fcs. 25·4948, or twenty-five centimes in favor of London. At one point the rate rose to Fcs. 26·18, being the maximum for the whole payment; the minimum rate was Fcs. 25·26¼. It will be seen that even the mean of the rates was sixteen centimes above the high bullion point, while the maximum was no less than eighty-five centimes above that point. I have not traced the cause of this curiously high rate. M. Say refers to "hasty action." The ten or eleven centimes per £ above par, which raise rates to bullion point, work out about £4 per £1,000. The fact that the French Government paid a rate equal to £3, 7s. per cent., or $33, 14s. per £1,000, may indicate that during one point of the journey the ship had got perilously near the rocks, when stoppage was almost caused through gold and bills being equally scarce. It was perhaps inevitable that something abnormal should arise in so abnormal an operation.

In this settlement all kinds of exchange were employed. Direct exchange from the various cities of France on the various cities of Germany. Cross exchanges by remittance to Berlin of bills drawn in Paris on Spain, London, Belgium, or Holland. Arbitrations of exchange were effected through one and all of these countries when direct and cross exchanges were exhausted or ceased to be profitable, and finally these enormous drafts were created, of which notice has been taken, which anticipated real value transactions yet in the future.

The second form of indirect exchange is called "cross exchange." In this the operation is between two countries for interest of or through the medium of a third. London is the great centre of this business. It constitutes a large portion of colonial and inter-continental business, and is also much used in the various countries of Europe. Numerous examples might be cited, each shedding light on separate branches and scenes of the world's trade. The trade of the United States with China, where exports to the latter country are smaller than imports from it, is largely settled through London, in virtue of our goods exports to the States being very largely exceeded by our imports from them, the payments being partly balanced by our exports to China being much in excess of our imports from China.

The Parsee merchants of Western India export cotton to Germany, but in absence of a balancing import from Germany an exchange of bills cannot be effected directly between the two countries. Both have operations in London, so the Indian exporter draws on that centre, and Germany buys bills on London in the markets of Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin, and remits to London for payment of the cotton drafts.

In these transactions rupees are exchanged in pounds sterling, which in turn are paid in German marks. The steady extension of German shipping and commerce in the far East may affect these and similar operations, and give Germany an opportunity of settling direct with India, as she is beginning to do with China; for it cannot be forgotten that every invasion of Britain's enormous foreign trade, every degree in which the exports of other countries replace those of Britain, involve a

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slow but certain curtailment of London's power and profit as the exchange centre of the world.

Mr. Goschen in his "Foreign Exchanges" asks, "Why it is that in the East Indies those who ship produce to America draw on London and not on New York, and why a New Orleans cotton exporter draws on London instead of St. Petersburg for the cotton shipped to Russia?" and replies that the great reputation of the London banking houses cannot be looked on as a primary cause, but is rather itself the result of that cause. The primary cause he thinks is to be found "in the stupendous and never-ceasing exports of England, which have for effect that every country in the world, being in constant receipt of English manufactures, is under the necessity of making remittances to pay for them either in bullion, in produce, or in bills. It may divert its produce to other countries, but the bills drawn against such produce will be sure to find their way to England. There can be no exchange on any place to which remittances have not constantly and regularly to be made."

The fact that the vast bulk of these and other countries' exports are carried in British shipping, the freights for which are paid to London, all tend to make the world London's debtor.

An interesting case of cross exchange was disclosed shortly after the Argentine crisis of 1890 had spent its force, and as that event in its causes and effects deeply affected the foreign exchanges, it may be briefly considered. Prior to 1888 Argentina had rushed into gross extravagances, meeting expenditure by issues of paper money and borrowings in the London market. Prices rose within the country, stopping exports but greatly stimulating imports, until the exchanges turned heavily "against," down to and beyond the bullion point. Coin was exported to pay debts, and it became necessary to import large quantities from London, raised by loans issued through the Barings and the Muriettas.

These gold shipments depleted the Bank of England's reserves, and led to elevation of interest rates at a time when there was no monetary scarcity in London. The banks and discount houses therefore continued to lend at their former low rates, and thus nullified the Bank's efforts to raise its gold stock. The higher rate was at last made effective by the Bank borrowing in the open market, and thereby creating an artificial scarcity until gold came from the Continent. Meantime London refused to absorb more South American loans, and there followed the collapse of Baring's and Murietta's houses, the revolution in Buenos Ayres against Celman's rascality, and hopeless failure of all the native Argentine banks.

As nothing remained current but the rags of inconvertible paper money, the premium on gold arose, and with it the prices of all goods. At last a *moratorium* or delay of some months was granted to debtors, without regard to creditors' feelings or necessities.

After the political confusion had subsided, the abnormal charge for foreign remittances (through rise in gold premium) compelled importers to look for means of remittance, and they naturally perceived that their only available method was their best—viz., the export of goods, chiefly agricultural produce. Thus season after season, from 1890, the depreciated paper currency, with the enormous loss on foreign exchange, gave an incentive to increase the area under wheat and maize grown for export purposes. The following figures from the "Economic Journal" show the Argentine wheat exports in quarters, without including maize exports, which were on an equally large scale:

In 1887 the quarters of wheat exported were			1,806,250
" 1890	"	"	1,582,960
" 1893	"	"	4,873,000
" 1894	"	"	7,648,000

Including the maize figures, this increase had an effect on Anglo-American grain prices altogether out of proportion to its actual bulk. It came, however, following

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the unprecedented crops of three preceding years from the United States and Canada. It was also in the heat of the bimetallic controversy, when one side maintained that the fall in general prices was due to demonetization of silver and consequent fall in silver values, whereby silver-exporting or silver-using nations, no longer able to get the old values in the exchanges, were encouraged to make up the deficit by exports of goods. Thus India increased her wheat and the United States their agricultural produce to such an extent as to undersell European growers, so reducing the value of home land and its produce.

The monometallic side replied that the demonetization of silver came at a time when the world was ready for vast increase of natural production; the boundless prairies of Manitoba and the States having been just placed under the plough, while South Australia also came into the market. Concurrent with this there came extensive and almost unprecedented discoveries of silver ore. These causes in combination were held to explain the fall in silver bullion and to justify the abolition of the old parity between silver and gold.

At such a moment, towards the end of 1893, with wheat lower than it had ever been in civilized history, exaggerated rumors of the immense Argentine crop of that year reached the market. The average price of English wheat for 1882 had been 47s. per quarter; for 1887, 33s.; for 1891, 36s. 8d.; for 1892, 30s. 3d., and the fall at end of 1893 lowered the average for that year to 26s. 4d., or 21s. per quarter below the average of 1882, a fall of forty-four per cent. in ten years. Worse was yet to come, and the following paragraph may assist in sounding the depths reached.

Apart from contentions of monometallist or bimetallist, it was evident that the fall of thirty per cent. in the *then* value of the silver currency of India enabled that country to sell her wheat twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper than before that fall, and still be no loser on exchange rates; thus using wheat as a remittance rather than purchase of bills. The effect on American and British wheat prices in London was obvious; India could afford to undersell all her rivals, and although the actual quantity so sold was trifling in comparison with United States' quantities, yet the lowered price of the small quantity fixed the price for the larger, as it invariably does.

But the fall in Argentine currency (that is, its paper currency) was not merely thirty per cent., but sixty and eighty per cent., and it is equally obvious that the Argentine in turn could now afford (rather than remit by bill) to undersell Indian cheap labor and silver rupee, not to speak of American prairie values, and still not be a loser on exchange operation. Where the Indian could lower his price by 6s. per £ the Argentine could do so by 15s. per £. Fortunately he was not called on to do so, but his position enabled him always to command a market by selling just under the prices of all other countries, so that as with India, though the Argentine quantity was smaller even than the Indian supplies, yet it lowered the price of all wheat for that year, inasmuch as it was there for sale, without reserve, at any price. Since writing this I see the "Statist" of December 7 current, in forecasting the future of the wheat trade, concludes with a notice of Argentine exports which strikingly shows the effect a relatively small quantity of goods may have on prices in certain circumstances. The world's wheat crop for 1901 is estimated at 335 million quarters. Argentina, which last year exported nine million quarters, is expected, through a rainy season, to send only three millions into the market this year, as to which the "Statist" remarks, "This probable absence of any severe Argentine competition is one of the strongest features in the position." In ordinary circumstances one might wonder how even nine millions could seriously affect the price of 335 millions, or nearly forty times the bulk; but the fact remains that the Argentine gold premium is still 135, and as long as their paper currency is thus at a discount of sixty-eight per cent. they can undersell all other nations, and their supply has to

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be reckoned with.* No one is likely to forget the losses in the grain trade in February, 1894, when wheat dropped to £1 per quarter—the average for the year being only 22s. 10d.

The disaster, viewed as an effect of a misused paper currency, in exchange law, was not, as far as I recollect, much noticed at the time, the monometallist treating it as a mere question of overproduction in the goods affected, while the bimetallist ignored the Argentine origin of the mischief and continued to ascribe all to demonetization of silver. Assuming that the bimetallist was right in his argument up to 1891–92, it cannot be denied that the ruinous falls of 1893–94 were due to a cause entirely apart from any question of silver *versus* gold, a cause which might operate in similar circumstances even though the bimetallic law were world-wide. A bankrupt anxious to raise money can always realize his stock if it is vital for him to do so, even though the prices received injure his fellow tradesmen far and wide. What is true of the individual is equally true of a nation in such a position as Argentina then was.

In 1894 and 1895 it was admitted by the New York newspapers that America had bought Argentine and South American produce to so large an extent as to become committed to Britain (from whom Argentina took the bulk of her exports and to whom she owed the bulk of her money) to the extent of £20,000,000—*i. e.*, Argentine importers of English goods remitted money to London by drafts on New York purchased from exporters in Buenos Ayres.

As the bulk of those payments accumulated at a time when the United States Treasury was in trouble over its own currency experiments, the effect was to increase the export of gold from New York to London at a point when the apparent course of trade would have warranted an opposite movement, thus affording another illustration of the vast hidden trade causes, speculations in stocks, and other purely monetary operations, which render it increasingly difficult to foretell the courses of exchange between countries from the actual transfers of goods in sight.

These notes on the technicalities of exchange have reached an undue length, and leave no time for any general survey of the subject. It might have been desirable to add something as to the nature of the transactions which make up international indebtedness, or the relations which interest rates bear to exchange rates. I might have entered into more detail of settlements of the more complicated forms of exchange, embracing, as these necessarily would, examples of all simpler operations. For those who wish to study those matters to best advantage, reference may safely be made on questions of theory to Viscount Goschen's classic work, and for those of practice, including all questions of metallic parities, to the equally well-known Tate's "Cambist."

I trust, however, that you may have perceived in what has been said that those questions have not been altogether passed over; that, with regard to the two first named, it has been noted how uncertain a guidance is obtained by watching merely the movements of goods; how vastly incorporeal and unseen influences affect the rates of exchange—whether political disturbance, wars, experiments in currency, depreciations of currency, foreign loans, or hidden trade movements be the causes, singly or in combination. It has been shown how causes operating on one side of the world may now produce effects at our own doors, with a rapidity and unexpectedness which in former days were impossible. Electricity and steam have so bound the earth into one family that it is increasingly difficult for any member to escape when others suffer, or for one alone selfishly to enjoy prosperity. The same rapidity

* At the conclusion of the lecture, a gentleman largely interested in the Leith grain trade stated as confirmatory of the argument at this point, that the recent telegram as to Argentine supply referred to in the "Statist" has raised wheat values by 2s. per quarter over the whole world.

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of communication which has tended to equalization of price has acted also on interest rates, which after all are only a price—that of money. Every equalization of these assists in maintaining equilibrium in the foreign exchanges; and it is remarkable how quickly the Parisian financier extracts a profit from any serious inequality of the interest rates in London or Paris, by conducting remittances through the medium of the foreign exchanges to that city where the higher rate exists.

Another cause which has had, and may have great effects in the world's exchanges, is the rise of a new nation. The nineteenth will be remembered as the century of new or regenerated nations. The United States, South America, Italy, Germany, and Japan, may all be said to have risen or been reborn within the last hundred years, and how vast have been their effects. Our exchange operations with the United States alone now exceed £250,000,000 per annum. In another half-century what may not the figures be and who shall be the operators? The appearance of Japan during the last quarter of a century may be equalled and exceeded in effects by the regeneration of China in the succeeding quarter. The possibilities of China open up vistas in the political, financial, and industrial future which may spell revolution in Europe no less than in the East. Every reduction in the number of separate nationalities implies a simplification of the exchange system. Nothing need surprise us. The world seems again to be shaping for four or five great empires. The land of Sinim may be one.—*Accountants' Magazine* (*Edinburgh*).

Failures of National and Other Banks.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TOULON, Ill., June 4, 1902.

SIR: I have seen it stated that a smaller percentage of private banks fail than either National or State banks in proportion to the number of each. You perhaps know. Kindly give the percentages. W. E. GOULD.

Answer.—According to the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency the failures of the different classes of banks were as follows in the years named:

Year ended October 31, 1893:		
National banks suspended	4.09	per cent. of those existing.
State and Savings banks suspended	4.36	" "
Private banks suspended	4.48	" "
Year ended October 31, 1897:		
National banks suspended	1.05	per cent. of those existing.
State banks and trust companies suspended	1.36	" "
Savings banks suspended	1.49	" "
Private banks suspended	1.23	" "

POSTAL CHECK SYSTEM.—An Administration bill for the establishment of a postal currency has been drafted by the committee appointed to consider the question. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to cause to be issued postal checks of fixed denominations, not above $1, in even multiples of five and ten cents. These are to be redeemable or payable at any money order postoffice. A fee in addition to the face value will be charged for every check issued.

These postal checks will not be negotiable nor payable after the expiration of three calendar months from the last day of the month which may be written or stamped thereon, but a duplicate may be issued at any time thereafter by the Post-Office Department without charge. Duplicates will be similarly valid for three months. After the postal check is once paid the United States shall not be liable for any further claim for its payment. Postal checks will be sold wherever the regular stamps are sold.

AN EXPENSIVE PURSUIT.—Yeast—It costs a good deal of money for this Government to look after the counterfeiters.

Crimsonbeak—Yes, it looks just like sending good money after bad.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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THE COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

Among the buildings that have been erected in recent years for the various trust companies and banks in Baltimore, there is no building more remarkable for its dignified simplicity than the new home of the International Trust Company. The marble front, with its massive columns, gives an idea of strength and impressiveness rarely found in buildings of this type.

The interior is one of beauty and symmetry, and is lighted by a magnificent dome of leaded and colored glass. Passing through the main door from the street and through the vestibule, to the right, we have the executive officers, and to the left we have the clerical force. To the rear is the safe deposit department, with a special division, looking to the wants of lady customers, which is to be made a feature of the International Trust Company. The vaults are of chrome steel, surrounded by cement and iron, making them not only drill proof but making it impossible for the sides of the vaults to be melted by electric current.

On the second floor, in the rear of the building, there will be a large suite of offices devoted to committees, directors and stockholders. The interior of the building will be finished in marble, mahogany and bronze.

The erection of this fine and appropriate structure is another evidence of the prosperity of the International Trust Company, and is a gratifying result of the capacity and skill shown in the management of the company's affairs.

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THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

A short time ago the Twenty-Third Ward Bank, located in the Borough of the Bronx, this city, opened a branch at 960 Boston avenue, about a mile and a half distant from the parent institution. This action seems to conform fully to the spirit of the law enacted a few years ago in this State, authorizing banks to establish branches. The sponsors of that law claimed that its purpose was, and its effect would be, to supply to localities lacking them necessary banking facilities, furnished by established institutions possessing the confidence of the public.

In this case a very important section in a rapidly growing part of upper New York, heretofore without a bank, has its wants supplied by an institution which for

CHARLES W. BOGART, *President*.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, *Cashier*.

fourteen years has been closely identified with the business interests of the two largest wards in the city, known under the comprehensive title of the Bronx. It was on April 17, 1888, that the Twenty-Third Ward Bank was organized to do a banking business in a territory in which no bank existed at the time. Years before banks had been organized in what was then known as the Annexed District, and had come to grief; so the new institution had not only to overcome the usual difficulties which threaten the progress of a bank in its infancy, but it had to override the prejudice created by local tradition.

The men who organized the Twenty-Third Ward Bank were well known in business circles, not only uptown but in the lower part of the city as well. Their names commanded confidence and their wisdom was displayed in their selection of the officers to manage the institution. All the principal officials now in control were with the bank when it started.

The President, Charles W. Bogart, during the first seven years filled the posi-

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tion of Cashier, while he also performed the duties of President to a large extent. Mr. Bogart was fully equipped for his office by a banking experience extending over many years, first with the Metroplitan National Bank and afterwards with the Gallatin National Bank of this city. From the latter he went to the Twelfth Ward Bank as paying teller, going thence to the Twenty-Third Ward Bank. Seven years ago Mr. Bogart was elected President, which position he still retains. His long connection with the bank and his faithful devotion to its service were pleasantly recognized by the directors at the celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the bank on April 17 last, by the presentation of a handsome gold watch.

JOHN HAFFEN, *Vice-President.*

Mr. Bogart is especially fitted for the position he holds by reason of his training under so wise and conservative a banker as the late Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank.

The Twenty-Third Ward Bank is essentially a people's bank, and its management is necessarily different from that of a bank whose principal business is connected with Wall Street securities and operations. Recognition of this fact accounts largely for the success the bank has met with in winning the support of the business people in the Bronx.

Mr. Bogart is widely known and is a member of a number of social and business clubs. He is the Treasurer of the North Side Board of Trade, and a member of the Harlem, the Tallapoosa, the Schnorer and other organizations.

Mr. John Haffen, the Vice President, is one of the incorporators of the bank. He is President of the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, President of the Dollar Savings Bank, Treasurer of the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and a director of the Union Surety Company. Mr. Haffen gives much of his personal attention to the affairs of the Twenty-Third Ward Bank, and his connection with that institution has greatly enhanced its popularity and contributed to its prosperity.

The Cashier is Mr. George E. Edwards, who is also a director of the bank. Mr. Edwards was appointed general bookkeeper and teller at the time the bank was organized. Subsequently he was advanced to paying teller, and when Mr. Bogart became President, he was made Cashier. Mr. Edwards possesses the essential qualifications of the ideal bank Cashier. Strong in character, of keen judgment and courteous manner, he is the right man in the right place.

The decision of the bank to open a branch was arrived at after a careful study of the situation. A bank was needed in the neighborhood selected, but it is doubtful if an independent bank could have succeeded. In fact, it has already been demonstrated that the reputation and popularity of the Twenty-Third Ward Bank were necessary to the success of the branch.

The Twenty-Third Ward Bank has a capital of $100,000. Its surplus and undivided profits per last report were $77,526, and its deposits, $1,249,679, while the cash reserves were more than $400,000. It owns its banking house at 135th street and Third avenue. The directors are : William S. Beckley, Charles W. Bogart, George E. Edwards, Alfred E. Fountain, John Haffen, Brian G. Hughes, George M. Mackellar, Anton Rinschler, David B. Sickels, and Hon. James L. Wells.

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SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, New York city, Wednesday, May 7, representatives from a number of the Savings banks of the State being present.

President Andrew Mills, in opening the meeting, called attention to the fact that in the past calendar year the deposits in the Savings banks had increased $67,000,000, the total now being $1,014,000,000—the largest ever reported. The number of depositors is 2,174,511, or about one in three and one-half of the entire population of the State. He said that the depositors in the Savings banks of the State could pay the national debt and still have $200,000,000 remaining. He urged conservatism in dealing with the vast sums entrusted to these institutions, and deprecated the lack of harmony among members in matters of legislation. Other speakers also expressed the sentiment that the executive committee should be unanimously supported in its attitude toward bills affecting Savings banks.

W. B. Van Rensselaer, President of the Albany Savings Bank, made a report as chairman of the executive committee. This report was read by Chas. E. Hanaman, President of the Troy Savings Bank, Mr. Van Rensselaer not being able to be present. The report dealt with the matters that have engaged the attention of the committee since the previous meeting, and related chiefly to various bills introduced in the Legislature relating to Savings banks.

Mr. Hanaman offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the prosperity, influence and strength of the association are dependent upon the harmonious relation of its members; and it is the sense of this meeting that in future no action should be taken, by public expression of any divergence of opinion between the executive committee and the individual members, unless through a special meeting to be called such expression of opinion is authorized."

The nominating committee submitted the following list of officers, which was adopted :

President—Charles A. Schieren, President Germania Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

First Vice-President—James McMahon, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York city.

Second Vice-President—Edward S. Dawson, President Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse.

Third Vice-President—Charles E. Hanaman, President Troy Savings Bank, Troy.

Secretary—William G. Conklin, Secretary Franklin Savings Bank, New York city.

Treasurer—Samuel D. Styles, President North River Savings Bank, New York city.

Executive Committee—Wm. G. Sturges, President Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York city; James M. Wentz, President Newburg Savings Bank, Newburg; Wm. B. Van Rensselaer, President Albany Savings Bank, Albany; Bryan H. Smith, President Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn; John D. Hicks, President Bowery

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Savings Bank, New York city; Robert S. Donaldson, Secretary Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo; Alexander E. Orr, President South Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn; Charles E. Sprague, President Union Dime Savings Bank, New York; David Hoyt, Secretary Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester. Members Ex-Officio—Charles A. Schieren, President Germania Savings Bank, Brooklyn; Charles E. Hanaman, President Troy Savings Bank, Troy; James McMahon, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York city; Edward S. Dawson, President Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse; Wm. G. Conklin, Secretary Franklin Savings Bank, New York city; Samuel D. Styles, President North River Savings Bank, New York city.

A. T. E. Lansing, Treasurer of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, Watertown, read the following paper:

Paper Read by A. T. E. Lansing.

Mr. President and Members of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York—This paper is presented pursuant to the request of your committee for a description of the methods in use in the Jefferson County Savings Bank, a country institution with deposits under $5,000,000. It is not intended as an article on any abstract question or method, but will be confined exclusively to the manner of conducting business in this bank. The system is no doubt substantially the same as in many other like institutions, and has grown up in this bank from ideas and methods borrowed from other institutions, combined with the experience of the management in the conduct of its business.

The primary object has been to simplify and reduce the work, at the same time retaining accuracy. The card-index system is used in place of signature book, supplemented with suitable indices. The signature cards are printed with blanks for desired information. With the information obtained the tellers are enabled to identify depositors with a reasonable degree of certainty, and without causing them the inconvenience of being identified. It is not infallible although thus far the bank has been very fortunate in not paying the wrong party.

In the transaction of business with depositors, deposit slips are used for deposits and receipts for withdrawals made by depositor personally. Otherwise by the usual form of order.

Pass books are of the balance kind. Interest is credited in red ink. When the interest is added on a pass book, that interest is checked on the ledger, showing the pass book has been presented since last interest day. This checking is also of use in making up dormant account report.

The books of the bank are a general ledger, individual ledgers and a general day book for the assembling of totals for the day's business.

The day books for individual ledgers are sheets for each ledger showing the numbers of accounts therein.

The deposit sheets are printed in black ink and the draft sheets in red ink. Portfolios for holding sheets are bound in black for deposits and red for drafts; and each holds the number of ledger sheets in use, and a total sheet for assembling footings of each ledger for general day book.

During the day the assistant bookkeeper enters the deposit slips on deposit sheets or "tabbies," entering the number of account in first column. The next space is for page of posting, then the name of depositor. The amount is placed on the coupon at the right. After the bookkeeper has posted the amounts to the respective accounts, the coupon is removed, and the assistant bookkeeper then checks the bookkeeper's work by looking up what is posted and entering it in a column for the amount on original sheet. If the footings of the original sheet and coupon agree, the work must be correct. He also verifies the extension into the balance. The drafts are treated in the same manner. The lines on the sheets are numbered in succession, so that the total number of deposits or drafts on each ledger can be seen at a glance. The last column on sheet is for new and reopened accounts and closed accounts. The reopened accounts are marked on the deposit slip with a letter "R," also on deposit sheet; and the number indicating a new account. The draft sheets are printed in red ink. Receipts or checks closing an account are marked with a letter "C;" also on draft sheets.

The total deposit and draft sheets are for assembling the footings of the deposits and the drafts of the different ledgers; each line on these sheets representing a ledger. The first column has the number of accounts contained in the ledger; the next space is the letter or number of the ledger; the next space is for the amount of the footings of each ledger; next column, number of deposits or drafts; a column for closed accounts or new and reopened accounts. The total footings give the amount deposited and withdrawn for the day, also the

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number of transactions with depositor and new and closed accounts. These sheets are copied into the general ledger deposit account.

The general ledger is ruled and made especially for this system. The first hundred pages are for the deposit account. The left-hand page is for drafts with word "Draft" printed in red ink, and the columns have printed headings as follows: Number of deposit, number of drafts, number of new and reopened accounts, number of closed accounts. Then follow columns for amount of drafts on each individual ledger, and a column for the total amount of drafts for the day. The right-hand page has the date, total amount deposited for the day, and the balance the bank owes depositor. Then follow columns for the amount deposited on each individual ledger for the day. The lines down the page are numbered for the days of the month, with a number of extra lines for the assembling of the totals of the different ledgers for a proof; also for assembling the different months for taking trial balances.

The expense account is ruled in columns with printed headings to correspond with the Superintendent of Banks "Schedule F," and as the items come in the daily course of business they are posted into the respective columns. This account has a credit column next to the balance, but it is seldom used. Then follow cash, bank, bond and mortgage, stock, premium, interest and profit and loss accounts. All balances show in balance column. The last fifty pages are memorandum accounts for listing bonds, with columns with printed headings as follows: Date of purchase, rate of interest, bond number, year due, amount bought, amount paid, balance, when interest is due, amount of interest, date when paid, remarks.

Cash is made up daily on a separate cash book.

For figuring interest or dividend in January and July sheets are used ruled with columns for folio of ledger, number of account, the amounts to figure interest on for three and six months, a column for the time, a column for the assembling of the amount of interest, and another column for total interest to be added to each account. All ledger accounts are figured in this manner. The totals of the sheets for each ledger are credited to the ledger's column on deposit account in general ledger.

The individual ledgers are balance ledgers with an interest column. Nothing is ever posted in the interest column but interest. When figuring interest dividend on sheets the amount is immediately entered on the ledger from sheet, and called back before footing. When drafts or deposits are made on an account after interest is entered, it is dropped down a line; and if any change is made in the interest, it is noted on the correction sheet of that ledger, and is deducted from total amount of the footing for said ledger.

Trial balance sheets for individual ledgers are ruled with a column for folio, previous balance, total drafts on each account, total deposits and interest added, present balance, and ruled for thirty-six accounts. The previous balance is the last trial balance. All drafts made on each account since last trial balance are added together, and the total entered in debit or draft column. All deposits made and the interest credited since last trial balance are added together and entered in credit or deposit column. The present balance of account is entered in the present balance column. Each line represents an account, and the transactions thereon for six months. To prove the work the previous balance and credit columns are added together and should equal the sum of the debit and present balance column. If they do not agree, there is an error in those thirty-six accounts, which is easily located. Each ledger is verified in the same way, proving thirty-six accounts at a time. The total footings of these sheets for this ledger will agree with the columns of this ledger on the general ledger. Care is exercised not to leave any amount off or of going back of last trial balance date. Either will cause trouble and show error. It proves the posting is correct; that the interest was footed and entered correctly, and that the ledger is in balance. There is only one thing it wont prove, one error balancing another, on these thirty-six accounts.

The mortgage book is ruled and headed for borrower's name, residence and amount of loan, rate of interest, attorney's approval as to title, time to run, its record in county clerk's office, date when interest is payable, when paid and payment on principal appraisal, amount of insurance held and appraiser's name. Notices are sent to mortgagors about fifteen days before the date on which interest is due. When mortgage interest is paid, a receipt is issued with record on the stub. This is transcribed to general day book, and from there to interest account on general ledger, name and amount in full. A mortgage interest tickler is used, in which a line is given to a mortgage and the interest marked off by checking back the stubs with it, and then checking up mortgage book with tickler.

Blank notices are also used for delinquent mortgagors, for renewals of insurance, for city treasurer and county treasurer to certify as to taxes and for mortgagors that taxes are unpaid.

Blanks are provided for opening out-of-town accounts, with instructions, signature blank and answers to questions on card index. Also for signature and answers to questions on card index, when deposit is made for another person.

The working force is composed of a teller, bookkeeper and assistant bookkeeper, the Treasurer taking hold in any and all places. The bookkeeper takes a hand at the counter to

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relieve the depositors from a long wait. Each pass book is compared with the ledger when adding the interest, and always before closing an account, the assistant bookkeeper coming in for his share of comparing pass books as well as the Treasurer. At times one or two trustees check pass books that happen to come in with ledger balance. They also check up the trial-balance sheets. In figuring interest and drawing off trial balance, the work is interchangeable and it is impossible for any irregularities to exist without detection.

At the afternoon session Chairman Mills introduced the principal speaker of the day, Hon. E. J. Hill, a member of Congress from Connecticut. A full report of Mr. Hill's address follows:

Address of Hon. E. J. Hill.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: When the Japanese worshipper goes to the Buddhist temple in the city of Narra, in Japan, he has his prayers printed on slips of tissue paper, and wetting them in his mouth, he throws them at the idol. If they stick he goes away happy, believing that the prayers are answered.

So I am here to-day to fling some thoughts at you from this manuscript, in the firm belief that if I can make them stick in your memory, somewhere and somehow, the answer will come in a sounder currency and a better banking system for our beloved country.

Hon. E. J. Hill.

My subject will be House Bill 13,363, entitled "A Bill to Maintain the Gold Standard, Provide an Elastic Currency, Equalize the Rates of Interest Throughout the Country, and Further Amend the National Banking Laws."

While we may not all agree concerning every feature of this measure, of one thing I am sure, that, representing as you do more than two million depositors in this State and over a billion in amount of the savings of your people, you not only strive to guard with jealous care and keep in perfet safety the trusts committed to you, but when the savings of the past are called for in times of stress and sore necessity, your duty and your pride as well, will lead you to meet those calls with money that is good the world around and with the highest purchasing power everywhere.

In one respect you are the eyes and ears and brains for nearly one-third of the population of this State.

So far as deposits are made for investment purposes, they are a tribute to your sagacity, and their great increase a testimonial to the confidence which is placed in you; but the weekly savings which are entrusted to you represent the vigor and strength of active life which are stored and held till age and weakness make their use imperative, and any shrinkage in the purchasing power of the money which measures these, means just so much less of comfort and so much more of deprivation when old age comes.

It is, therefore, to the everlasting credit of the mutual savings banks of this State, that when the kind of money in which those deposits should be paid became a disputed political question in '96, you promptly declared, "that in our judgment the future prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people demand not only that the gold standard shall be maintained, but the currency system now in use shall be so changed and remodeled as to meet and adapt it to the increasing needs of commerce, and equal in security and credit with the best in circulation by any of the civilized nations of the earth."

In the House of Representatives the Committee on Rules often bring in a rule, that a certain subject shall be made a "continuing question until disposed of," and I take it that this resolution was one of that kind; that what you said in '96 you mean to-day, to-morrow, and all the to-morrows in the future.

Now let me tell you what has been done to carry that resolution into effect.

Then the only dangerous feature of our currency system was fiat money.

Then we had $346,681,016 of greenback promises to pay.

Every dollar of it is still outstanding.

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Then we had 401,688,649 silver dollars, worth 52.2 cents each, but legal tender for one hundred cents.

Now we have 534,606,654 silver dollars outstanding, worth about forty-one cents each, and are steadily coining a million and a half a month and have been doing so from that day to this, and unless legislation is had forbidding it, will continue to do so till the aggregate will be 570 millions.

Since you passed your vote not one dollar of the demand notes has been canceled, and no provision whatever has been made for maintaining the parity of our enormous mass of silver. Indeed, so far as legislation is concerned, barring the right to issue three per cent. certificates of indebtedness given in the War Revenue Act, the Treasury Department has less power than it had prior to the Act of March 14, 1900, to maintain the parity with gold of all forms of money.

That act, in its first section, did declare that 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine should be the standard unit of value, but in its last section it proclaimed senatorial faith in international bimetallism.

It did increase our gold reserve from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions; but where, under the old law, all of it could, in the discretion of the Treasury, be used before the signal of distress in the shape of bond issues was put out, now such use is limited to fifty millions, and I need not say to a convention of bankers that a reserve which can, under no conditions, be used, is a delusion and a snare.

It did, perhaps, strengthen the position of the greenback by restricting to this one form of currency all of the powers which the Treasury before possessed to maintain all our money at parity with gold; but, in so doing, left a much larger amount of silver stark naked and alone to maintain itself by use, with the confidence of the people as its only redeemer.

I take the position here to-day that the United States has no more right to put in circulation any form of legal-tender money which it will not redeem in the money of the standard which it has itself proclaimed than an individual has to issue his note with the deliberate intention of defaulting in its payment.

No good reason can be given why the greenback, which is all fiat, should be redeemed in gold, and the silver dollar, which is more than half fiat, should not be also.

Indeed, the only excuse—for there is no reason—which can be offered is that it would be dangerous, and that it would increase the so-called "endless chain," and so prove a burden which the Treasury could not carry.

The claim refutes itself, for the silver dollar is a legal tender for all dues to the Treasury, and Hon. Lyman J. Gage, who filled the position of Secretary of the Treasury with an ability equaled by few men in our country's history, told the simple truth when he said, "The Government might just as well face the redemption at the front door as to delay until it must take it under the revenue laws at the back door." The danger is ever present in our financial system, and it is far safer to find it out and be prepared for it than it is to ignore it and have it find us unprepared, as it did in '93.

God, in His goodness to us as a nation, has given us splendid crops and an abounding prosperity, and the miner, with his pick and shovel, has more than doubled our stock of gold since then, and so shielded us from the otherwise inevitable result of our foolish financial policy; but Congress has had little to do with either of these causes, and, indeed, so far as effective financial legislation is concerned, has been practically content to let things drift, and will be so content in the future, unless an aroused public opinion shall demand some action or adversity shall come again to compel it.

Do you doubt it?

The late Comptroller of the Currency, in a speech a few days ago, used this language:

"The adoption of asset currency would involve the reorganization of the entire banking business of the country, and this, of course, is not to be thought of during times of prosperity. Those things are best done during periods of adversity, when a little uncertainty added to the total cannot influence business much for good or bad."

It may be that this is good policy and good politics as well, but I do not think it is either; for when trouble does come, as come it will, the people will hold the party in power to a strict responsibility for failure to prepare for it when they had the opportunity.

Many years ago the wise man said: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

I commend this proverb, with all that it implies, not only to those who, having given little thought to the question, are content to "let well enough alone," but especially to those who, fully realizing the situation, are indifferent to it because a Congressional election is approaching. Is the currency system of the United States always to be a political football, only to be kicked back and forth between the parties, and, when the game is finished, to be laid away as a trophy of victory, battered and bruised and soiled with the dirt of party conflict?

Three months ago the National Board of Trade recommended "that Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary to put this country on a permanent gold basis," and by

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specific votes declared that the retirement of the greenbacks and the exchangeability of the silver dollar for gold were essentials to that end.

On March 5 the New York Chamber of Commerce, upon an elaborate report prepared by John Harsen Rhoades, Henry W. Cannon, E. H. Perkins, Jr., August Belmont and George G. Williams, unanimously voted that "the first stone in the foundation of the structure of national credit is the inviolate character of its unit of value, and now is the time to complete the Act of March 14, 1900," and to that end favored the exchangeability of the silver dollar with gold.

And yet, since January 13, a bill to that end has been upon the House calendar, and cannot be touched because, forsooth, some Republicans who voted for it two years ago now fear that the agitation of the silver question will hurt them in their districts this fall, and some democrats, who were driven by public sentiment to cast a like vote then, now say that political conditions have changed.

When you add to this the fact that one great committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill deliberately putting the government of the Philippine Islands into the banking business to maintain the parity of a full legal-tender silver coinage at a ratio of two for one, and that coinage issued with the openly-avowed purpose of perpetuating the wage system of the Islands on its present silver basis, and then supplement these things by a report of the Senate committee on the Philippines in favor of the unlimited coinage of a full legal-tender silver dollar on private account as the currency system of the Islands, and add to that, that this dollar may be coined in San Francisco from American bullion, with the great probability that it will enter into American circulation precisely as the trade dollar did, is it not high time that the sound money men of the United States should demand from their Representatives and Senators, and their President and Cabinet, that the overwhelming victories of '96 and 1900 for honest money and a sound financial system should not be frittered away and go for naught?

Gentlemen, there is no room in a gold standard system for fiat money.

It must either be paid and canceled or the responsibility for its current redemption squarely assumed by the issuing power. And when the Government does this it, in effect, gives notice to all the world that it will furnish all of the gold required for international trade, for it has no control of interest rates, and cannot check demand as a bank can by raising the price of discounts.

With fiat money in circulation there is neither place for nor safety in a bank-note issue "adapted to the increasing needs of commerce," to use the language of your resolution of five years ago, for every bank note practically becomes a sight draft upon the Treasury reserve of gold, and every bank will look to the Treasury for relief in time of panic, as they have been doing for thirty years, even when their notes have not been made redeemable in gold.

The financial barometer of this country to-day is the accumulation of gold in the Government Treasury, and we watch each day for its rise and fall.

Every dollar of it above a fair working balance should be employed in the industries of the country, and is so used by every one of our commercial rivals.

Who thinks of looking at the Treasury holdings of any European country to judge of the possibilities of a panic?

It is the business of the banks there to safeguard and keep sufficiently abundant the supply of redemption money. And it should be here, but it never will be till the demand notes of the Government are eliminated from our system.

It is fiat money which has made impossible every scheme for the improvement of our banking system since the Civil War.

It was this which paralyzed the excellent plan of Hon. Joseph H. Walker, for he was compelled to propose a heavy penalty tax upon the deposits of all the banks of the country to force them to maintain the parity of all our moneys, which of course was impossible unless they could control the amount which the Government should issue.

It was this which made hopeless the plans of Carlisle and Gage, and the monetary commission, and it is this which complicates the Fowler bill and brings its intrinsic benefits to the country far too slowly for the country's good.

The greenbacks should be paid and the ultimate retirement of the legal-tender silver dollar provided for now, and meanwhile made exchangeable for gold.

It could be done, as Mr. Gage said to the Banking and Currency Committee, "without making a ripple upon the financial surface of the country."

He had the power and courage to do it, but Congress would not permit it.

Charles S. Fairchild had the courage but not the power.

If this was done, a bank-note issue redeemable in gold could be provided which would respond to every legitimate trade requirement and by its economy save to the business interests of this country in the next five years more than the amount of the entire volume of the outstanding greenbacks.

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Think of the difference between a greenback and a bank note.

So far as the issuing is concerned, the greenback has absolutely no relation to trade and commerce, for the Government borrows but never lends, and cannot issue currency except to pay an existing debt which represents past consumption as the greenback represents debt incurred in the Civil War.

When the greenback is issued there is no returning stream of assets to provide for its redemption, and it is in essence the equivalent of an individual note perpetually renewed. But a bank lends and is not supposed to borrow except from its depositors, and when it issues its note, it swaps its credit for its customers' credit, and at the time of issue receives back something which it can use to cancel its own obligation when it is presented for redemption.

One deals with the past and pays for "horses" which are eternally dead, the other with the future and buys live and productive assets.

Two reasons are given for the continued existence of the greenback:

First—That it is a loan without interest.

Second—The sentimental one that it saved the nation in the Civil War, and must now be held as sacred as a soldier's grave.

For reply to the first I cite you to the report on the pending bill on page 7, where the Treasury Actuary clearly proves that the cost to the Government of maintaining the greenback since resumption in '79 has been nearly seven per cent, per annum.

For reply to the second I have no recollection that the "Grayback" of the Confederacy had any such effect upon its fortunes, and am therefore compelled to believe that the resources of the North rather than its liabilities were the deciding factor in that conflict.

The fact is that we are flying in the face of the experience of the whole commercial world by maintaining a system of fiat money, and this bill recognizes that and proposes to get back slowly but surely to the solid ground of gold as the legal tender, silver as subsidiary coin, and bank notes as the instruments of trade.

Then deficits may come and surpluses may go, but the money of the people will be unchanged and unchangeable.

Then the ghost of parity will no longer haunt our sleeping hours, and the Governmental relation to commercial interests will be one of taxation only.

The bill proposes, first, to stop the further coinage of the silver dollar, to use the bulli n remaining in the Treasury for subsidiary coin, and when public necessities require more, to begin the recoinage of the dollar into subsidiary.

The committee believe that with our rapidly increasing population the whole amount can in time be converted into change money and held in daily use among the people, and with the greenbacks retired, with no bank notes below ten dollars and silver certificates restricted to five dollars, it can be safely carried.

It has been strongly urged that the United States should follow the example of Germany and Japan, in melting down and selling all of our legal-tender silver which is not in actual circulation, but this means assuming a loss of fifty-nine cents on every dollar so treated, and recoinage means a nominal gain of about seven cents on every dollar which can be permanently held in circulation.

The difference between the two plans would aggregate about three hundred million dollars.

The second feature of the bill providing for the maintenance of the gold standard, is the retirement of the greenbacks.

In my judgment this should be by the direct and independent action of the Treasury, for they are a Government debt and in no sense a bank obligation.

The complications which are certain to arise by throwing a part of this burden upon the banks are wholly unnecessary, and there is no essential relation, even in point of time, between the withdrawal of the greenback and the issue of the bank notes, for whenever a greenback is paid, a dollar will go into circulation and the bank note is only a credit instrument and not a legal tender; but the committee thought that it would be politically wise to induce the banks to assume the current redemption of such an amount as could not be canceled with the gold now in the Treasury, and in that way divest the Treasury more promptly of its banking functions, even if it did delay the date of their entire payment somewhat longer.

It is proposed that any bank which shall assume the current redemption in gold of greenbacks to the amount of twenty per cent. of its capital, shall have the privilege of issuing within two years thereafter a like amount of bank notes redeemable in gold over its own counter, and at some clearing-house or agency in a clearing-house city, and such notes shall not require a previous deposit of bonds and shall bear a tax of but one-fourth of one per cent. per annum. The greenbacks thus assumed for current redemption will have the endorsement of the separate banks, and each bank must hold itself ready to currently redeem its respective share in gold, either over its own counter or by immediate reimbursement to the Government if redemption is demanded at the Treasury. These greenbacks so assumed are to be

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finally paid by the Treasury from a fund derived from taxes on all bank-note circulation, and the interest on deposits in National banks of all Government funds in excess of a working balance of fifty million dollars, which deposits the bill prescribes shall hereafter be covered by Government bonds at par and shall bear an interest charge of one per cent., but no reserve is to be held against them.

Concurrently with the assumption of the greenbacks referred to, the banks shall present an additional ten per cent. to the Treasury for immediate payment and cancellation and receive the gold therefor.

With sixty-five million greenbacks paid and one hundred and thirty millions assumed for current redemption by the banks, the remaining one hundred and fifty-one million, less those lost and destroyed in forty years, can easily be met from the reserve fund of the Treasury.

The success of the plan depends upon the willingness of the banks to assume the current redemption of greenbacks to the amount of twenty per cent. of their capital.

In the opinion of the committee, the inducements are sufficient. What are they?

First, the banks so consenting will have the exclusive privilege of note issue on assets until the entire one hundred and thirty million of greenbacks are assumed.

Second, an abatement of one per cent. in the tax upon asset note issues on an amount equal to the greenbacks assumed.

Third, the final redemption of the assumed greenbacks in the inverse order of their assumption, so that the tax abatement remains longest with those who avail themselves of it first.

Provision is made for the change from bond-secured, to asset note issues, without reference to the present limitation of three millions per month, and in view of the fact that the present bond-secured circulation is over three hundred and twenty million dollars, there is little question that one hundred and thirty millions of it would be promptly changed in order to realize the greatly increased profit which this plan would give.

If it was so changed, as I have no doubt that it would be, the entire volume of the greenbacks would be retired and canceled within twenty-five years, and any increase of the present amount of bank-note circulation would hasten the happy day. Then the grand international choir of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Japan, and last of all the United States, could join in singing the old hymn, "Believing, we rejoice to see the curse removed," and so far as the great powers of the world are concerned, fiat paper money would be dead and buried.

ASSET NOTE ISSUES.

You have already seen that the bill involves a change in our note issue system.

Seven years ago when I entered Congress and was appointed by Mr. Reed as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, I was a sincere and enthusiastic advocate of a bond-secured currency and an independent bank system.

Persistent inquiry, constant study and patient investigation have brought me squarely to a belief in asset note issues and branch banks, and, I believe, will bring any man there who will pursue the subject with an open mind.

I declare it as my honest belief, as a bank officer with a modest interest in the game, that the sole stake which the banks are now playing for, in dealing out bank notes, is the profit on the bonds, and that not a single dollar of the three hundred and twenty millions circulation now outstanding remains out with reference to any commercial transaction. How could it be otherwise, in view of the fact that the profit on such circulation, even when all of it is loaned all the time—which, you know, is impossible—is, in a six per cent. locality, but two-thirds of one per cent. when based on two per cent. bonds; one-sixth of one per cent. on threes; one-twenty-fifth of one per cent. on short fours; one-half of one per cent. on fives, and a loss of about one-fifth of one per cent. on long fours, and the additional fact that at least thirty-two million dollars is locked up in premiums when it should be available for commercial purposes. As the National banking system was instituted for the purpose of making a market for Government bonds, it is only fulfilling the plans of its creator; but conditions have changed in forty years, and there is no reason now why one hundred and ten dollars of capital should be locked up in bonds in order to put one hundred dollars of notes into circulation.

Over against a bond speculation and a possible two-thirds of one per cent. profit on circulation, this bill gives an asset note issue of sixty per cent. of the capital, with a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the first twenty per cent. and one and one-fourth per cent. tax on the other forty per cent., and a profit to the banks, above all expenses, taxes, interest on redemption funds, cost of carrying greenbacks, etc., of at least four and one-third per cent., or a corresponding reduction of interest rates to the country, or, preferably, a fair division between the two.

Of the three hundred and twenty millions outstanding it means a gain to somebody of

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more than ten millions annually, and a very much larger amount, proportionately, in those portions of the country where higher interest rates prevail.

There is but one question concerning it. Is it safe?

If three billions of deposits are safe, the three hundred millions of asset notes would be, for they would be controlled by the same men, and would have a prior lien upon the assets.

The fact is that when anyone suggests asset note issues, we at once recall the days of "wild-cat" banks and "red-dog" bank bills, with banks started at will under varying State laws or without any law or supervision or responsibility.

Under the provisions of this bill a board of three comptrollers will pass upon the charter, the capital stock must be fully paid in, a rigid Government supervision is provided for, no issues beyond the amount of the capital are permitted under any conditions, and none above sixty per cent. without special approval of the comptrollers; all notes are redeemable in gold, a five per cent. redemption fund must be deposited with the Government in advance, five per cent. more is added to it from taxes on circulation, a special emergency tax of one per cent. on all circulation annually is authorized, if necessary; a first lien on all assets is given, the double liability of the stockholder is continued, and, best of all, prompt and frequent redemptions are compelled in district clearing-houses or redemption agencies, where each bank must make provision for redemption of its notes satisfactory to the clearing-house as well as to the Board of Control before it can take out any notes for issue at all.

The records of the Treasury show that a tax of 22-100ths of one per cent. on circulation laid annually would have paid in full every note of every failed bank, from the organization of the National banking system to this day, and the margin of safety in the tax prescribed here is nearly ten times greater than that, without any reference to the five per cent. redemption fund.

In my opinion it is safe, far safer than the bank-note systems of any other country, and fully as safe as the present bond-secured bank note, for I do not believe that a single dollar in either case could ever be defaulted.

It is feared by some that the withdrawal of bond security would disastrously affect the price of bonds. Not so at all; for, even if every note so secured was changed as rapidly as possible under the provisions of the bill, it would take five years, and, including bonds to secure Government deposits, the requirements of the sinking fund would, in that time, take all thus held, saying nothing of Savings banks, and insurance companies' purchases at any reasonable price. Objection is also made that asset note issues by large banks under restrictive legislation or monopoly privilege in other countries afford no criterion by which we can judge of such note issues here, where we already have more than four thousand National banks and an open field for more.

Personally, I would have preferred to have limited the issue privilege to banks of not less than half a million of capital, or, better yet, to one large bank in each redemption district, or, best of all, to one bank in New York city; but none of these propositions is politically possible to-day, and can only become so by a process of evolution, a process which we must admit to be in excellent working order just now.

The principle of asset banking is equally applicable to large or small banks.

Both can be made equally safe.

The difference between the two is that the large bank is an ever-present help in time of trouble, and the little one is apt to be an ever-present trouble when help is needed.

Of course, economy of management is found in the large bank rather than the small one, but, if we are to be controlled by our prejudices, we must be willing to pay for the privilege.

With an increased profit to the banks shown, and with safety provided for, the unquestionable advantages to the people of an elastic bank-note issue are so great that it would be presumption to discuss them before a bankers' convention.

BRANCH BANKS.

There is one other feature of the bill—and, I think, the most important one—which I wish to bring to your careful attention, and that is branch banks.

Whenever a man finds himself at variance with the almost universal opinion of mankind it is high time for him to begin to doubt his own infallibility, and this is precisely the position in which the opponent of the branch bank system is placed to-day, for, after a careful examination, including the laws of forty countries, as compiled by Comptroller Eckels in 1896, I can find no government in the world where branch banks are not permitted except our own; and even here they are excluded by the laws of only twenty States and by the National Bank Act, and even that act permits them where State banks come into the system with branches already in existence. The United Kingdom has 116 banks, with 5,515 branches, in a territorial area less than half the size of Texas; 8,517 of them have been established in the past forty-four years.

France made it a condition precedent to the extension of the charter of the Bank of

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France that a branch should be established in every department of the Republic. Europe and South and Central America are solidly in favor of the system.

Voyaging around the world last year, I found branches of British banks throughout the Philippines acting as commercial drummers for English trade and financial agents for our Government at the same time.

German, English, Russian, every one, our commercial rivals in the Orient, but not an American bank and hardly an American ship.

All through Japan, English, German and Russian banks are taxing American trade by excessive charges for exchange on London, and from Vladivostock to Moscow, straight through Siberia, German branch banks and department stores are laying foundations for the future trade of what is sure to be one of the great markets of the world.

In the City of London alone there are fifty-eight incorporated banks, with four hundred and fifty-three million dollars of capital, and one hundred and seventy-six millions of surplus and undivided profits employed in international trade, with twenty-two hundred and fifty-three branches scattered all over the world, extending English prestige and developing English trade everywhere, and we pay tribute to them.

The Committee on Banking and Currency could see no reason why American capital and American enterprise should not do its share in promoting American trade in other lands, and long for the time when American National banks will fly the American flag and care for American interests in all the great capitals of the world.

The bill limits the foreign branch privilege to those National banks which have a full paid-up capital of five million dollars, for, if we are to enter upon this work, it should be in such a way as to command the respect and confidence of all, and so insure success.

The field is the world, and duty and self-interest bid us go forth and take it, for the time is soon coming, if it is not already here, when we must fight for markets abroad or find stagnation at home.

But, important as this is, the establishment of a domestic branch banking system is still more worthy of serious consideration.

In 1901 the average capital and surplus of National banks was $880,314,389.96, and the current expense of doing business, not including taxes, was $72,043,890.98, or about 87-100ths per cent. on the capital employed.

The average loans for the same year were $2,881,594,312, and the percentage of expense was 25-10ths.

In Germany the Imperial Bank, with average loans of $138,030,935, had a percentage of expense of 23-10ths, maintaining 330 branches.

The Bank of France, with 392 branches and average loans of $157,040,000, had a percentage of expense of 19-10ths.

When we consider that both of these institutions perform much of the work transacted by the Treasury here, and, in addition to this, that the Bank of France is compelled by law to discount notes as small as one dollar in amount, which adds greatly to the expense account, the difference in cost of maintenance of the branch and independent systems is plainly seen.

The bank loans of the United States on June 29, 1901, as shown by the Comptroller's report, aggregated $6,491,680,743, and if the economy of the French system could be applied to this business, the banks or the people of the United States would save in a single year $38,949,784.45.

I presume many of you will think that this would be impossible in this country, and I thought so, too, until I procured from the Comptroller's office the loans and expenses of banks, and demonstrated conclusively to myself that a thoroughly developed branch bank system, with large parent banks, would make even greater economies possible.

First let me give you the relative expense of bank management to loans in different parts of the country by grand divisions—from September, 1900, to September, 1901:

	Average loans.	*Expenses not including taxes.*	*Percentage of expenses to loans.*
New England States	$416,395,831	$9,025,653	2.17
Eastern States	1,240,251,875	29,285,344	2.36
Southern States	230,969,408	8,441,336	3.70
Middle States	769,921,542	20,300,994	2.64
Western States	126,856,280	5,114,780	4.12
Pacific States	64,786,931	2,081,549	3.23

This did not entirely satisfy me, so I tried another plan. I compared the ten largest banks in New York city with ten fairly representative New England banks of $100,000 capital each, and ten representative banks in Iowa and Nebraska of $50,000 capital each, and ten representative National banks of $25,000 capital each, in different parts of the country, and found this surprising result:

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	Average loans.	*Expenses not including taxes.*	*Percentage of expenses to loans.*
The ten largest New York city banks........	$370,273,620	$6,228,420	1.68
Ten representative New England banks of $100,000 capital each..........................	3,244,664	88,418	3.94
Ten representative National banks in Iowa and Nebraska of $50,000 capital each........	1,337,803	71,270	5.33
Ten representative National banks of $25,000 capital each in different parts of the country..	448,063	31,382	7.00

So that if it were possible to conduct all of the banking business of the United States on the same relative basis of expenses to loans as obtained with the ten largest banks in New York city last year, the annual saving to either the banks or the borrowers or both would be $53,231,172.00. Of course I do not assume that this could be done, but I do believe the twenty-five and fifty and even the one-hundred-thousand-dollar banks could all be converted into branches of large and strong institutions with a great saving to the people and profit to the stockholders.

It is wholly useless to make comparisons of interest rates between this and other countries to show the greater economy of the branch bank system, for like differences will be found between countries where the system is the same, and interest rates depend largely on conditions in no way connected with expense of management; but that the expense account is a very important factor in effecting the general result is clearly shown by the strenuous claims put forward by the independent banks that they could not compete with the branch system, and, therefore, that the existing banks would be driven out of business.

I admit that in many cases this would be true, but in the end it would mean the survival of the fittest and result in inestimable advantage to millions of borrowers who have a right to have their welfare considered in framing legislation.

And I know of no reason why a bank should be restricted to one place of business any more than an insurance company, for a fair distribution of risks is just as essential to safety in one case as in the other.

But I do not believe that the stockholders of any bank which has a reason for existence would suffer by the change, for every such institution well established could enlarge its field of work without a proportionate increase of expense.

The process is going on every day now, on the "community of interest" plan, and it is far better to have it done under the law than outside of it.

A few days ago I sold some stock in a Kansas bank at 125 which for the past three years has been unsalable at par.

It was bought by the managers of a Missouri bank, and the organization will hereafter be to all intents and purposes a branch of the larger institution.

The necessities of the community were greater than the limited capital of the little bank could meet, and the expense of management consumed the profits.

Now all the legitimate wants of that vicinity will be met by the aid of the larger bank, and the increased patronage and reduced expenses will fully justify the price paid for the established business and unused good-will, and all parties will be benefited.

On the other hand, all through the manufacturing towns of the East, banks have been capitalized beyond the normal necessities of the places where they are located, to meet the wants of one or more factories there, and not violate the law concerning the ten per cent. limit, and single-name notes bought "on the street" have absorbed the surplus funds at rates utterly ruinous to the dividends of the country banks.

In the West and South, where bank capital is limited, an expensive system of rediscounts compels heavy rates to borrowers. A well-regulated branch bank system would adjust itself to these conditions, and not only provide a better distribution of loanable funds, but with like conditions of security and credit is sure to result in lower and more uniform interest charges.

This has been proven beyond dispute in Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany.

How is it in this country?

As shown by the Comptroller's report for 1899, the average discount rate

of New England	National	banks was...	4.7 per cent.,	of State	banks..	5.2	per cent.
" Southern	"	"	... 7.4	"	"	.. 7.4	"
" Middle West	"	"	... 5.8	"	"	.. 6.8	"
" Western	"	"	... 8.9	"	"	.. 10.1	"
" Pacific	"	"	... 7.8	"	"	.. 7.3	"

Every banker here knows that the difference between the rates received by the State and National banks in the same locality is due to the more conservative character of the National

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bank loans caused by the restrictions of the law, but he knows also that the great difference in National bank rates of 4.2 per cent. between New England and the Western States is due to an unequal distribution of capital and small independent banks operated at large expense, both of which a well-regulated branch bank system would correct, as it has done in Canada, where, from the Atlantc to the Pacific, discount rates vary less than two per cent.

The bill does not provide for speculative branches, opened here to day and there to-morrow, but specifies that in each case where a branch is instituted the articles of association shall be amended upon the unanimous vote of the board of directors and then only when approved by the board of Comptrollers in Washington.

Under these circumstances, how absurd it is to talk of lack of local interest, and refusal to aid in development of the towns where branches are, and to fear that the parent bank will suck deposits from the branches and give back nothing in return.

Was it for this or the reverse of this that the French Parliament compelled the Bank of France to establish branches in every department?

Is it to aggrandize London, or to build up the colonies and so make money for themselves, that the British joint-stock banks have followed the English drum-beat around the world?

Do independent country banks send their funds to their reserve agents at one and one-half or two per cent. when good loans are offered at home at five or six per cent?

Men do not conspire against their own welfare, and to claim that the interests of the permanent customer in the country will be sacrificed to the temporary needs of the city speculator is contrary to the experience of the branch system everywhere.

Indeed, Mr. E. S. Clouston, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in a reply to Hon. J. H. Walker's remarks before our committee, says:

"Mr. Walker's fear that the customers of a country branch are in times of stringency sacrified to the necessity of the parent institution, is a phantom of his imagination, for the loans of a branch being less liquid, the knowledge of the difficulty of realizing them and the small proportion they bear to the whole amount, leaves them practically undisturbed in the acutest panic, and their only knowledge of a stringency is imparted through the medium of newspaper articles."

NO BANK MONOPOLY.

It will not do to cry trusts and talk of bank monopoly as argument against this bill, for its very purpose is to strip one man of the power which he now has to paralyze the industries of the land at will, and that man, the Secretary of the Treasury, controlled by party politics.

I can conceive of but one money trust in a country as large as ours, and that is to have all of the currency issued by the Government on the Populist plan.

The very object of this measure is to get as far away from that as possible, to divest the Government of all banking functions, to put the money taken for taxes at once into industrial use, to make the gold standard a reality and not a dream, by compelling gold redemptions by the banks from their own reserves instead of at Government expense, and lastly by taking the whole banking business out of politics by putting it under the supervision of a board of three comptrollers appointed for periods of twelve years each, with one man's term expiring each four years, so that no Administration can destroy their influence or prestige by packing it with ignorant or inexperienced men, or using it as a headquarters for future political campaigns.

A CHANGE NECESSARY.

And now as Savings banks Managers and investors in Government bonds, as officers and stockholders in National banks, what is to be your policy in the future?

That some change must be made in our note issue system is plain to every thinking man.

If the character of security is to be changed, admitting the bonds of States and cities, it only adds to your troubles by bringing another buyer into the field and lessening the returns from your investments.

To longer depend on Government bonds as a basis for circulation is impossible, for the requirements of the sinking fund will soon exhaust the supply, and the increasing premium is even now forcing the withdrawal of circulation as fast as the law permits.

There is no probability whatever of bond issues in the future, for whatever else of good or ill came to us from the Spanish War, it demonstrated as never before that the possibilities of taxation in this country have hardly been touched.

It is a bit of unwritten history of that war that at its beginning Secretary Gage intended to issue but one hundred million dollars of bonds for immediate contingencies, and to rely upon taxation for funds to carry it to a successful conclusion.

He was overruled by those who did not realize as he did the resources of this great country, or who lacked the faith which he possessed in the patriotism of the people.

As a result, two hundred millions of bonds were issued, of which one-half are still out-

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standing, on which we must continue to pay interest till 1908, or buy them in at heavy premiums.

Meanwhile the money which they represent lies idle in the Treasury.

A few days ago I requested the Treasury Department to make up a balance sheet of receipts and expenditures as they would have appeared from March 31, 1898, to March 31, 1902, if no bonds at all had been issued, and if the Treasury had availed itself of the power given it under the War Revenue Act to issue certificates of indebtedness at three per cent., payable within one year.

It is as follows:

	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*
Quarter ended June 30, 1898	$97,407,828.04	$140,009,448.89
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1899	515,960,620.18	605,072,179.85
" " 30, 1900	567,240,851.89	487,713,791.71
" " 30, 1901	587,685,337.53	509,967,353.15
Nine months ended March 31, 1902	419,002,879.50	357,844,901.97
Available cash, exclusive of $100,000,000 gold reserve, March 31, 1898	126,166,943.78	....
Proceeds of three per cent. certificates of indebtedness, Act June 13, 1898	100,000,000.00	....
Redemption of three per cent. certificates with interest for one year	....	103,000,000.00
Transfer of gold to reserve fund under Act March 14, 1900	....	50,000,000.00
Available cash, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve, March 31, 1902	....	159,856,285.35
	$2,413,463,960.92	$2,413,463,960.92

It shows that starting with the cash on hand and adding proceeds of the certificates, we could have paid from taxation alone the entire expenses of the four years, amounting to $2,100,607,675.57, retired all the certificates with a year's interest added, placed fifty millions in the gold reserve, as we have done, and on the first of April this year, found the Treasury with the comfortable sum of $159,856,285.25 on hand, and the country ready to repeal all war taxation, and all this without any bond issue whatever.

Our past experience will fix our future policy, for the power to issue one-year certificates still remains, and with our rapidly increasing wealth and almost limitless taxing power, the necessity for greenbacks and long-time bonds is passing away, never, I trust, to come again.

Something then must be done or our bank note circulation will soon disappear.

It is for you and such as you to say what legislation shall be enacted.

The Committee on Banking and Currency do not claim that this bill is perfect or that the individual members all agree as to every detail of it, but they are a unit in the firm belief that the principles on which it is based are everlastingly right, and they ask your co-operation and the kindly criticism of every sound money man in the United States in what they believe to be the patriotic work of making the monetary system of our beloved land the best which the world can show.

On motion of Bradford Rhodes, Mr. Hill was tendered the thanks of the association for his address.

Hon. Lyman J. Gage, President of the United States Trust Company, and former Secretary of the Treasury, was called on, and made the following remarks:

Remarks of Hon. Lyman J. Gage.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Savings Banks Association—I thought on this occasion that I was going to have the pleasure of listening and I did not for a moment suspect that I should be called upon. I want to say, however, that I have not been disappointed in my expectation of being instructed.

I sympathize absolutely and fully with all the principles so ably presented, and so eloquently expressed, by the Congressman from Connecticut, Mr. Hill. It would be foolish, idle, and like an anti-climax for me to undertake to add anything to the force of his argument.

For a number of years it was my duty and privilege to come into very close contact with the financial question as our country is interested in it, and in all its aspects which have been so well covered here to-day. In that study I have had frequent con-

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ferences with the gentleman who has just addressed you. My mind has always been strengthened and enlightened by my discussions with him. There are others, not so many as there should be, but enough to give promise of great usefulness to the country in the future in their labors in the congressional hall, and there are many outside of that body, who are studying carefully, conscientiously and intelligently these great problems.

It is the fashion too much, gentlemen, to make light of the serious study of this question. If you will not study thoroughly and carefully so as to get at the principles which make so eagerly for the welfare of the country, if you will not study them thoroughly so that you are able to grasp all of the principles in detail for your own sakes, you should do so to give in some degree confidence to these men who, standing apart without any interest of their own to serve, are studying these problems for you and trying to accomplish something for your everlasting benefit.

Mr. J. HARSEN RHOADES: I am sure that I echo the sentiment of every gentleman here present in saying how much we have all enjoyed this address by the honorable Representative in Congress on this very important question. As Savings bank officers, we are directly interested in what makes for the welfare of the masses of our working people. More so, perhaps, than any one else, because we are their trustees. We are the custodians of their thrift. If these people are to remain prosperous, if this country is to grow, if employment is to be steady and regular, the basis of our currency upon which their wages rest, must be inviolate in its character. Therefore, we, as Saving bank officers, endorse any plan that is feasible which will make the obligations of the Government redeemable now and at all times in a gold dollar.

Therefore he may take back to Washington, I am sure, from all of us here, the feeling that he has our hearty co-operation in any scheme which will bring about that result.

The currency of the country must be based upon the assets of the banks. You may put off the day, Congress may delay and hang back, but in the end that has got to be the result, and the sooner that comes the sooner this country is going to be established permanently upon a basis of prosperity, and the sooner it is going to be for the benefit of the people at large.

I think it is a part of our duty and our pleasure to say something in recognition of the very able address which has been made here to-day, and I move that copies of it be sent to the officers of every bank and every trust company in the city of New York. It should be read by every one of them. It is strong, able, and to my mind most convincing.

A MEMBER: Why not make it New York State?

Mr. RHOADES: Very well; throughout the entire State of New York. I make a motion to that effect. It will not cost very much.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of its rooms, to the Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. Geo. Wilson, for courtesies, and to Andrew Mills, the retiring president, for the able and efficient manner in which he has presided over the association's deliberations for the past two years, and the valuable services he has rendered to the association; also to Mr. Lansing for his valuable paper.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

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THE WAUKESHA NATIONAL BANK'S NEW BUILDING.

THE WAUKESHA (WIS.) NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was founded as the Waukesha County Bank in 1855, organizing with $25,000 capital. On May 8, 1865, the bank entered the National system under its present name, with A. Miner, President; Sebina Barney, Vice President, and C. H. Miner, Cashier. On May 22, 1865, A. J. Frame was appointed Assistant Cashier, and in 1880, on the death of Hon. Wm. Blair, who had succeeded Mr. Miner as President, Mr Frame became the chief executive of the bank. He has been in the service of the institution continuously since May 2, 1862, a period of more than forty years.

A. J. FRAME, *President*.

An idea of the bank's growth may be had from the following statement of the amount of deposits on January 1 of the years named: 1856, $53,012; 1866, $133,627; 1876 $243,660; 1886, $548,590; 18 6, $743,036; 1902, $1,603,742. From January 1, 1902, to April 18, 1902, the deposits increased from $1,603,742 to $1,807,857.

The capital of the bank is $150,000 and the surplus $77,919

The Waukesha National Bank passed through the panics of 1857, 1873 and 1893, meeting promptly every obligation on demand, and is to-day stronger and more prosperous than ever.

In its interior decorations and furnishings the bank corresponds with the handsome exterior, shown in our illustration. Three steel vaults comprise an important part of the equipment.

President Frame was formerly President of the Wisconsin State Bankers' Association, and is well known by his addresses at the State and National conventions of bankers. The other officers of the bank are: Vice-Presidents, R. Weaver and F. H. Putney; Cashier, H. M. Frame; Assistant Cashier, E. R. Estberg.

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THE JOINT BANKERS' CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY, AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 13 AND 14.

A joint convention of the bankers' associations of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory was held at Kansas City, Mo., May 13 and 14. There was a large attendance of local bankers and visitors and an interesting and able discussion of branch banking and asset currency. The proposal to overturn the system of independent banks and substitute for them a monopolistic system made up of a limited number of large banks at the money centres with the country banks operated as branches of these institutions, was condemned in a series of resolutions.

It is inconceivable that the bankers of the West, who have had such an active share in the rapid and wonderful development of that section of the country, should have taken any other position.

The joint session of the associations above named was called to order in the Grand Opera House at 2 o'clock, May 13, by President Gordon Jones, of the Missouri Bankers' Association. He introduced Horace White, Editor of the New York "Evening Post," who spoke as follows:

Branch Banking and Asset Currency.—Address of Horace White.

Gentlemen of the Convention—You have paid me the compliment of asking me to address you on the subject of branch banking.

Let us begin by defining the phrase branch bank. It is oftenest used to signify an office having no independent capital of its own, which belongs to, but is geographically separated from, a bank. The branch is thus separated from the bank in order to attract customers who live at a greater or less distance from the head office—for the same reason that a drug store down-town may find it profitable to establish a branch up-town. The credit of the parent bank always attaches to the branch bank, but the capital may or may not be with it. More capital may be collected at the branch in the form of deposits than can be profitably used there. In that event the surplus will be drawn to the parent bank. Most probably, however, there will be times when the head office will be sending money to the branch, and other times when it will be drawing money from it. The sole reason for branch banking is that this flow and counterflow may take place according to the needs of business, with the least loss of time, with the smallest amount of friction, and hence with the greatest profit to the bank.

The phrase branch banking is also applied to a group of banks, each of which has a capital of its own, but all of which are under a common management. If such a group is situated in a single country, under modern conditions of rapid communication, the *modus operandi* will be the same as in the other case. If they are in separate countries, however, there must be an assignment of a certain amount of capital to each of the branches in order to save time and expense in transferring funds from one to the other.

There is a wide diversity of opinion in this country as to the advisability of branch banking, and this diversity exists largely among bankers themselves. The mass of the people know nothing about it, and few of them care enough about it to study the question. The doctrinaires, the college professors, the economists, are generally in favor of branch banking. They are not, however, so far as I know, in favor of forcing that system upon the National bankers against their will. If I were a banker, and if I believed that branch banking would injure my business, I should be opposed to it, and especially if, while holding such views, I were a trustee of bank capital for other people. Whether branch banking be conducive to the general interest or otherwise, it is not a soul-stirring matter. Patriotism is not concerned in promoting it. Some people think that patriotism is concerned in opposing it, and that branch banks, if permitted to exist, will destroy American liberty. Such persons do right to oppose

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it. Those who think that it would be, on the whole, a wise policy for the country, agree that they have no special claim on the public attention, and I for one do not believe that branch banking will ever be adopted by Congress until the majority of bankers acquiesce in it. Nevertheless, I believe that it will come, because I believe that it will be economical and profitable to all banks in both city and country, and that it will extend and enlarge instead of crippling their business, and that after trying it they will wonder why they were ever opposed to it.

BRANCH BANKS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

It is a matter of history that when the country banks of New England were asked to redeem their notes at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and to pay the Suffolk a small compensation for its trouble, they declared and sincerely believed that such a policy would ruin them. Yet after a trial of the system they found their credit so much improved and their circulation so much extended that nothing could have induced them to abandon it. So, too, I think that it would have been impossible for anybody to have told beforehand what would be the consequences and effect of branch banking. For my own part, I know of no way to judge the future but by the past. I feel sure, however, that what has happened before will happen again under like conditions, and that what branch banking does in other civilized countries it will do here if the opportunity is offered.

We had several examples of branch banking in our own country before the Civil War.

[Mr. White here gave a sketch of the branch systems of the first and second banks of the United States, and those of the State banks of Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, and of their systems of note issue.]

The five groups of banks here enumerated had one hundred and one branches. They existed at various times from the foundation of the Government to the end of the Civil War, during a period of great disorder in banking, amounting at times to financial chaos. There were five general bank suspensions from 1791 to 1861. Not one of these banks or branches failed during that period. Now, the test of solvency is the supreme test of banking, and if we find a particular system that passes this test for three-quarters of a century while failures of individual banks are frequent and disastrous, we may resonably infer that this immunity is due, in part at least, to the system itself. This is not saying that, under the branch system, banks never fail. There have been two or three bad failures of such banks in Scotland, but we may fairly infer that the people have greater confidence in a group of banks linked together and co-operating with each other than they have in the same number of banks separate from and competing with each other. Public confidence is the *sine qua non* of successful banking, and the system which best assures such confidence is the one which should receive our favor.

We will now glance at the experience of other countries, and first at that of our neighbors on the north.

BRANCH BANKING IN CANADA.

In Canada there are thirty-four banks with an aggregate capital of $67,591,000 and a surplus of $37,865,000. Thus the average capital is $2,000,000, and the average surplus $1,000,000 to each bank. No new bank can be established with less than $500,000 subscribed, of which at least $250,000 must be paid before beginning business. All of the larger banks have branches, of which there are 690 in the Dominion, situated in 392 localities. Each bank is allowed to issue notes to an amount equal to its paid capital, but competition and the prompt return of the notes for redemption have always kept the circulation below the authorized amount. All banks are required by law to make arrangements to insure the par value of their circulation in any and every part of Canada, and for this purpose to establish redemption agencies at the chief city of each of the seven provinces and at such other places as may be determined by the Treasury board. In practice the notes of the different banks are exchanged daily at the clearing-houses in the larger cities. At other places they are exchanged between the nearest branches, and balances are paid either in Dominion notes or by drafts on the commercial centers. There is, accordingly, no discount on any Canadian bank note in any part of the Dominion.

Nor is there any discount on the notes of failed banks. The law provides for the protection of noteholders (1) by giving them a prior lien on all the assets of failed banks, including a double liability of the shareholders; (2) by a bank circulation redemption fund contributed by all the banks, equal to five per cent. of the average circulation of each; and (3) by a provision that the notes of failed banks shall draw five per cent. interest from the time of default till public announcement is made of readiness to redeem them. There have been three bank failures since 1890, when these provisions of law took effect, but the noteholders lost nothing; nor did the other banks lose anything from the common redemption fund.

The Canadian system of branches tends to equalize the rates of interest in different parts of the Dominion. A bank receiving deposits in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto may lend them

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the following day through its branches, and by the issue of its own notes, at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, the branches redeeming the notes by drafts on the head office. The rate of interest in the smaller towns of the West is only one or two per cent. higher than in the large cities of the East on the same kind of loans. To this equalization of the rate of interest both the branch system and the freedom of note issue contribute. Under the branch system in Canada, the parent bank is like a reservoir having pipes of different sizes running to different consumers, each of whom can draw as much from the general supply as he can advantageously use and give security for.

BRANCH BANKS IN SCOTLAND.

The country in which branch banking has received the highest development, however, is Scotland. There are ten banks in that country with an aggregate capital of $46,000,000 and a surplus of $35,000,000. The capital and surplus, if equally distributed among them, would be $8,000,000 each. They have all together 1,065 branches. One of these banks, the Commercial, whose head office is in Edinburgh, has 189 branches, and thirteen of these are in the city of Glasgow. The Union Bank, whose head office is at Glasgow, has 143 branches, and ten of these are in Edinburgh. This system has grown up during the past two hundred years to its present perfected state. It has met some disasters in that time, but comparatively few. There have been only three bank failures of any importance in Scotland—that of the Ayr Bank in 1792, of the Western Bank in 1857, and of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878. All of these failures were due to speculations of a most disreputable kind carried on with the money of the banks by the connivance of the directors.

By means of their branch system deposits are secured from every nook and corner of the country, and capital is transferred easily and quickly to the places where the demand for it is greatest. There is no hamlet so small that it cannot obtain banking facilities adapted to its needs. Whatever assistance banks can give to industry is available to the poor and to the rich on equal terms. In no other country, except possibly in France, has the doctrine of equality in bank favors been carried so far. If I were asked to name the countries where the democratic principle has reached its widest application in the matter of loans and discounts, I should name those where the branch bank system has received its highest development and has been pushed to the greatest extreme. And here Scotland would stand in the front rank. If I were asked to name the country where agriculture has received and still receives the greatest help from banks, I should name Scotland. The branch bank adjoins the inglenook everywhere, and "cash credits" are available for every farmer of good character. A cash credit is a permission extended by the bank to a borrower to draw money as it is wanted, not exceeding a certain sum, paying interest for the time and amount actually used. As a corollary to the cash credit system the banks allow interest on all deposits, and thus the habit of saving is stimulated among the people.

The circulating notes of the Scotch banks are exchanged daily at the Edinburgh clearing-house, and settlements are made between banks by drafts on London. No deposited security for bank notes has ever been required in Scotland, but noteholders have a prior lien on the assets, and the liability of shareholders for note issues is unlimited. For these reasons the note issues of insolvent banks in Scotland are always accepted at par by the other banks, and are never depreciated. Although deposits are received and loans are made at each branch, the branches pay out only the notes of the parent bank, which are redeemable at the head office. So it is necessaay to have real money only in one place, instead of one hundred different places.

BRANCH BANKS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Bank of France is required by law to have at least one branch in each of the eighty-seven departments into which the country is divided. It has now 392 branches. Some of these are subsidiary offices in places too small to support a branch with the usual complement of officers and employees. In some places the branch or office is only deskroom, and is open only once or twice a week, and is served by an agent who serves other branches on alternate days. The rate of discount is uniform at the parent bank and at all branches and offices. During recent years it has been usually two and one-half to four per cent., and is less fluctuating than in any other country. No paper is rejected on account of its smallness. Loans of five francs are not uncommon. In 1889 there were at the parent bank nearly 20,000 discounts of ten francs ($1.93) or less each, and more than 1,000,000 ranging in size from fifty-one to 100 francs.

The Bank of France has a monopoly of note issue, and its notes are what we call "asset currency." Its present circulation is about $800,000,000, and its specie holdings $720,000,000, of which $500,000,000 is gold. It is much the largest bank in the world. Its assets and liabilities foot up one billion dollars. Yet it has numerous competitors in its own territory, among them the Credit Lyonnais, with a capital of $50,000,000. The Credit Lyonnais has twenty-six branches in Paris and its suburbs, 116 in the departments, and twenty-six in foreign countries.

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The Imperial Bank of Germany has 320 branches. It has the right to issue $110,000,000 of circulating notes regardless of its cash reserve. It may issue as many more as it has cash on hand, and as many above that figure as it chooses, by paying a tax at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the excess, until it has outstanding three dollars of notes to one dollar of cash. The latter is what we call "emergency circulation," and the bank has several times availed itself of its permission to issue it, to the great benefit of the business community, and incidentally of the Imperial Treasury. There is nothing in the branch bank system of Germany, however, that calls for special attention.

I might go on and recite the experience of other countries, but we should find no novelty among them. In the year 1896 our Government called for reports from its diplomatic agents on the banking systems of other countries, and asked specifically whether branch banking was allowed in them. Replies were received from forty different countries, and all of them said that branch banking was permitted, and in most of them practiced. Of course it would not be practiced if it were not profitable. If it is profitable in Canada, in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, it would probably be so here. So the question before us is whether the law ought to prohibit a kind of banking which would be advantageous to the persons engaged in it, which is not dishonorable in itself, which is practiced in all other countries, and which was extensively practiced here before the National Bank Act was passed.

BRANCH BANKING SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION.

It may be said that if branch banking were permitted the large banks would open branches in the small towns and take away the business of existing banks. They could do so only by offering loans at lower rates to the business community, or by giving them better terms in exchange for their deposits. Competition is always inconvenient, and we need not expect to make it look attractive to any class, whether bankers or others; but competition is not to be avoided by preventing branch banking under the National system. New State banks are starting up all the time in places where National banks exist. I have a book which tells how Mr. W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., has started twenty-six banks as branches of a parent bank in Atlanta, of which he is the President. These are not National banks, but they are competing banks all the same. They get deposits, and they make loans. These branches are managed by local directors, just as the branches of the State Bank of Indiana were in the olden time, but Mr. Witham is the President of each branch and he appoints the Cashier of each.

This, however, is only a symptom of a mightier movement in the way of bank extension now going on. Scarcely a day passes that we do not read of some existing bank passing under the control of a larger one. During the past six months there has been much quiet absorption of small banks in New York city by large ones, but latterly the process has been extended to banks outside of the city and outside of the State. Not only so, but some of the large banks in cities far distant from each other have been exchanging shares through the persons of men who own controlling interests in each. A bank President from an interior town in Missouri, which contains two banks, was in New York a few days ago in order to arrange for an affiliation with one of the large city banks. He had heard that his competitor, which we will call Bank A, was negotiating for an affiliation of this kind, and he did not intend to be caught napping. He wanted to be able to say at once that his bank (Bank B) had just as strong connections as Bank A. Why did Bank A desire to establish relations of this kind with a large city bank? Because it believed that it would acquire more importance in the eyes of the community and get a larger line of deposits thereby. Other things being equal, the depositor puts his money in the strong bank, because he considers it safer. No bank likes to lose its relative importance in the financial world. Therefore, this movement of weak banks seeking the alliance of strong ones is likely to go on.

Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, in a speech at New York last week, gave an item of his own experience. "A few days ago," he said, "I sold some stock in a Kansas bank at 125, which for the past three years has been unsalable at par. It was bought by the managers of a Missouri bank, and the organization will hereafter be, to all intents and purposes, a branch of the larger institution. The necessities of the community were greater than the limited capital of the little bank could meet, and the expense of management consumed the profits. Now all the legitimate wants of that vicinity will be met by the aid of the larger bank, and the increased patronage and reduced expenses will fully justify the price paid for the established business and unused good-will, and all parties will be benefited."

I presume that branch banking in this shape is robbed of much of its terrors to the small bank. The next thing that will happen, probably, in the case mentioned by Congressman Hill, will be that the little bank thus cheerfully converted into a branch will establish an office in some smaller place which now has no banking facilities at all—an agency like those of the Scotch banks, where it would not be profitable to have a fully-equipped branch, but where some deposits can be obtained and some profit made. This will be a benefit to the community and to the banks.

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Are these affiliations sufficiently cohesive to be classed as branch banking? Undoubtedly they are intended to be so. It would not be worth while for a bank seeking a branch in this way to be satisfied with less than a majority of the shares, but a National bank is not permitted to buy the shares of another bank, although it may lend money on them. We must suppose, therefore, that the amalgamation which is now taking place here and there is accomplished by individuals connected with the large bank, buying the shares of the small one, and borrowing from the former the money which pays for them, the shares being pledged as collateral security for the loan. When the borrower dies the loan must be shifted, and this shifting may make the control insecure, but there is no doubt that means will be found to perpetuate a control once obtained. The main question is whether the union of the two turns out to be profitable. If it does, it will be permanent, and the bank whose shares have been bought in this way will continue to be a branch of the other.

ECONOMY OF BRANCH BANKING.

That such union will, in general, result in profit to the bankers concerned there is every reason to anticipate. Congressman Hill, in the speech to which I have just alluded, presented figures showing the percentage of the cost of loans in banks of large and of small capital respectively; that is, the amount of expense that the banks incur on each dollar they invest in loans and discounts. Of course, the percentage of cost is much less in any large business than in a small one. In railroad transportation, for example, the percentage of expense grows less and less as the volume of traffic grows greater and greater, until the full capacity of the road is reached, and the same rule holds good in banking. But nobody could have imagined so large a difference in expenses as Mr. Hill found to exist between different banks in this country. According to reports compiled by the Comptroller's office the percentage of expense to loans in ten large New York city banks was 1.68; in ten New England banks of $100,000 capital each it was 3.94; in ten banks of $50,000 each in Iowa and Nebraska it was 5.33, and in ten banks of $25,000 each in various parts of the country it was 7.00 each. The wonder is that these banks of $25,000 capital can exist at all, when it costs them seven dollars on each hundred that they lend for one year. If all the banking business in the United States could be done at the same percentage of cost as the ten large banks in New York city, Mr. Hill shows that the annual saving to be divided between the banks and their customers would be upward of $58,000,000 in a single year. Of course, no such economy is possible under any conditions of banking over a widely extended territory, but it is certain that the percentage of expense could be largely reduced if branches were allowed. In fact, it is this saving of expense that has caused the great extension of branch banking in Canada, in the British Islands, and on the Continent of Europe.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST BRANCH BANKS.

Another objection urged against branch banks is that they will draw away all the money from the small towns and use it in large cities. This objection is not in harmony with the one which says that the large city banks will send so much money into the small towns through the branches and will lend at such low rates that existing banks cannot make a living. We might leave these two classes of objectors to neutralize each other, but my opinion is that the flow of capital to and from the small towns under the branch system will bear pretty close relation to the demand. Bankers use their money to make a profit, and they are just as keen to make a profit in a small town as in a large city, and they will neglect no opportunity in one place more than in the other. The object of having a branch is to make money at the branch. Drawing away money from the small town when there is a local use for it would soon bring the branch to an end. Its depositors would leave it, and presently Mr. Witham, or somebody else, would establish a branch there to be conducted on more rational principles. My belief is that more money would go from the large city to the small town through branches than goes now in the shape of rediscounts of the paper of independent banks. I think so because the city bank will have confidence in the judgment of its own agent at the branch, and will follow his advice, and because it will get all the profit on the loans made there, instead of dividing it with the independent bank; and also because it will desire to extend its business and get new customers.

A third objection against branch banking urged with some plausibility at the present time is that, if it is permitted, all the banks will be consolidated into a gigantic trust, so that nobody can get any money except on terms dictated by a few powerful magnates. In reply to this we might point to the examples of other countries where branch banking has full swing. In Canada, in Great Britain, in France, and Germany there is not the smallest sign of a "money trust," although trusts and monopolies in other trades are plentiful. On the contrary the sharpest rivalry exists in the competition for deposits and for loans and discounts, and the rate of interest there tends downward rather than upward. This happens, too, in countries where note-issuing is a monopoly by law. It is a monopoly in France, yet that is the country which has the lowest interest rate, and in which the rate is most uniform to all

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classes of borrowers in both city and country. Note-issuing is almost a monopoly in England and Germany, yet we never hear of anything like a money trust in either country. The truth is that money cannot be monopolized. The money in the banks does not belong to them. It belongs to the depositors for the most part. The trust companies, the Savings banks, and the private bankers would no doubt be glad to hear of the intention of the regular banks to discontinue the lending of money, or to put up the rate of interest on loans. They would cheerfully fill the vacuum. So, too, would the agents of foreign banks. Fortunately there is no protective tariff against money. We admit gold free of duty. We allow Canadian banks to have branches in the United States, as many as they like. It is one of the queer features of our system that any foreign bank can have branches here, but our own National banks cannot. Another curious fact is that State and private banks may have branches here, while National banks may not. I received in my mail a few days ago a circular from the Colonial Bank of New York, with a list of five branches. The greatest oddity of all is that if this Colonial Bank, with its five branches, desired to enter the National system, it could do so and still retain its branches, for the law expressly authorizes that.

Let us dismiss the thought of a consolidation of banks and a money trust as a consequence of branch banking. Money cannot be monopolized. Every village has its private money-lenders competing with banks in "shaving notes." You might as well think of monopolizing the water of the Mississippi River by building a dam at St. Louis as to monopolize money by a combination. You never could get an agreement of bankers to attempt it, and if they should do so the combination could not last a week.

Another argument against branch banking, a sort of corollary of the one preceding, is that it tends to subvert free institutions. I have read with attention a recent speech by Mr. McAshan, of the South Texas National Bank, on this subject. He gives us an interesting discourse on governments, ancient and modern, monarchical, oligarchical, and democratic, and tells us, in so many words, that "branch banking and asset currency is one move in the general direction of usurpation of privileges, concentration of wealth, monopoly of money, and eventually the control of the Government and the pauperizing of the people." But if money cannot be monopolized—and I have already shown that it cannot—Mr. McAshan's fears are groundless and our liberties are not threatened in that way. The money power may be a present and growing danger in this country by distorting our vision, lowering our ideals, and setting up a golden calf, instead of Almighty God, as the object of daily worship, but the money power is not the same thing as bank power. The money power resides with the man who has the right to draw checks on the bank, not with the one who pays them.

AN ASSET CURRENCY.

Branch banking and asset currency are grouped together by Mr. McAshan. Although there is no necessary connection between them, I acknowledge that they are very helpful to each other. They fit together very nicely, and I am in favor of both. However useful branch banks may be as channels for the distribution of capital, they are still more so as instruments of credit. A Scotch bank with one hundred branches does not divide its capital into one hundred parts. It lends its notes at the branches and redeems them at the head office. Local redemption is dispensed with, and is, in fact, quite unnecessary. Economy of capital, of time, and of labor are here conjoined, but this would not be possible without practical freedom of note issue. A Canadian bank may receive deposits in Halifax to-day, and lend them in Winnipeg to-morrow, because it can issue its notes promptly at the latter place. If it were obliged to wait till it could transmit the money from Halifax by express, time and interest would be lost. If it could not issue its own notes without first buying bonds, lodging them in a Government office, and "taking out" currency, the entire profit of the loan might be dissipated.

The principal defect of our National bank system is the rigidity of its note circulation. In a broad sense, the volume of notes is regulated, not by the wants of trade, not by the amount or kind of commercial paper offered for discount, but by the market price of United States bonds. Even if the bonds were sufficient in amount and satisfactory in price, the note circulation would still be lacking in the elasticity which should characterize a good system. By elasticity is meant the capacity to increase or diminish in volume in accordance with the needs of the community, and simultaneously therewith.

Note issuing is, to the banker, simply a question of profit. When he buys bonds and deposits them in the Treasury as security for circulation, he virtually buys notes from the Government; and his question is whether he can get more profit by such an investment than by using his capital in other ways. His gains arise only from the average amount of his notes which the public will take and hold. There will always be some notes in transit to Washington for redemption and thence back to the bank; and after they come home they will remain unused for a while. During this period they are unproductive capital. Therefore, the banker will take from the Government no more notes than he thinks he can keep in circulation. He will hold none for emergencies.

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In every country the alternations of seed-time and harvest have a marked influence upon the currency movement. During the spring and early summer, when the farmers are engaged in planting and tilling their crops, they usually incur debt to the country merchants for household supplies, and the currency movement is then sluggish. When harvest comes a great deal of work must be done within a short space of time, and this requires a large amount of currency to pay the wages of laborers and to meet the various claims against the farmers which then mature. These seasonal demands are imperative. They come simultaneously in large sections of the country. Every other demand for currency is secondary to this, since the only time to harvest the crops is when they are ripe.

The annual crop movement in Canada is marked by an expansion of the note circulation, while no such thing takes place in the United States. What occurs among us is a movement of the currency itself from one part of the country to another, or from the commercial centers to the farming districts, and a reverse movement after the bulk of the autumnal grain and cotton is sold and housed. This money has to be carried long distances and guarded at considerable expense and with loss of interest, and these costs fall upon the agricultural community, since the work of moving must be compensated out of the things moved. In Canada it costs nothing to keep bank notes in the bank's vaults from one crop-moving season to the next. Accordingly they are always on hand at the places where they are wanted.

Our National bank currency not only fails to meet the varying demands of the seasons, but fails to keep pace with the nation's growth in population and commerce. The volume of bank notes reached its maximum, $358,742,034, in 1882. Then it began to shrink. In 1892 it had fallen to $172,683,850, or about one-half the sum outstanding ten years earlier. In 1893 a rise began and continued till 1900, when it was accelerated by a change of the law, which authorized an addition of ten per cent. to the currency issuable on the security bonds. The net amount was thus brought up to $323,868,597 on September 30, 1901, which is $30,000,000 less, however, than the amount in circulation twenty years ago. Now a fresh decline has begun. Banks are allowed to retire their circulation at a rate not exceeding in the aggregate $3,000,000 per month. Nearly $17,000,000 has been thus retired during the six months ending March 31, 1902.

Within a comparatively brief period the bonded debt of the United States will in all probability have been wholly redeemed and cancelled. It is not likely that the nation will continue for an indefinite period to pay interest on a debt of which it might easily pay the principal. Such a policy would be unjust to the taxpayers, and could not fail to meet public condemnation. So the problem is not merely how to make note-issuing under the present system a little more profitable, but how to keep the system going at all. It can not be done, except by using other securities than United States bonds. To use inferior securities like municipal, or railroad, or "industrial" bonds, would require the exercise of discrimination on the part of public officers in the selection of them, and would thus open the door to political influence in making the selection. Moreover, the best judgment of the most impartial Comptroller of the Currency would at times be at fault, as was frequently the case under the State systems of bond-secured currency before the Civil War.

How to meet the approaching crisis is the chief banking problem of the present day. Any plan for obtaining a real credit currency—a currency based upon the assets of the banks—must have regard to the traditions, habits and experience of the American people. The smallest change consistent with the end to be achieved will be the one most likely to succeed.

Many plans for securing the needed change in our system have been proposed. The best of these is the one presented by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission. Under this plan bank notes are to be a first lien on the assets of the issuing bank, including the personal liability of the shareholders. The superior claims of noteholders over the depositors of a bank rest upon the fact that the societary movement can not go on without a currency, and that the very term "currency" implies that whatever passes from hand to hand shall be accepted without hesitation or dispute. This can not be the case with a bank note if there is any doubt about its goodness. Therefore, the first step to be taken by a Government which authorizes the issuing of notes to circulate as money is to provide that they shall be worth what they purport to be. The Government has so provided in the existing law, by requiring that a sufficient portion of the assets of each note-issuing bank shall first be set aside and held in the Treasury for the redemption of its notes. If the preference given to noteholders in the Indianapolis plan is regarded as an injustice to depositors, the same injustice exists under the terms of the present law.

The goodness of the currency is still further secured in the Indianapolis plan by a bank-note guaranty fund equal to five per cent. of all the outstanding circulation, to be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the notes of failed banks. A guaranty fund of five per cent. on the present circulation of National banks would be upwards of $15,000,000. The total circulation of banks that have failed during the forty years that the system has been in force has been only $23,559,915. The assets of these banks, including the contributions of sharehold-

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ers, have yielded this sum minus $1,352,612. A guaranty fund of one-half of one per cent. would have covered this loss.

If the fund is at any time reduced below five per cent. of all outstanding circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is to make an assessment on the banks, in proportion to their notes, to replenish it. The plan contemplates the substitution of the guaranty fund in place of the existing bond security, by the gradual withdrawal of the latter, so that at the end of ten years from the passage of the act no bond deposit shall be required. The existing provision of law, by which all National banks are compelled to receive the notes of other banks at par in the payments of debts to themselves, is to remain in force; also the provision by which the Government is required to receive bank notes at par for all public dues except duties on imports. The proposed bill repeals that portion of the present law which provides that National bank notes shall be received at par for all debts owing by the United States. Therefore, every holder of a failed bank note can pay it to the Government at par, and the Government can not pay it to anybody without the consent of the payee. The significance of this part of the Indianapolis plan evidently did not impress the framers of it, since their bill disclaims Government responsibility for the notes beyond the proper application of the funds and due enforcement of the remedies provided: but since the Government itself will in practice be the last holder of every note which falls below par, such disclaimer is meaningless.

No person or corporation could lose anything by such notes, nor could the Government itself lose by them. Ordinarily it would pass the bank notes received in the course of business on to the Redemption Bureau at Washington, and there obtain legal-tender money for them. Any failed bank notes received would be passed into the guaranty fund where legal-tender money would be obtained for them. In case of a deficiency in the latter fund, the power of requiring fresh contributions would remain; but the experience of the past assures us that no such deficiency would occur.

Objections to the Indianapolis plan based upon supposed danger of loss to noteholders are groundless. Even if rascals should take advantage of the law to start sham banks, in order to put out notes and then abscond with the proceeds, the means which the Government would have for self-protection would be infinitely greater than any governmental powers in existence during the Suffolk bank period in New England. And yet the total losses to noteholders under that go-as-you-please system were only $877,004 in twenty years, and would have been covered by a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. per annum on the average circulation outstanding. Anybody who objects to the Indianapolis plan is bound to offer a better one, since the present bond-secured system of note issues is doomed.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BRANCH BANKING.

The advantages of branch banking are briefly these:

I. Other things being equal, two banks joined together are stronger than one, and three are stronger than two. Branch banking is not a guarantee against bad banking and internal rot, but it is a protection against accidents and external calamities. It is another illustra- of the familiar proverb, "In union there is strength."

II. For this reason the public have greater confidence in a union of banks than in the same number of banks taken separately. Branch banking would, therefore, improve the credit of the banks so allied, and increase their deposits. This advantage would accrue more particularly to the branch bank, or the small country bank taken into the system, than to the parent bank in the city.

III. Branch banking would reduce the total expense of banks, and this saving would, in the long run, be shared with the bank's customers in the form of lower rates of interest.

IV. Branch banking would tend here, as in other countries, to uniform rates of interest between cities and the rural districts.

V. Branch banking has the advantage that it can be extended to places too small to support a regular bank, which requires a full complement of officers and a reserve of coin or greenbacks. Offices or agencies can be established at places which are now wholly destitute of bank facilities, but where some deposits could be obtained and some safe and profitable business done, if the public were assured that the parent bank was a strong institution.

VI. Branch banking affords facilities for communicating knowledge of the relative needs of business in different places and for responding to them. Knowledge of the demand and supply of money would be quickly conveyed from the branch at the small town to the parent bank in the city, and funds could be quickly transferred to the branch, either from the parent bank or from any other branch where the demand was less pressing, and *vice versa*.

These are the principal reasons why I recommend branch banking to the gentlemen who have done me the great honor to listen to this address. Another reason is that branch banking is bound to come, and that you can not stop it.

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President Hopkins, of the Kansas Bankers' Association, introduced Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, who spoke as follows:

BRANCH BANKS.—ADDRESS OF HENRY W. YATES, PRESIDENT OF THE NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA, NEB.

The subject of branch banks, upon which I have been requested to give my views at this gathering of bankers, is, I think, of much greater importance than is generally realized.

I must admit, however, that I have been somewhat disturbed from the outset at the position I shall be compelled to occupy in discussing it.

Many of our most eminent bankers and financiers have declared themselves in no uncertain terms as being in favor of the adoption by the United States of this system of banking.

Some of those so grouped are men for whom all bankers entertain the highest respect, and whose opinions upon financial subjects most of us have been willing to accept as correct.

To go adverse to them now requires no small amount of courage, if indeed it may not be called presumption.

My convictions, however, upon this subject are so strong and decided that I shall not hesitate to show to the best of my ability wherein I believe they are wrong and that if they succeeded in accomplishing what they propose it would be disastrous to our existing banking system and against the best interest of the public.

We cannot as bankers be blind to the events which are occurring in the commercial and industrial world—events which seem to change entirely the manner in which these affairs have hitherto been conducted. We cannot expect that our business will remain unmolested when there is a whirl of change going on all around us.

The most conservative among us recognize the situation, and old and young alike are prepared to receive new ideas and take in all the improvements upon the old ways of doing business, so that we may be fitted to work out our part in the great transformation.

We are all conscious of the weaknesses which prevail in our banking system, and we are desirous of having them removed and the system strengthened and improved in any manner that good judgment and wise experience will dictate.

But it does not follow from this that we should conclude that our banking system is so utterly bad that the only remedy for the situation is its entire extinguishment and the creation in its place of another system.

This is what I believe would result from the passage of a law which would establish among us the monarchical British and continental systems of large central banks with numerous branches.

A certain class of branch banks would not be undesirable. The banks of Kansas City, for instance, might very properly be permitted to maintain branches at its stockyards town and the same would be the case at St. Joseph and Omaha. The plan might be expanded so as to permit country banks to maintain branches in towns and hamlets within the limits of the same county. Such an arrangement as this would be fair between banks and beneficial to the public.

There are, however, no limitations of this character in the bill which was recently reported and recommended for passage from the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

This act authorizes the establishment of branches anywhere in the United States, its colonies or in foreign countries.

Mr. Fowler, the chairman of the committee, announced a few days ago that over 1,000,000 of copies of the bill, together with a circular advertising its merits, had been distributed throughout the country wherever it would do the most good.

A campaign of education in its favor has been inaugurated, which is to be prosecuted at the expense of the general Government, and no means will be spared by the powerful combination working for it to accomplish the passage of the act.

Under this law any large Eastern bank can establish a branch, for instance, here in Kansas City and take from the men who are engaged in the business the result of years of toil and devotion. It does not help the case to say that the Kansas City banks may in a like manner prey upon their smaller neighbors in the surrounding towns and villages.

In opposition to the statement that the branch system would destroy the existing system of independent banks, the committee publishes a letter from Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, in which he says that the statement is fallacious and that there are many Canadian instances which prove the contrary. Upon this most important phase of the question the committee itself has nothing to say except to brand the statements as being "superficial stock statements usually put forward by those who are utterly unfamiliar with this subject," and closing with "we submit that traditional prejudice and selfishness shall give way to reason, experience and common interest of the whole people."

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Calling names is not argument under any circumstances. Those who differ from the committee's conclusions may be just as unprejudiced and unselfish and have just as great a regard for the public interest as those who support them.

It is not my purpose to consider the conditions prevailing in Canada which Mr. Clouston asserts make it possible for the two systems to exist alongside of each other.

I do not know anything about Canada, although judging from the noise which has been made concerning the superior merits of the Canadian system, it comes somewhat as a surprise to be told that any other kind of banking is tolerated there. They doubtless know in Canada what is best for them—what we want to know is, what is best for the United States?

Against Mr. Clouston's statement, who admits that he speaks from the standpoint of a Canadian banker and does not know whether the branch bank system would be successful in the United States or not, although he says "he should dearly like to make the attempt," we have the statements of prominent American writers and thinkers upon the subject who concur in the belief that the branch system proposed in the Fowler bill would result in the elimination of the existing system of independent banks.

This concurrence may be fairly inferred from the utterances of some of the advocates of the branch system.

For instance, Hon. James H. Eckels is one of its strong advocates. He recommended branch banks in his Comptroller's report of 1896, but in his plan they were restricted to cities, towns and villages where a National bank did not exist. This of course rendered them harmless.

Prof. Charles F. Dunbar in a paper upon the National banking system, reprinted for use in Harvard University, also endorsed the system, but he would restrict branches to State limits.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin in his report of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission also favored branch banks. He was undecided upon the question of monopoly, but declared this would be no valid objection to them—that—to use his own words—,'even if independent banks must disappear in the face of the new system, this could only come about through the elimination of the institutions less fit to perform given services for the community at least cost to it." Prof. Laughlin welcomes the monopoly and believes in it. The conclusions of writers like Prof. Laughlin are based solely upon theoretical grounds. They discuss the question from that standpoint alone and give no consideration to any practical difficulties connected with it, for the reason perhaps that having had no experience in the business, they do not discern the difficulties.

INDEPENDENT BANKS LEGISLATED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Practical bankers, however, must instinctively realize when their attention is directed to the subject, that if this amendment becomes a law, the independent bank must go—not for the reason suggested by Prof. Laughlin—that they would be the least fit to live, but because they would be legislated out of existence.

The advantages which the branch banks would possess under the law would be sufficient to guarantee their success in competition with the existing system of banks.

I will name some of these advantages:

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

Every bank under the existing system must be provided with some capital. It is demanded by law and also by necessity in order that it may supply a guaranty in attracting deposits.

A bank without capital would be shunned by depositors and would soon be forced out of business.

The branch banks on the contrary would have no capital and would need none. They will be able to obtain credit and transact business upon the capital and the credit of the parent bank the capital of which would naturally be much larger than that of a local bank.

NO TAXES TO PAY.

The capital of the independent bank is taxed like other property. It must stand its fair share of the public burdens. The branch banks would pay no taxes. Under the National Currency Act, the shares of bank stock can only be taxed at the place where the bank is located, which would be the domicile of the parent bank, and the branch having no capital, there would be nothing to tax.

These two features alone—freedom from capital and from taxation—would seem to settle the question against the independent banks and make it unnecessary to refer in detail to other advantages which the branch banks would possess, among which are—the better facilities for obtaining collections, for loaning money and freedom from the requirement to maintain a fixed reserve against deposits.

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EXISTING BANKS COULD NOT BECOME PARTS OF BRANCH BANK SYSTEM.

But it may be thought by some one that granting the fact that the independent banks would not be able to compete with the branch banks, yet the system would be free and the independent banks could secure its advantages by organizing under the act. A very slight consideration will show that this would be practicable in a comparatively few cases.

The habits, tastes, temperament and education of the independent bankers would unfit them to become the mere employees of a board of directors perhaps a thousand miles away.

The managers of these branches, as stated to be the case in Canada by Mr. Clouston, are usually men trained from boyhood in the service of the bank. Our bankers as a rule do not possess these clerical attainments.

They are generally men who have acquired some capital to start with in some other line of business. They may have been merchants or cattle dealers or what not, and the experience gained in this manner has been of far more practical value to their banks than would have been the possession of any amount of clerical ability.

They have proven to be excellent drivers for the simple machines they have been running, but they would make indifferent cogs in the complex mechanism of the branch bank system.

Others may believe that even if the branch bank bill becomes a law it will be impossible to put the system into operation to the extent suggested. It may be pointed out that no disposition has been shown by large banks in the past to establish branches—that the difficulty which exists for obtaining proper local management would defeat the purpose.

Without doubt, this difficulty is a serious one and has had its influence in preventing extensions heretofore, but the experience of the past in this respect cannot be considered in this connection. Both our National and State laws have practically prohibited branch banks. If anything of the kind was attempted, it could only be done by organizing separate banks under the ordinary forms and requirements of the banking laws prevailing.

I do not think that many of the old and successful banks in the eastern cities would indulge in branches, no matter what the inducements offered might be. But if these banks are authorized in the manner proposed, concentrated capital will see to it that the plan will not be a failure. If existing banks refuse to take advantage of the privilege, other banks will be organized especially for the purpose.

I have endeavored so far to make clear the following points:

The branch bank system if adopted as proposed will destroy our existing system of independent banks.

Our existing banks will not be merged into the new system.

If the bill becomes a law, the system proposed will go into operation.

THEORY FOR BRANCH BANKS.

It now remains for us to consider the theory upon which the plan is based and the benefits to be derived from it, which in the opinion of its advocates will justify the radical action proposed.

There are two words which we hear frequently now-a-days when our financial problems are discussed—"elasticity"—for circulation, and "fluidity"—for capital.

This "fluidity" for capital is to be realized by means of the branch bank system.

Money it is thought will flow naturally and automatically, without friction and at a minimum of cost, from one section of the country to another and the power of the whole system may be concentrated whenever the occasion calls for it.

It is a plausible and attractive theory.

Attention is always directed at the beginning of the argument to the practice and experience in other countries where the branch system has prevailed with success.

This kind of argument has its merits, but is it a good one in this case? We might with equal force declare that because nearly all the great governments in the world are monarchies, therefore monarchies are superior to republics. The business methods prevailing in these countries and the circumstances attending them are entirely different from those which prevail with us. It has not been our custom to look to those countries for examples to guide us in our mercantile and industrial methods—why then should we attach so much importance to their financial methods?

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED.

The main advantages asserted for the system are as follows:

The security of a strong banking credit which will prevent and control panics.

The extension of banking facilities into localities unable to supply the capital required for banks.

The lowering and equalizing of the interest rate.

All of these things are of great importance, but there are other things in this connection of equal or greater importance to be considered.

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If in order to secure certain advantages these other things are threatened or endangered, it would be well to halt before the step is taken.

BANKING A FACT, NOT A THEORY.

The banking business is not a theory, but a fact, and it pertains especially to communities taken separately. It is—what General Hancock said of the tariff—a local question. The business is also a species of trusteeship.

It has been said that he is a public benefactor who causes a blade of grass to grow where none grew before. So is the banker, who releases the buried talents, represented by bank deposits, and joins with them other talents of equal power and value.

But the master of the talents is the community in which the banker operates. The gains and the profits must not be sequestrated or taken away, but diffused in various ways through the community. If taken away to swell the perhaps inordinate gains of some other community, then so far as the master community is concerned, the talents may just as well have remained buried.

In the committee's report the following fine words are found:

"In each individual community the banks gather all the golden threads of thrift and American genius and with the warp of energy weaves them into garments of prosperity."

Now, I submit that the communities in which this gathering and weaving are done should have some assurance that they will also be permitted to wear these garments which are the product of their thrift, and not that they should be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for some other communities.

BRANCH BANKS A WEAKNESS.

This, then, is my strongest plea—branch banks instead of being elements of strength for the communities in which they would be established, would be elements of weakness—of wasted efforts and lost opportunities.

They would bring nothing into the community and would take much out of it,

But let us investigate the special claims advanced for them.

CONCERNING PANICS.

Is it certain that they would prevent panics or control them?

No panic has ever been occasioned by the failure of country banks or from any causes which had their origin in the country.

It has always been the failure of city banks which has brought on the trouble, and there is nothing in this proposed law which will make the city banks any stronger than they are now—on the contrary there is much to weaken them.

Instead of the independent units which now distinguish our banking system and which to a remarkable degree have borne the brunt of the tempest and survived the storm, when city banks have gone down by the wholesale, we shall have central institutions with their numerous connected branches all going down together, just as rows of bricks will tumble when you overturn one at the head of the line.

Many different views prevail concerning the cause of panics. There are people who believe that they travel in cycles, and that there is some mysterious connection between the numbers of the years intervening between them.

But if this were true, we should expect the rule to be universal, whereas as a fact this is not the case, because they occur with greater frequency in the United States than in other countries.

One feature pertaining to them is simple enough and will be conceded by all, and that is the manner of their ocular demonstration—which is a struggle to obtain all the money in sight, it being well known that there is not enough to go around. Panics are generally preceded by large withdrawals of money from circulation—the movement having been induced from some plainly discerned action or trade movement. In the United States we have had more of these operating causes for currency contraction and therefore we have had more panics.

For instance—the panic of 1873 was preceded by the contraction incident to the funding of the war debt and the panic of 1893 was preceded by the heavy exportation of gold, which was demanded in payment for the unusual amounts of American securities which for some reason were thrown back upon our hands.

What the reason was for the return of these securities is also no mystery.

Mr. Stickney in his Milwaukee address declared with great emphasis that the fact that the panic of 1893 was experienced only in the United States proves his contention as to the superiority of the foreign system of banking, which prevented the panic from extending to those countries, and he asserts that if we had had this system in the United States the panic would have been prevented here.

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But Mr. Stickney failed to note another fact which should be considered in this connection. That only in the United States had a political warfare with large possibilities of success been waged against the standard of value which had previously prevailed and in whose terms all contracts for the payment of money had been made. That only in the United States was the business of the country paralyzed by the threat of such a far-reaching financial revolution. It was not strange that the holders of these money contracts should throw them upon the market at this particular period when the controversy and its puerile compromises had produced their logical effects.

It is only reasonable to believe that the like circumstances in other countries would have produced like results, branch banks or no branch banks.

We have had more panics in the United States mainly because we have had more political interference with business and financial matters and they probably could not have been prevented by any system of banks.

WIDER EXTENSION OF BANKING FACILITIES.

The wider extension of banking facilities would be desirable. The enjoyment of them by communities which do not possess the capital required for a bank would undoubtedly prove of advantage to such communities, but this feature of itself is not of sufficient importance to justify the sweeping measure proposed.

It may also be asked if these facilities could not be as well supplied by branches of banks in the same county or State?

EQUALIZING AND LOWERING INTEREST RATES.

It is probable that the interest rate would be more generally equalized.

The loaning business being reduced to a system and the same rules applied everywhere for the grading of credits and valuing of securities, would naturally work to this end.

It is possible that the prevailing rate of interest might be lowered, especially if banks are also to be permitted to issue unsecured bank notes—but this is by no means certain.

The interest rates which have prevailed for a number of years past in the United States have been very low and it is doubtful if they could be forced any lower. It would be much safer to prophesy that they would go higher. There would be a less number of competing banks, and their thorough organization would easily permit of combinations to maintain rates.

MERITS OF EXISTING SYSTEM.

Having considered what I conclude to be the strongest points advanced in favor of the branch system, I will now endeavor to show some of the merits of our existing system in comparison with them.

Mr. Stickney declared that this is no system at all, and others maintain that it is so weak and decrepit that it cannot be mentioned in comparison for instance with the Canadian system and that it is at a disadvantage when compared with the banking system of some little South American State, whose people know nothing of gold and silver as money, but possess the inestimable advantages supplied by a central bank and its branches.

AMERICAN SYSTEM PECULIAR TO AMERICA.

We will admit that our American banking system is a peculiar one, but it can at the same time be fairly claimed for it that it is exactly adapted to American ideas and American manners, and that it has accomplished for American commerce and American industry what no other system could have ever supplied for them, and has never supplied to any other country in the world.

This system has been a process of natural growth, not a creation of law. The circumstances demanded banks and the banks came in response to that demand.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE.

Let us glance briefly at its history:

The downfall of the "wild cat" banks and some that were not "wild cat" in the panic of 1857 left a disorganized condition for the banking business. The day of specially chartered banks had come to its close, and in most of the States banks could only be incorporated under a general statute applicable to all corporations. Many years passed before there was any State supervision provided for them.

The National Bank Act of 1862 supplied the need for banks in the older and wealthier sections of the country, but the minimum of capital demanded was too large for small communities and especially for the rapidly growing States of the West.

State organizations were the only means presented for satisfying this need.

As an illustration of what has occurred in the lifetime of a man who may not yet be called old, let me instance the commencement and growth of banking in Nebraska.

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In 1863 I joined in the organization of what was probably the first National bank west of the Missouri River, and which at the time was the only incorporated bank in the limits of the present State of Nebraska.

At that time there were within those limits only seven banking institutions—two of which were in Omaha and three in Nebraska City.

Their combined resources would not have aggregated a quarter of a million dollars. Nineteen years afterwards the number of National banks had only increased to ten, but there were eighty-three State banks. The following nineteen years were ones of marvelous development, and in 1901 there were 116 National and 421 State banks, making a total of 587 banks, with aggregate resources of 113.9 millions of dollars.

The ratio of growth in Kansas was very similar to that of Nebraska. In 1880 there were only twelve National banks, but there were 148 State banks, and in 1901 the number of Nationals had increased to 119 and State banks to 410, making 529 banks with aggregate resources of 106 millions of dollars.

These figures tell the story of banking in all of our Western States, and under no branch system would such growth have been possible.

The history has been a continuing one and is so to-day. As the earlier settled portions of our great domain have grown in wealth and population and put away the crude conditions of the pioneer life, National banks have taken the place of the early State banks. But the pioneer conditions have been reproduced elsewhere—have moved on as westward the star of empire has taken its way.

The covered wagon of the emigrant has carried with it the embryonic banker, and along with the first store, the first blacksmith shop, the first hotel and livery stable has been the shanty of the first bank.

Educated employees and well-equipped bank managers would have been out of place here. The close and intimate relations established between the banker and his customers would have been impossible for the branch bank manager. He could not have that liberty of action which has made the success of the independent banker.

It is true that the independent banker might not always exercise the care and caution which would be imposed upon the branch banker.

At times his sympathies might run away with his judgment and loss and disaster would be the penalty—but where there has been one case with this result there have been a dozen of the opposite result of success and profit, which would be equally impossible of realization for the branch banker.

Many of the most successful and prosperous financiers and business men of the country acknowledge that they owe their success to the timely assistance of some friendly banker, who instead of demanding security or scrutinizing closely the security offered for a loan, has shut his eyes to what he knew did not exist and has accepted for his sole security the trust and confidence he reposed in the man.

What do such customers as these care about interest rates? They need the money to finance some enterprise from which profits are expected, which will make the interest charge, no matter how large it may be, a mere pittance in comparison.

Such instances as these have been frequent. I have no doubt that nearly all of you can recall cases of the kind in your own experience.

The statistics at hand demonstrate what it has achieved and perhaps speak for it more strongly than any words could convey.

STATISTICS.

Mr. Mulhall, who is an authority upon the subject, states that in 1900 the banking power of the United States exceeded that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all Europe put together.

The banking power of the single State of Massachusetts is almost double that of Canada, although it has only about one-half of its population. The clearings of the banks of Kansas City alone are almost double those of all the banks of Canada.

AMERICAN SYSTEM SUPERIOR.

Judged only by these figures, which indicate the actual work performed and service rendered, the conclusion is inevitable that our American system of banking, notwithstanding its admitted imperfections, its shortcomings and its weaknesses—which in time may all be remedied—is superior to any system of banking in the world.

This so-called reform in banking is proposed and urged by well meaning men, but men who in almost every case will be found to be guided solely by their environments, and not by any experience obtained along the lines of this strenuous life to which is due the existence of our American banking system.

The passage of the amendment proposed, by destroying the harmonious relations which

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now exist in our banking world and by threatening the existence of our present organized banks, would not only be disastrous to the banks concerned, but would be a National calamity.

Address of J. P. Huston.

J. P. Huston, of Marshall, Mo., spoke as follows:

It should not be forgotten that the marvellous material development of our country during the past five years has never been eclipsed in time of peace by any people in any age. In agriculture, in manufacture, in mining and in transportation, new high levels of profitable enterprise have been established. Economies of management in productions and distribution have been introduced, not at the expense of the wage earner, but to his infinite betterment. The United States became first the granary of the world, next its workshop and now aspires to become its clearing-house. We may yet become that hydra-headed monster, the money power, against which we of the Southwest have so long railed unavailingly.

Our banking system has kept pace with this marvellous development and has had a share in its prosperity, and yet, thanks to the lamp of experience, banking transactions have been confined to strictly commercial advances more closely than ever before. The banks of to-day are in a clean, healthy condition. Never before, perhaps, in a period of inflation and high value have their holdings been so free from "boom" and speculative enterprises.

Our exports for the five years past have exceeded one billion dollars annually. Our exports in 1901 were $1,487,000,000, with a trade balance in our favor of $664,000,000. Our banking system has not only been equal to the task of financing this enormous trade, but we have taken a hand in financing foreign loans as well. We buy English, German and Russian bonds, and are easily paramount in Mexican financial undertakings.

The well-informed banker is justly proud of our present achievements. Let us weigh well the reasons before we discard the system that has served us so well, to adopt the branch banking system of Europe and Canada, which may be well suited to meet old-world traditions, but may fail to thrive if transplanted to the democratic soil of a free republic.

It is claimed that by the adoption of the branch banking system we would avert panics. Every branch of the parent bank would have behind it the splendid resources and credit of the parent bank, and there would be no cause for public distrust. If trouble occurred in isolated places, funds could be hurried to these places from the head office, but would be sent only when needed, and there would be no waste of forces. Well, panic is war! And war, as General Sherman said, is hell! If branch banking is proof against panic, I am in favor of its adoption. Perhaps we have panic conditions more frequently than in older communities, but it may be that our national temperament, and not our banking system, is responsible for the sudden changes from heat to cold, from extreme contraction. We are exploiting a new world. We go from extreme contraction to extreme expansion. We cannot wait on the slow processes of time, but wish to accomplish in a generation the results that have been the work of a century to others. Branch banks did not prevent panics in Australia, in Argentine Republic, in India! Rapid growth has its weakness, but who does not prefer the impetuous blood of youth to the stagnation of old age.

We lead the strenuous life. We are not content with mediocrity. The poor man would become rich; the rich man would become richer. Our enterprises are too vast for individual effort, and great corporations have almost covered the entire field of natural effort. The public invests in corporate stocks more largely than ever before, because the field for individual effort is narrower than in any previous time. The success or failure of these enterprises is of greater vital interest to us than ever before.

The managers of too many of our great corporations devote greater energy to stock-jobbing operations than to the earning of dividends for stockholders. The investing public is not yet sufficiently protected in its rights as part owners of the great railway and industrial enterprises. Too often stocks are deliberately forced to fictitious calculations by false statements of earning capacity. We develop periods of undue inflation, and the backward swing of the pendulum carries us into periods of undue contraction. The changes are sudden, severe and dangerous. Under these conditions distrust becomes universal. As values sink, credits based upon these values must contract. Banks must adjust themselves to meet new conditions each day. It is argued that a system of branch banks is stronger in a crisis than a system of independent banks, but if so, it must be proven that banks in the money centers suffer less strain in time of panic than the country banks. The very reverse is true. The storm centers are in the great cities. The metropolitan bank with a hundred branches would have a hundred points to guard, while the independent bank would have but one.

There is a saying that a bundle of sticks is stronger than a single stick. There is also a saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Let a single outpost fall under the branch banking system, and the parent bank is doomed. The independent banker can fight a panic in his own way. A branch bank must do so under directions from the head office.

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individual initiative is sometimes more effective than blind obedience to distant commands. Every South African burgher is his own general in battle, and the successful strategy of the Boers has been a severe lesson to the pride of army tacticians who insist upon close formation and battalion movements.

They tell us that branch banking will equalize interest rates. But will it do so? Will it not rather impose metropolitan standards of credit upon country borrowers, and transfer the deposits of the country bank to the money centers, there to be employed in stock speculations, with interest rates fluctuating from two per cent. per annum to two per cent. per month? The country borrower is not known to the commercial agency and has no stock exchange collateral to offer. When his home bank is absorbed by some metropolitan bank, he may be compelled to resort to the chattel mortgage shark to secure accommodation at all.

We are told that great economies of management would be effected by branch banks. Economy of management would only be secured when the branch bank entered a locality and absorbed the cream of the business, and rejected small accounts as too troublesome to handle. The local bank would find its usefulness greatly impaired, and would cease to be the factor in the upbuilding of the community that it had hitherto been. A few rich borrowers might profit by the change, but the community as a whole would suffer by trusting the control of its finances to distant and, to its mind, alien hands.

Our system of banking is a free banking system in its widest sense. To engraft upon it the branch banking system would be to pave the way to numerous frauds and speculative enterprises. Mushroom ventures of the Zimri Dwiggins type would be exploited speedily.

Any restriction of privileges which would prevent such abuses would in effect grant special privileges to the few. We cannot engraft upon our system of free banking a system of banks having special privileges without violating the spirit of our free institutions. A law which in effect creates class privileges would fail to meet the approval of our people.

Would the branch bank be managed with more ability than the small independent bank at present? The country banker of to-day is thoroughly intrenched in his place and has an intimate personal knowledge of local conditions. He has the assistance of stockholders and directors who have the strongest personal interest in the welfare of the bank. A stranger of equal capacity sent out by the head office to take his place could not inherit the same measure of confidence and helpfulness.

Eastern banking capital has invaded the Southwest during the past five years, buying cattle paper freely. The record of losses will show that the local banker has exercised better judgment in making cattle loans than has the Eastern banker, and has made fewer losses. The cattle industry is an important one, and credit is required to carry it on. It has not yet been proven, however, that the non-resident banks have exercised better judgment than the local banks in extending these credits. Experience proves quite the contrary.

It is claimed that greater mobility of capital would be secured by a system of branch banking. Capital, we are told, will be taken from a point where it is not needed and transferred to a point where it is needed. Under our present system the surplus of the country is gathered together in the independent banks, and when not needed at home is sent to the reserve cities. Under the branch banking system funds might be absorbed by the financial centers in times of stress regardless of the wants of the farmer or country merchant. The country banker is not alone in his opposition to branch banks. There is not a city in the Southwest in which the news that its leading bank had been absorbed by a trust would not produce profound dissatisfaction. The country banker lives very close to his people and understands their wants thoroughly. Every applicant for a loan finds a sympathetic listener, whether the loan is granted or refused. The little dividends are put in circulation in the home city and the people feel and know that it is "our bank." They could never entertain the same kindly sentiment toward a foreign corporation.

Address of J. M. McDonald.

J. M. McDonald of Chanute, Kansas, spoke as follows:

This is no time, gentlemen, to indulge in pleasing platitudes or rythmical rhetoric, for we are confronted not only with a theory, but threatened with a condition which means an entire revolution in the banking of this country.

Now, the first thing as honest citizens of a great republic which we should consider is its effect for good or bad, not alone on the bankers, but on the masses, and its effect upon the citizenship of this great commonwealth.

The very foundation of our law-making power is based on representation in Congress from the different sections of the country—wisely, too, that all portions of the country should have voice in the management of the affairs of State, and we take it there is not a man in this assembly who would have it otherwise. With this righteous right guaranteed to the American citizen, how ridiculously foolish it would be to take away from the thousands of

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competent bankers of this country the privilege of serving their patrons in the banking line and delegate that privilege to an organized monopoly, thus jeopardizing the functions of one of our most important commercial pursuits, and for whose benefit? Certainly not the average banker. Most assuredly not the masses. The public asks no better facilities than we now have. The Government cannot be better served, as the banks readily absorb all the demands at the lowest rates known to the world. No, gentlemen, no one is benefited by branch banking except greedy gluttons of an unholy alliance, who desire by this method to lay their hands upon every dollar created by honest thrift and industry; to dictate the financial policy of the Government itself, and so control the money of this country as to put their blighting touch upon the trade and traffic of this new world. Branch banks do not offer any increase in capital or any conditions by which anyone can be benefited, except the plutocratic combinations. It contemplates the special privilege of controlling the people's money without giving anything in return that the people do not already have. Its provisions are the rankest injustice and the worst specimen of class legislation ever brought before the people of this country. One of the first and paramount points in banking should be safety to depositors who entrust their money to a bank, and on this ground the branch banking scheme is possibly the weakest. The large capital presumably behind the parent institution is compromised by the excessive operations contemplated, and weakened by its various allies, the branches, until when panic does come and confidence cashes in all its checks and its children clamor for all it has and more, what becomes of your boasted safety? No, sirs, the small bank can always get through a crisis easier than your large institutions. In fact, the liabilities of the smaller bank are generally much less in proportion to its quick assets than the large bank. It is a beautiful theory that all the banking business can be done on the capital of the parent bank, but it is infamously more unsound than was ever the fiat money idea that the money would always be good because no one would want to cash it. This is the felicitous fake of our branch bank friends—that everything would be lovely, for the depositor would be so supremely content with the big New York syndicate that he would never cry for cash. Now, gentlemen, you overestimate the confidence you enjoy, for we verily believe the average depositor feels safer with his local banker than he would with your Stickney-Gage rock pile all in New York—and we think he would be, too. It is not the fear of competition that the country banker predicates his objection upon. It is the injustice of the competition which permits the branch bank to enter the field without pick or spade and go to making garden in the grounds he has been years in preparing.

Undue expansion has no allurement for the conservative banker, and safety in times of panic or at any other time can never be enhanced by such expansion of business as branch banking has in view; and there is no demand whatever for such an expansion outside of a few financial Samsons who imagine they own the earth and all there is on or in it. We speak from a Western standpoint and say to these gentlemen: You are welcome to the good things of the boundless West upon equal terms and a fair distribution of the benefits you shall have, but also take your fair share of the burdens: you cannot grind your axe on our grindstone unless you help turn the crank. The people of the great Western Empire are honest, just and patriotic, and whatever favors we have obtained we have put up the collateral for, and if King Solomon wanted to erect a temple upon the plains of Kansas, he would have to conform to that eternal principle which guarantees "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The argument of our branch banking friends, that with branch banks facilities would be improved, is the merest "rot," as all sections of this country have abundant banking facilities, and if there is any locality that has been overlooked, will some gentleman hold up his hand and we will guarantee to send him someone who wants a banking location in the next thirty days.

Exchanges and interest are reasonable everywhere, and the silly twaddle about equalizing the rates of interest all over this country is just as sensible as would be equalizing the price of wheat or corn all over the world. Competition and conditions regulate the value of money and always will, and no one knows this better than the branch bank supporters, and on this point they are not honest, and we are not going to admit that this is the only point upon which they are in doubtful positions.

We reassert what others have said, that the public has infinitely better banking facilities in this country with independent banks than has any country in the world that has branch banks. The encroachment of corporate power upon individual effort is the greatest danger to-day to this republic.

If branch banks mean anything they mean the displacement of our home institutions by branches of aggregations of capital owned and controlled in the financial centers. This means centralization of money, which will do more to destroy the citizenship of this country than any one thing, do more to array the poor against the rich, do more to encourage anarchy and precipitate ruin, do more to weaken the patriotism of the masses, do more to weaken the Government and increase our millionaires at the expense of the common people—in fact, it

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will do more to fasten upon all branches of this Government the poisonous touch of fraud and will do more to pollute the ballot and degrade our citizenship and disgrace and humiliate our populace than anything that has confronted us in the past century. Just at this time, when all lines of commerce are taut and the old ship is in clear waters with all sails hoisted, it is very unfortunate indeed that a few of our wiseacres shou'd suddenly discover such a panacea as branch banking and threaten serious disturbance to the banks of the whole country; but it is only in times of extreme prosperity, when confidence sits serene upon the bulwarks of safety, that such heresies could even be born. Such progeny could not survive over night in times like 1896—and you gentlemen engaged in banking know it, too. One of the old landmarks in the banking world who has recently passed to the Grand Clearing-House of the Universe, a few weeks before his death, in answer to a letter we wrote him for the views expressed at a dinner party in New York, at which Mr. Gage had aired his new financial prophecies, said that after thirty-four years' close observation as President of the Gallatin National Bank, he was thoroughly convinced that these advanced theories of Mr. Gage were absolutely wrong and a trial of them would be a serious mistake. Such was the opinion of Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, for over thirty years President of one of New York's banks.

Branch banking is a banking monopoly, its privileges only enjoyable by the larger institutions, and as such we must consider it. In theory it is as beautiful and fascinating as a Kansas maiden in her new Easter bonnet, but in practice it is as ugly and uninviting as a Creek Indian without a blanket. It will soak up local enterprise like the hot winds of August, and be a non-resident stumbling-block in the pathway of home industries. Monopoly never advanced the condition of mankind and never will—from that first experiment in the Garden of Eden, where Adam had a monopoly on Eve; he made a mess of it, and the world has suffered from it ever since. * * *

THE FOWLER BILL CONDEMNED.

Now, gentlemen, be candid and honest—did you ever read anything or ever hear of anything like the "Fowler bill?" Gentlemen, we are unalterably opposed to your plan of branch banking. We don't think it honest to try and secure the people's money on deposit without some capital behind your bank capital that belongs to the bank receiving the deposits. No bank with its directorate in New York can intelligently serve the people of the country a thousand miles away; no bank can do so except that bank which is in touch with the people, knows them and is on the ground, familiar with the details and resources of the community in general. These kid-gloved gentlemen from New York may theorize beautifully, but when you come to put it into practice it will fail—not fail possibly in doing the local banks serious injury, but fail to supply the wants now supplied by local banks.

Emergencies may arise, and our branch bank friends seem long on the emergency proposition; but it is not distance that lends confidence. The fact of the parent bank being at a great distance from the many branches cannot long be out of reach, and every branch must be sustained, or down comes the whole tree. The local bank is substantially in the confidence of the community, which is in a general way familiar with the class of investments it has, knows the personal character of the man in charge, and allow me to say it is largely upon such things that rest the credit and confidence of the bank.

If the city bank would insist on operating branch banks in the country, the country banks would be driven to organize and put in their own correspondents at the financial centers. We do not think this would be a good thing for either the country banks or the city banks; but this is what will be done as certain as branch banking is ever permitted in this country. Our present system of National banking was an emergency measure, but with its modifications is to-day the best system of banking the country ever had—not so liberal, probably, as some of our branch bank advocates prefer, but it serves well, honestly and faithfully the people who patronize it, and is safe and well managed, because its requirements are upon business lines and do not permit wild catting like branch banking provides for. We had a Dwiggins in Chicago a few years ago who tried a similar plan to branch banking, and at one time upon the capital of his Chicago bank operated quite a number of banks in Illinois; but they all came to grief, and the promoter of this modern financial folly came along with them.

With assets currency and branch banking we would enter upon an era of inflation that would be a world wonder, and the end would be no doubt also a world beater; but why attempt that which has always been productive of such disastrous results? Why not let well enough alone and be prudent and honest, and the bankers and the people will be much better off in the end. There is not an argument in favor of branch banking except in favor of monopoly and inflation, nothing but possible gain for the few at the expense of the many.

Gentlemen, we of Kansas are a liberty-loving and independent people. We believe in the largest measure of individual liberty that is consistent with good government. We believe in equal rights and always have. Our fathers struck the first blow for the emancipation of slavery. We are patriotic and allow no State in this Union to surpass us in our allegiance to

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good government and pride ourselves upon the boundless resources of our fields and mines. But more do we pride ourselves upon the high order of our citizenship, the high standard of manhood and excellency of womanhood—and allow me to say that no Kansan asks any special privileges in any arena, neither does he seek to enter any, but courts the honest competition of the world in all pursuits and avocations, and welcomes all upon the broad plain of justice and right. We throw down the gauntlet to no man, neither do we shun combat if taunted to it. We know no commercial lines except those good for one hundred cents. We hanker not after any banks except those with paid-up capital of their own, upon which they pay their fair share of the expenses of maintaining the county and State; neither do we wish the confidence of capital except upon the most approved plans of safety. We are still banking on the old-fashioned lines that the depositor should always have the first lien upon the resources of a bank, and if this is against asset currency, then we are "agin it."

The very air in Kansas makes a man despise these little advantages that are sometimes miscalled financial schemes.

We are perfectly satisfied to keep our surplus that our patrons don't need with New York, Kansas City and other banks—so long as they do not attempt to enter our yard by stealthy means—and when they do (which we think they will attempt in the dim distance), we will do our best to make it warm for them, and our banks will place their own depository in New York and other needed financial centers and we will do it without withdrawing one dollar from the capital of our home banks.

Address of Edward McKenna.

Edward McKenna, President of the Bank of Poteau, I. T., spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—In speaking on the affirmative side of the subject of branch banking, I ought to be able to give you some peculiar ideas, for it is a subject that I don't know anything about—have never heard it discussed—and have never read anything dealing directly with the question. Yet I have given the subject some thought, and I am really thankful that I am on the affirmative side of this discussion.

In the first place, I believe in branches, and while I have had no experience in branch banking, I have had some experience in branch stores, and with me they have always been successful, which I admit is contrary to the general experience of the mercantile world. But this is easily explained; branch stores are sometimes started by firms in an embarrassed condition to relieve an overstock of goods, or for fraudulent purposes, and are bound to be failures. But when a branch store is started in a good locality, as a sound business proposition, with a proper choice of manager, with the constant supervision of the parent concern, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed. With branch banking, the reasons for the failure of the store do not exist, but the same reasons for success do exist, for with the proper choice of locality, the careful selection of a manager, and the constant supervision of the parent concern, success is assured.

A strong bank in a financial centre like Kansas City, having many branches in the different States and Territories of the Union, would occupy an almost impregnable financial position. It could take the funds of the money-congested Eastern and Middle States, pay a good interest on deposits, loan them in the enterprising communities of the West and South, where opportunities for safe and profitable investment are to be found, thus doing good to all sections and with perfect safety to its depositors.

Compared with small independent banks, the branch bank would have a great advantage, and especially in times of financial distress. The independent bank would have only itself to rely upon, for its fair-weather friends, upon the first approach of the storm, would look out for themselves, and the cry would be "Every one for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." With the branch bank it would be different; it would have the parent bank to rely upon and that might not be affected, for while there would be trouble in one section, prosperity might reign in another, and an equilibrium would be established which would conduce to the general prosperity.

Of course, in starting a branch bank, as well as any other kind of business, good judgment should be used, but the men in charge of large financial institutions are supposed to possess good judgment, and they generally do. The principal thing should be the selection of a manager, and for this purpose it would not be necessary to have a prodigy of financial ability, for any commonplace man would be so guided and protected by the rules and regulations of the home office that he need not err, and even in case a dishonest person should be selected, there would be less chance for peculation than there would be in an independent concern, for the home office would do business on business principles, and would have its system of bonds and other safety appliances that would make the business perfectly safe.

In the older countries of the world the system of branch banking has been practiced ever since banks have existed, and practiced successfully. In our own country the same princi-

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ples have been practiced, and are not practiced by large concerns in other branches of business. Take your large packing establishments, the telegraph and express companies, and they are all setting the example of what might be done in a system of branch banks. The same economy in management, the same close supervision, the same system of checks and balances, might all be used to advantage in the operation of these institutions.

To many of us, and especially those from the South, the ideas and methods of the trusts are not likely to be adopted in full faith, yet we are bound to admit that their ideas and methods are based on sound business principles. It has been said that the man who can cause two blades of grass to grow where one formerly grew, is a benefactor of the human race. I will go further and say that the man who can do a piece of work at half the usual expense and in half the usual time, is in the same category. And I believe that the reduction in the work of the world is not a misfortune, but a blessing, for it gives more leisure and more comfort to the people.

Address of D. W. Hogan.

D. W. Hogan, President of the First National Bank, Yukon, O. T., spoke as follows:

The subject of branch banking has been under discussion for several years, and the interest taken in the matter, by those who seem to see something in it, has grown and developed, until of late one can hardly pick up a banking journal that does not contain articles and editorials in regard to it. The seeming indifference of the public on this subject has encouraged the advocates of the measure to such an extent that they have pushed it along until it has now taken form and has been incorporated in the Fowler Currency and Banking Bill and the public suddenly finds itself up against the real thing, and confronted by a proposition and not by a theory. Those who are in favor of the measure, say that the branch bank system would be a benefit to the rural districts where there are no banks, or only small ones; that it would lower and equalize the rates of interest; that it would do away with many small banks and that it would be an advantage to the public in general. This may all be true. But before passing the proposition by on its appearances, dig into it and uncover it, tear away the sugar coating, and you will find a colossal trust in embryo.

There is no mistake as to its identity. The earmarks are all there. But where did it spring from? Did it come from the rural districts? No. If there are such things as rural districts, we surely have them in Oklahoma, and I can state from personal observation that there is no clamoring there for branch banking. Banks on wheels are kept in stock in Oklahoma City ready for any emergency that may arise, by a new town springing up in the night. We might say, on general principles, that it came from Kansas, but Brother McDonald, from Chanute, informs me that he has examined his State carefully and finds no trace there.

If any bank in the Indian Territory is contemplating a branch in the City of New York I have not heard of it. As to you Missourians, I am sure that after I have shown it to you that you will not claim it.

That this movement found its inception in some of the great cities there is no reasonable doubt. And why not? Who is it that is wanting to establish branches? Is it the city banker or the country banker? It would be absurd to think of the latter. It is very plain that the city banker who advocates it thinks that he would derive much benefit from such a measure, but that benefit, if obtained, would be gained at the expense of hundreds of country bankers, each of whom is entitled to the same consideration at the hands of our lawmakers as their brother city banker.

We are all aware of the fact that these city bankers are not in business for their health alone, and the talk that is made about reducing and equalizing the rates of interest in the rural districts and helping them out, is all rot. Did the Standard Oil Company ever do anything like this? I think not. The branch bank might reduce rates for a time to freeze out an independent bank, but when this was accomplished there would be a different story to tell. All trusts do business about alike after they get the road clear, as is shown by the fact that we still pay twenty cents per gallon for oil in Oklahoma regardless of the scores of gushers in our adjoining sister State. Some city bankers, no doubt, feel sick and sore at heart, when after a restless night they pick up their morning papers and find that one of their neighbors, who happens to be in the trust business instead of banking, has closed a deal that will net him several millions in cash, and seeing how easy it is done, his appetite is wrought up to the point of preying on his own kind, and he breaks out with the theory of branch banking. It has been said that the trust fever is catching, and no doubt it is, judging from certain sypmtoms manifest here to-day. So far, the country banker has paid little attention to the proposed trust, the sole object of which is to devour him, but now since the application of pepper and salt, he is beginning to smart under the situation, and ere long you will hear him, if not at this time, calling for a halt, and the opposition that is now felt in Congress already shows which way the wind is blowing.

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At the last presidential election both of the great political parties incorporated in their platforms an anti-trust plank, and the fact that a bill creating a trust is introduced so soon thereafter would indicate that there was an organized effort being made from some source.

Canadian branch banking is pointed out to us with a great deal of gusto. The idea of comparing that poor, undeveloped, insignificant branch domain, with our free, independent, prosperous republic, the greatest on earth, is too absurd for serious consideration. Why, there are almost as many banks in the State of Iowa alone as there are in the whole of Canada. The undeveloped rural districts of Canada might well be accounted for by the branch bank system sapping their financial strength and depositing it with the parent bank, many miles away. The people of the rural districts of the United States differ from the Canadians from the fact that they are not educated up to trust banking, and it is likely that their prejudices against trusts would keep them from depositing their funds. It is passing strange that some of the advocates of the branch bank system do not change their places of business to Canada, where they can have laws more to their liking. The independent banker fills a conspicuous and important place in every village, town and city in the United States. He is consulted on both public and private matters, and he is interested in the upbuilding of his community because his business and his home are there.

Contrast this with the cheap agent of the branch-bank system. His sole interest would be in the salary that he was drawing and how long that he would hold his job. Any matter of importance taken to him would have to be referred to the parent bank, thus making inconvenience and delay. The advocates of this measure must not be too sure of their game. A bank is run as much for the purpose of getting deposits as to loan money, and one who has money to deposit is very careful to select the bank that he thinks is the safest, and he then keeps tab on it, and the slightest change in its management or methods is not passed by unobserved. The city bank with a family of two hundred branches, each of which would be a vulnerable point of attack, and each managed by an agent who has no particular interest and acting only as a machine, would certainly not be as safe as the same bank run independently. For instance, a borrower on approaching the agent of a branch bank could say to him that if he would color the report of his application for a loan and get it through, that he would pay him a commission, and thus a loan would, perhaps, be made that would prove a loss. Even a good loan sometimes turns out bad, and in such cases it is safe to say that the independent banker, on the theory that self-preservation is the first law of nature, would come nearer shaping the matter up and collecting it than the machine agent of the trust bank. The independent country banker would be foolish indeed that would keep his deposit in such a bank.

CITY BANKER OPPOSED TO BRANCH BANKS.

I do not mean to infer that all city bankers are in favor of this measure, and I am satisfied that numbers would not enter such a hazardous field if it should become a law. A city banker, of wide experience, stated in a letter on this subject, that "he was trying to run his bank on conservative, safe and profitable banking methods, and as a city banker he would rather take care of his good customers from the country than to start branch banks." I think all country bankers will join me in saying amen to the good common sense of this statement, and I hardly think that they would differ with me in thinking that such a bank would be a good place to carry a reserve. The country banker, who has the funds of widows and orphans entrusted to his keeping, has a right to enquire into the methods of his correspondents. In fact, this is the only source of danger to him over which he has no control. During the panic of '93 our bank was cut entirely out of the circuit, that is our correspondents all closed up, and for a time we had to buy postoffice money orders to make remittances, and I shudder to think what would have happened if branch banking had been in vogue then.

The independent system gives the home people a chance to invest in the stock of their home bank, and the profit arising from the investment is kept at home to further other enterprises and build up the country. The directors of the home board have the welfare of their banks at heart, and are always on the alert to further its interests. Its loans and investments are passed upon by those who are vitally interested, and should it run short of funds during certain seasons, its city correspondent stands ready to supply it. Now, would it be justice for Congress to pass a law that would drive such institutions out of business? Would it be better for the public to have the individuality and personality of the independent banker taken away and the tool of the trust bank substituted? Certainly not.

The banking business is different from other lines. It is founded on confidence, a more sacred basis, and should be kept out of the trusts.

Undue competition in the cities is inducing this idea to a great extent, and it is apt to carry matters so far that a leveling process will have to set in to right it. The country banker feels this competition and rivalry by the number of letters he gets from his correspondent's competitors, and the pet phrases that some of them use, such as "your good bank," etc.,

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would better be omitted, as they produce a tired feeling on the subject addressed. The score card that some of the banking journals publish from time to time, showing in order the deposits of a number of banks, tends to create an undue rivalry and does more harm than good.

Statistics show that the small towns of the United States have more banks than any other country. Then why depart from a time-honored custom? Is the public clamoring for it? Has anyone heard any howling from the rural districts on account of their having no funds on which to do business, or because there was no convenient bank in which to deposit? If so, I have not heard of it. There is at present a friendly feeling between the public and the banks, and both are doing well, and a disturbance such as this would bring about is ill-advised and uncalled for. I have a great deal of faith in the lawmakers of our country and have little fear that this measure will become a law.

However, a little work is a good thing to mix up with faith if you want a matter to go your way, hence I would favor a ringing resolution being passed at this meeting opposing the bill. I would further recommend that each country banker take the matter up individually and at the State bankers' associations, and that each one write their city correspondent and representative in Congress, that in your opinion it is better "for every tub to stand on its own bottom."

Address of Hon. James H. Eckels.

At the Wednesday afternoon session, Hon. James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency, was introduced, and delivered the following address:

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen—I wish to thank the members of this association for the pleasure which they have given me in permitting me to come before them to form a personal acquaintance. For a number of years I enjoyed official relations with a great many of them, and I now indulge myself in the pleasure of a better and a personal acquaintance.

It is to be stated to the credit of the associations who are met here that, departing from the regular lines of discussion at bankers' conventions, they have taken up (and I trust with the purpose of arriving at a right conclusion) the argument and the investigation of economic questions of vital interest and of vital welfare to the country. I trust that there is no one here present but is willing to look into these questions which have been presented and which are to be presented, from any other standpoint than the standpoint of merit and the standpoint of doing that thing which in the end means the best thing for both the banker and the patron of the banker - the people; for I take it that there can be nothing done of benefit to the banker which is not as full a measure of benefit to the great body of the people, for the prosperity of the one is dependent upon the prosperity of the other, and the impossibility of one succeeding while the other fails has been more than once demonstrated in the history of economic and commercial crises in this country. I have heard it more than once from the platform, I have read it more than once in the columns of the press, that the banker succeeds through the impoverishment of the people, and the thing which he wants is the thing which the people ought to be against. There is no greater fallacy than such a doctrine, and if you doubt it you have but to recur to some of the past economic history of this country to correct the conclusion to which you may have come; for I take it that no thoughtful citizen who investigated the condition which existed in this country from 1893 to 1897 would dare say that the banker was in a prosperous condition while the great body of the public was suffering from distress and impoverished conditions. The relations between the two are interdependent, as much so as are the relations between the barest portions of this great country and between this great country and the peoples of other nations. The politician standing upon the platform, seeking to gain for his party some advantage, may talk to you of the impoverishment of one section of the country to the enrichment of the other, of the impoverishment of this country of ours to the enrichment of the world at large; but such statements are false in theory as they are false in fact, because when this section of the country has idleness within its domain and poverty within its homes, poverty is found in the East and in the South and in the North. When this whole country of ours is impoverished, business lagging, commercial conditions of a character that makes distress, so too is impoverishment abroad, financial distress abroad, and commercial depression everywhere abounds. So, let us put away from us the idea, as we put away the idea in our national history, that this section or that section can have a distinctive system of finance to its advantage to the disadvantage of some other, any more than this people of ours can have what more than once has been boasted upon the platform as an American system of finance.

It is impossible, for the relations of business in the West to bear too close a relation to the business conditions of the East and the impoverishment of the West bespeaks the poverty of the East. There is no moneyed octopus in the East stretching its tentacles to the West, hoping therein to gather that which you have laid up, because what is the prosperity of the East

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is but the reflected prosperity of the West; and what is prosperity for the West shows likewise in the prosperity of the East; for as the eastern bank has grown up, it bespeaks the growth of the western bank, for without that growth, the growth in the East is an impossibility. Poverty is not the heritage of one and riches the heritage of another; but in a great country poverty and riches are the inheritance of all sections and of all people, and the condition of the one is likewise the condition of the other.

So, in discussing this question which it is proposed to discuss this afternoon, of whether or no it is possible to have a better system of note issue on the part of the banks than that which already exists, let us remember to discuss it without respect to State lines and irrespective of geographical distinction, because you cannot have a currency now in this country for Kansas and Missouri and the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory which is not equally as well adapted and as good in New York and Illinois and Pennsylvania. We have passed the point of provincialism in this nation, as this nation has passed the point of provincialism in this world at large. What we must have in any innovation undertaken, whether it be bearing upon the subject of note issue by the banks or branch banks to the banks, is a system founded upon sound economic principles, that is sufficiently sound for one section of the country as it is sufficiently sound for another section of the country, and withal, which is not only sufficient for our own country, but which accords with the financial systems and the economic doctrines which prevail in all great commercial countries.

THE CURRENCY SHOULD MEET COMMERCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

We drove from within our border the silver heresy, because it was untrue as an economic doctrine and accorded not with economic facts, because it was a great illusion, and because it was opposed to all the commercial history of mankind and the commercial requirements of every great economic commercial nation. And what was the result upon the silver question and the test as to the correctness of that doctrine must also be the test as to any suggestion which is made either upon the better banking facilities of the country or the better note-issuing facilities of the banks. Unless such suggestion meets the requirements and the demands of commerce, then those suggestions are economically false and ought not to be adopted, because the currency of every commercial country ought to meet the requirements of the commercial conditions of that country. The bank came into being for what? To advance the interests of the State? Never! For the purpose of advancing the interests of some political power? Never! But it came into being as the handmaid and the handmaid alone of commerce, to meet the requirements of commerce; and whenever the banking institution fails to meet the requirements of commerce, then that institution fails of the purposes of its creation and is no longer an aid, but is a detriment to the welfare and the advancement of the prosperity of the people. Unless your currency conditions are in accord with your commercial conditions, there is something wrong with those currency conditions. Unless your banking conditions comply with the requirement of your commercial conditions, there is something wrong with your banking conditions; and a great people, a fair people, will investigate the one and investigate the other, not with the purpose of backing up some preconceived idea, not for the purpose of vindicating the pride of personal opinion, but for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion which in its results shall be beneficial to all the people of the country; and that conclusion must be a conclusion where the investigation of the scholar accords with the experience of the man of affairs, so that when a finality is reached the man who has investigated from the standpoint of history and economy, science and economic proof, meets with the man who has been behind the counter and in the affairs of business, both can say: "My investigation of the facts accords with your experience as you have found it in the affairs of the larger transactions of life."

So, approach these new questions, not from the standpoint of what already is your notion, but from the standpoint, first, of getting at the truth as the truth is, and then from the further standpoint of a courage sufficiently great to take the advanced step, knowing that in so doing no right is jeopardized and no danger is encountered.

When it comes to the issuing of notes by a banking institution, let us remember, first, that a bank is organized to meet the needs of commerce; that its purpose is to make possible not one transaction with the actual property in a trade changing hands, but for the purpose of facilitating the many transactions through the creation of a proper medium of exchange, whether that exchange takes the form of a currency in the distinct promise to pay, in the form of a note given to a customer and redeposited, as needs be, in the bank, or in the shape of a credit taking the form of a deposit placed upon the book of the bank. Let us take a step farther and remember that the bank is the only agency which has ever been created which furnishes the proper medium of exchange in the business transactions of a people; that there has been in that bank a continued evolution—first, a place merely of safety; then, as transactions grew, the commercial relations of a people took on a wider scope with peoples of adjacent countries, then with people beyond the sea, that the bank, not by aid of legislation, not by the aid of the "be-it-enacted" of parliament or Congress—the bank,

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through the management thereof, found out the means whereby the credit could be transferred and utilized, whether for one part of the country or another or in lands far beyond the sea. With that evolution came the further idea that in the commercial relations of a people there must be not only a deposit currency, a utilization of credits upon the books of the bank in the shape of deposits manifested in bills of exchange and currency in the shape of checks, but in the remote places far distant from the centers of industry and commerce, there too were peoples who must have some evidences of credit which would be of use to them in the transferring of property, whether that property be great or small, as between themselves. This was all right in the cities where there was growth and utilization of deposits, but where banks were not, where people were remote, where transactions were small, there must needs be, too, a credit, just as essential as the utilization of credits in the city, but not necessarily as large, but for the same purpose of transferring property without the actual intervention and swapping of property.

What was the result? The bank, even before it had created its deposit credits and its deposit currency, looked about for the purpose of creating a currency note-at-hand credit in the form of a small promise to pay, issued by the bank against actually existing values, and we had the bank note as a forerunner of the deposit credit, created by the bank in the later years. Always the bank note has been the instrument issued before the deposit credit, and in the countries where bank deposits yet are small, where the people are uneducated upon the use of banks and the use of checks and the use of bills of exchange, we have the banks confining themselves to the issuances alone of promises to pay in the form of bank notes rather than in the utilization of credits in the shape of bank deposit credits represented in the transaction of business by the draft, the check and the bill of exchange. What has been the result? The result has been that there have arisen two ideas upon the subject; one that the bank note is a greater and better instrument than that which is represented by the second idea, the issuance of such small notes to circulate as the representatives of money by governments, represented by their legislative and executive power. Unfortunately, in this country, under the stress of great civil war, to meet the exigencies in camp and on field and water, to sustain the integrity of the nation, this people unhappily for a time lapsed from the true idea of a bank note being the best representative of money, and permitted the Government to issue its promises to pay, in the shape of the greenback; and from that day until this the commercial relations of this country have been disturbed, the business affairs of this country have been overturned, an extra charge has been placed upon every man, woman and child in the country, speculation has been rife, the credit of the Government and the people endangered by the notes issued by the Government of the United States instead of the notes issued by the banks against actually existing values rightfully converted into value. We have had, throughout more than thirty years, trouble and turmoil, anxiety and doubt, the recurring watchings of the export or the import of gold, the studying of the reserve of the Government, the taking from the channels of trade and commerce immense sums to lie in wasteful idleness, because of that error, an error which at last the people at least realize, and in the last session of Congress undertook to impound those dangerous elements in our currency system and to make if not entirely a source of harm, at least less a menace to the business interests of this great country. The act of Congress impounding the greenback or making the greenback an interchangeable dollar only with a gold dollar, demonstrated the truth of the assertion witnessed by the history of every great commercial people, that it is a dangerous thing for the legislative power to undertake to issue promises to pay in the shape of notes payable upon demand instead of permitting the properly organized institutions, knowing the commercial relations of the country, to be the agencies and put forward those promises to pay and to be the agencies of caring for those promises to pay and the agencies to furnish whatever gold is necessary for the meeting of the demands of domestic and foreign commerce.

So we advance to a point where the legislative act of the Government finally has said, to an extent at least, that the protestor against treasury issue from the day of their issue until this, was correct in his contention that the issue of the treasury of a government in the form of a promise to pay was a constantly recurring source of danger to a people in their commercial and business relations. We have yet other steps to take. Our financial system—the result in the greatest part of emergency legislation under the stress of circumstances, a system yet incomplete—presents to the citizen, to the banker, a constant study, not for the purpose of weakening it, but for the purpose of making it strong wherever it is weak, so that its weak point can bear the burden placed upon it irrespective of what may be its strongest condition.

We will approach from time to time new questions, and the question which will be considered and upon which a final conclusion will be reached according to the needs of commerce, according with economic history, willl be as to the improvement of the bank-note function of the banks of this country. To-day that note issue rests upon a bonded security, as it did thirty years ago when the National banking system was brought into being—not for the purpose of according with commercial interests, not for the purpose of meeting commercial conditions

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as they then existed, but for the public political reason of meeting the interests of a government driven to dire extremes by the impairment of its credit and which, for the purpose of making that credit strong enough to furnish the means for armies and navies and maintaining the integrity of the Government, had to resort to creating a financial institution, not for commercial needs, but for the sole purpose of making a market for Government bonds. It was not, in a party sense, a political measure, because it was a measure the outgrowth of the needs and the requirements of the Government: and into it, because of that need, entered a wrong doctrine of note issue which, as the people have gone along with, has come to be considered an absolute essential to the safety and the well-being of commerce and to the soundness of the promises to pay of the banks issuing such notes.

The protest against a bond-secured currency in the first place is that it is an unscientific note issue, which has in and of itself, granting that the bonds themselves are always sound and will be redeemed by the Government, only the one essential element requisite to a note issue on the part of a bank—and that is the condition and the requirement of absolute soundness. Its best defenders, I take it, will not undertake to say that beyond the element of soundness it presents a single feature of such pre-eminent importance as to warrant the clinging to it and the worshipping of it as some fetich. It has soundness, I grant you; but the fact that it has soundness does not preclude the fact that we could have a note currency issued by the banks which not only possesses soundness, but as well possesses the elements of responsive ability to the varying changes and the requirements of commercial conditions. Do not forget, in the study of this question, first, that the bank is the instrument of commerce and that the currency of a people must be regulated by the commercial conditions of a people and no other conditions whatsoever; because the bank and the currency of the bank are from first to last the responsive requirements of commerce.

So, I say that commerce wants a note issue on the part of a bank, first, that is absolutely sound; and in the present note issues of the National bank it has a note which is absolutely sound. But commerce wants more than that. Commerce wants a note issue which is sound and which from day to day in its volume meets, not only in the cities of great commercial undertakings, but upon the frontier and in the sparsely populated places, the needs of the people in their transactions, in their transferring of property from one to the other; which will meet the requirements of these people. So if you have a note issue upon the part of the bank which, as I have stated, is admittedly a better note issue than a note issued by a government, if you have a note issue on the part of the bank sound, always redeemable, quickly responsive to the varying changes in the commercial relations of the people one with the other, harmonious with economic truth, according with economic history, not in violation of the laws of finance of a single people or the laws of the finances of a whole world of people, you have advanced a step and made more sure the commercial supremacy of this people and taken an advance which more and more means the enrichment of the individual, whether he live in Oklahoma or in the financial maelstrom of Wall street. And if your note issue is not responsive to the needs of the farmer or the ranchman or the trader in Oklahoma, it falls as far short of meeting the needs of the great financial giants of Wall street or Lombard street. Do not, in the study of this question, lose sight of the fact that there is but a difference of degree between the interests of the farmer upon the plains and the financial chieftain sitting at his desk in some great banking institution of the East.

A bank note issue, then, must be safe, must be responsive from day to day to the needs of commerce, must be redeemable upon demand in the standard coin of a realm, the standard coin of the world—in gold; must be quickly usable, must be quickly withdrawn when not needed. When you have such a note issued by a bank, you have a note which meets the needs of commerce and you have one which, as against the present bank note, is as far superior in meeting the demands of commerce as is the dollar of gold as against the dollar of silver, because it has all the requirements equally sound in every particular instead of a single requirement with a great many weaknesses in other directions.

SAFETY OF NOTES NOT SECURED BY BONDS.

It is alleged that there can be with safety no note issued except a bond-secured note. Why? Because the people will be afraid of such a note? Will the people be afraid of such a note if safeguarded by uniformity of the issue from the general Government, of quick and careful supervision by the general Government, of quick redemption? Will such a note be of any less value with a sufficient fund established by a system of taxation, making redeemable the note of a failed bank immediate upon presentation, as today is the case with the National bank note? Will such a note be an unsafe note because of the fact that the Government does not hold the security, when it is issued against actually existing, quickly convertible commercial assets? But some one says there will be an over-issue by some bank in Oklahoma or in New York. How an over-issue? Do these gentlemen think that the banker is going to issue these notes and give them away? Does he think there will be a free distri-

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bution of assets currency upon the issue thereof? How will those notes be issued? Not for fun nor to please the people nor to make a gift; but they will be issued just as a check is issued or a draft is issued or a present bank note is issued, to a borrower, if you please, or to a man who has property to sell; issued because of value therefor received in exchange. And I say that as an economic proof and as a banking doctrine fortified by the experience of every great commercial country, it is an impossibility, with a proper system of redemption, to keep in circulation more bank notes than the requirements of commerce call for, and that bank notes issued against assets on the part of the banks for them, and you must regulate the amount of currency that you need in your community, not by what the merchant or the farmer or the manufacturer may require from day to day as you see it, but by what the source of profit may be for you to issue these notes after you have bought the Government bonds in the market and have sent them on to Washington. I say that such a system is a detriment to commerce and not an aid to commerce.

PROFIT AS AN INCENTIVE TO ISSUE NOTES.

What is the result? The result is that, dependent upon the source of profit in the note issuing of the banks, the very sections of the country that are least able to transact their business with the deposit credit issue of banking, are deprived of the only other source which they have of transacting such business, and that is a proper amount of bank notes issued from time to time as the needs of the commercial conditions of the various communities in this country require? What do you see when you base a bank note issue, not upon profit, but upon the price of Government bonds? What do we witness now? A demand for currency? The banks taking out currency? No! The banks of every large city and many small places are retiring their currency, selling their bonds—why? Because the price of bonds in the market insures more profit than does the issuing of bank notes against the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. A bank is not an eleemosynary institution. It is not conducted for fun nor for health, but it is conducted as is the grocery store and the farm—as a source of profit to the stockholders who have invested their money in the capital thereof and have taken the responsibility therefor: so when a bank note is issued, the basic principle of that note under all the existing conditions is as to whether or no there is more money to be made by the banks in the issuing of such notes or more money to be made in loaning the money which would have been invested by the banks in the requisite for those notes, or whether or no there is more profit in selling the bonds at the market value thereof? What do you see—you who in this country with each recurring year feel the pinch and the necessity of having a sufficient amount of bank notes for representatives of money in the shape of notes to care for your crop—what do you see? You see that in this country most needing such a currency there is the least amount of such currency issued; but there is more such currency issued in the New England and Eastern States, where such currency is not so much required, because of the fact that more business is done by the utilisation of deposit credits. What is the outcome of it all? The outcome of it is that you here suffer in the fall and spring, and we who hold your reserves suffer because of the continuing and recurring anxiety as to whether or no we can furnish you enough of bank notes or small notes in the shape of promises to pay, for the marketing of your crops and carrying on the farmer between the time when he can sell the product of his farm and the time when he plants the produce of the farm. You do not take out bank notes here—why? Because there is no profit in it at present to speak of; because the bond requisite is high, the amount of currency you get less than what you pay for the bonds, and you can make more money by taking your money and loaning it direct than by issuing notes in the shape of promises to pay which will circulate as money among your patrons.

When I was in the Comptroller's office in 1897 (and the conditions have not to any great extent changed) I found that in the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island (without the city of Providence) and Vermont, having 182 banks with a capital of $17,000,000 entitled under the then existing laws of 90 per cent. to issue about $15,000,000 of circulating notes in the shape of bonds; that upon the bonds already deposited as a prerequisite to the existence of such banks as they were entitled to issue $3,700,000 of circulating notes, but as a matter of fact they had a circulation actually issued in excess of the circulation permitted on the bonds of 52.6 per cent—52.6 per cent in excess of that issued on the bonds which, under the National Banking Act, they were permitted to issue because of the deposit of bonds prerequisite to the existence of the bank. What was found in the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, (with the exception of St. Louis)? It was found there were 264 banks, with a capital of $25,000,000, with a permitted circulation, if all had been taken out, of $22,000,000, with a circulation actually issued in excess of the circulation permitted on the bonds which it was prerequisite they should deposit, of but 4.6 per cent as against 57.6 per cent in three New England States which I have cited in comparison with these. In the South there was issued but 3.9 per cent in excess of the circulation issued upon the bonds deposited as prerequisite to the existence of the bank. What is the explanation? That New England needed the currency to circulate from hand to hand to transfer property more than Missouri or Kansas or Nebraska or the States of the South? No! The explanation is that under our existing system there was not a sufficient profit in note circulation to warrant the banks of these sections, where commerce and trade most need it, to take out the note circulation or to have note credit as against the bank note credit taken out in the States of New England which I have enumerated.

In a word, this conclusion: That a bank-note currency, based upon assets, is a safe currency, properly safeguarded by the Government of the United States, with proper agencies for redemption; that it is responsive to the needs of commerce; that it is a source of profit to the banker and a still greater source of profit to the borrowing public; for as against the profits of the banker through his discounts and loans, the profit is infinitesimal as against the profit of the merchants and manufacturers who, through the utilization of bank credit through the agency of the bank, are enabled from one period to the other to carry on the great transactions in which they are engaged and in which is the maximum amount of profit as against the infinitesimal amount of profit which that transaction gives to the banker. It is therefore, safe, responsive, scientific, accords with the commercial needs, and having such prerequisites of a safe currency, it is better than a currency which has the simple, sole requisite, essential as that requisite may be, of simple safety without having any other of the requirements necessary in the bank-note currency issued in accordance with the requisites of commercial conditions—the only requisite upon which the currency of a great people, engaged in manufacturing and commerce, ought ever to rest its commerce. Let us not be visionists. Let us think. Let us not think that because in the past there were failures of a bank-note issue, issued against credits, that therefore there must be in the future, with higher commercial development, with better civilization, with better facilities for transportation, with quicker facilities of interchanging our views and thoughts, with a period reaching to us when the whole world is bound together in a solidity of interests, and where the financial and commercial interests of the United States are in accord with the requirements of England and Germany and all the great European and Asiatic countries. Let us not be carried away by the thought that in the past there were failures, for in the past there were great successes in a note asset secured currency. Where a better bank than the Bank of Louisiana? Where a better bank than the great institution founded by the first and greatest of all Comptrollers, Hugh McCulloch, in the State of Indiana? Where a better bank than the Bank of Ohio, issuing its notes? And where in this commonwealth of Missouri was a bank any better, whose notes were any better and more promptly redeemed than the notes of the Bank of Missouri, issued against assets, as against notes issued against the bond deposited circulation? The traditionist has no place in this country of ours except as traditions make for advanced things and do not retard. The pessimist has no place in this great country of ours, for the pessimist has never builded anything nor advanced any great interest. The pessimist has torn down and worn out and made people fretful, and has caused distress. But the optimist, looking to the past only for an inspiration to go forward to better things and more advanced ideas, has builded this country until from the Atlantic to the Pacific it is a source of recurring wealth and a mine of continuing happiness to the people—a country great in its past history, splendid in its present attainments, and whose future will make these people still more glorious and their Government still more great.

Asset Currency—Address of Hon. Charles G. Dawes, Ex-Comptroller of the Currency.

The term "asset currency" as now used in the discussion of changes in our National bank laws, means bank notes issued by a National bank, and depending for their security upon the general assets of the bank, and also upon a limited guarantee fund in the hands of the Government, as trustee, which guarantee fund is created by limited payments by all the banks choosing to issue such currency. Under our present laws National banks are required to deposit in the hands of the Government as security for their circulating notes, Government bonds equal in amount to the bank notes outstanding, which deposit makes the notes safe, whether the bank fails or not.

When the asset currency plans were first proposed, they were chiefly urged as being necessary to provide additional currency to fill the vacuum which would be created by the retirement of the greenbacks, if such retirement should be made as a means of currency reform. However, the passage of the law of March 14, 1900, has so protected the credit of the greenbacks that they are no longer the menace to our currency system that they were in 1896.

One of the chief arguments for the asset currency plans now is that they will provide a currency to take the place of our present bond-secured National bank-note issues when our Government bonds are retired. There are at present about $950,000,000 Government bonds outstanding, and on April 30, only $317,484,130 were a basis for note issues. There is no im-

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mediate necessity for asset circulation to replace our bond-secured issues. When the redemption of Government bonds progresses further toward a stage which will compel the retirement of bond-secured bank issues, we can then discuss from this standpoint, not alone the expediency, wisdom and safety of asset currency, but of alternative and different remedies. There is no future emergency near enough to justify present asset issues if they are not safe under existing banking conditions; for we will not better future conditions by endangering present conditions if the latter are unsatisfactory. The issue of asset currency under the plans urged would be at the option of the individual banks of the National system. It is proposed that a lien shall exist upon the assets of any failed 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 the failure to collect from the assets of an insolvent bank, a sufficient amount to redeem its notes in full, resort is to be had to a tax on the solvent issuing banks to replenish the diminished guarantee fund, but the tax is limited to less than one per cent. annually.

The issue of notes under such plans being optional with the individual bank, how is it possible without knowing the number of banks of the National system which will issue the notes to determine what tax upon them will provide a large enough fund to make them safe? The National system now comprises 4,279 banks.

In the United States there are also 5,204 commercial banks organized under State authority, and approximately 4,000 private banks. To these are to be added the trust companies and Savings banks, making a grand total of 14,893 banks in the country, 10,614 of which are not in the National system.

We cannot safely predict the increase in the National system if the asset currency privilege is granted, which will result from conversion of other banks into National banks—to say nothing of the organization of entirely new National banks. Why, then, with such uncertainty as to what tax will be required to protect the notes, should any fixed limit be set to the tax upon any individual National bank issuing notes, which tax will be the limit of its liability for losses upon notes of other issuing banks? What moral right is there to make the public take a risk on its bank currency, which under the present law is safe, which certain banks would not even take with the inducement of profits on the circulation? It would be the small banks to which the asset currency privilege would offer the greatest inducement proportionately for entrance into the National system. There would be the smallest inducements to the issue of asset notes in those communities where deposits are largest, and where experience demonstrates that banking is safest. So far as the elasticity is concerned, we have at present in this country an enormous volume of bank currency, consisting of checks, drafts and bills of exchange. This currency is extremely elastic, and expands and contracts in accordance with the demands of trade and business. It is the medium through which the great bulk of the business of the country is transacted. Except in times of disturbed confidence and business panic, it is amply adequate to our business needs. Evidence of the great elasticity of this kind of bank credit currency lies in the fact that in the New York Clearing-House alone the clearings for 1897 were $31,337,760,948, while in 1900 they were $51,964,588,579, and this latter sum was a decrease of $5,403,642,199 as compared with the clearings of 1899.

AN EMERGENCY CIRCULATION FAVORED.

As opposed to these plans for asset currency, and in order that collapsing credits may be protected in times of panic by a greater elasticity in our circulation, I favor an emergency circulation, unsecured by bonds, but subject to so large a tax that the notes will not only be made safe, but cannot be used as an instrument of current business. This currency will appear only when needed in a panic, and will be retired when the emergency is over on account of the heavy tax.

Confidence in the stability and safety of our medium of exchange is one of the foundation stones of prosperity. Any change calculated to decrease confidence in our currency by decreasing to any extent its safety is fraught with danger to existing business conditions.

Asset currency, subject to only a small tax, will become an instrument of current business, and add to the amount of credits in existence to be cared for in a panic. The more issued in ordinary times the less could be issued in times of panic. It is not safe to base arguments for asset currency upon the experience of the great central Government banks of the Continent, when we consider a banking system consisting of over 4,000 banks widely scattered and surrounded by most varying conditions of customers, collaterals and business. It is no time to indulge in radical experiment with our currency in this country. We do not want an asset currency that will help us into a panic when we are out of one, but an emergency circulation which will help us out of a panic when we are in one.

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ADDRESS OF P. I. BONEBRAKE.

P. I. Bonebrake of the Central National Bank, Topeka, Kan., spoke as follows:

The ten-minute rule makes it impossible to make an argument on great questions like asset currency and branch banking, especially after the addresses of our two distinguished guests have been heard.

I am opposed to both plans.

I hold the first duty of a bank is to its depositors, after that, to its stockholders. The asset currency scheme reverses this order and protects the bank's promises to pay first.

The greatest example of faith I know of is that of a depositor who lays his good money down on the counter, has a brief entry in a little pass book and goes his way. He may not know a single individual in the bank. Let us see how the asset currency bank treats this confiding depositor. A widow comes to the counter with $10,000, the result of her dead husband's insurance policy. The banker puts it in his safe, issues thirty or forty per cent. currency on this money. The widow put in good money at par, but in an emergency could get only sixty or seventy per cent. of that amount. The balance has gone to secure the asset currency.

It is said that honesty is the best policy, but this is neither; it is not honest to the depositor, nor is it good policy.

Let me show you that it is not good policy. There are about forty-three hundred National banks, with about 660 millions of capital; in round numbers about six billions of assets. Under this plan the banks would be authorized to issue currency to the amount of, say, a billion and a half or more dollars in asset currency. We now have an abundance of money for all legitimate purposes, a higher rate per capita than for many years past. The result of this asset currency expansion would induce speculation which would end in such disaster as that of '37, '57, '73 and '93, or would have happened May 9 of last year, had not the men who started the fire helped to put it out.

You will remember we bragged very much in the early part of last year that we were the creditor nation and would call upon Europe at any time for gold. You will also remember that about six months after May 9, to everybody's surprise, we began to lose gold. It proved that owing to over speculation in watered stock, Paris, London and New York had to join in preventing a "Black Friday" on that day—May 9.

For years there has been a hue and cry for a more flexible currency, and this has been suggested as one of the plans to secure it. Will it do it? I think not. There is not a banker present who, if he could add forty or fifty per cent. to his loanable resources by asset currency, but would do so to make the four or five per cent. earnings that he could make with this addition. When the emergency came we would be in the same condition we are to-day, with our loanable resources out, and nothing left for an emergency.

Our National banking system I consider the best in the world. Why tamper with it? For years we have fought over the silver question, and by a close call settled that. For years we were trying to eliminate the greenback and establish the gold standard, and have partially succeeded. Why unsettle financial affairs again? We have had all sorts of trusts; steel trusts, oil trusts, railroad trusts, beef trusts, shipping trusts (with a ship subsidy pending to sweeten it). In fact, we have had trusts in almost everything except trust in God. We have gone half way in that, as on our silver dollars we have the motto "In God we Trust," but, in fact, that trust is only worth fifty cents on the dollar.

As to branch banking: Mr. Stickney, at the meeting at Milwaukee, started the question, and it has been discussed in addresses and financial papers since. If he is as far off in his conclusions as he is in his history of panics in England and Scotland in '57, '73 and '93, they are not worth much. Secretary Gage in Milwaukee well said: *

"The tendency of a central bank system having branches scattered over the country would be toward a gradual abolition of the existing independent banks, or if they continued at all it would be only as appendages of the large city institutions. The bankers of this country are rather independent and prefer to stand on their own responsibility and manage their own affairs. Despite occasional lapses, they are generally abundantly able to do so. It is not believed that any considerable number of country banks will be content to become mere offices of the city concerns."

If the thousands of small independent banks were made appendages of a few large city banks they might be made stronger, but it is not likely that they would have the same value to their respective localities as now. A bank owned and operated by local shareholders becomes a powerful factor in building up the business interests of a community, and it is not too much to say that this feature of American banking has had much to do with the rapid growth of American towns and cities.

If the branch banking and asset currency plans are made lawful there will be banking trusts in all the large cities, and thousands of our bankers in small places will have to plow corn and dig potatoes for a living.

I repeat, why not let well enough alone? Our ships are on every sea. Our national income is far beyond our expenditures, extravagant as they are. We are at peace with all men, except the Filipinos, and we will be at peace with them, if we have to give every one of them the water cure. Our industries are making good dividends—watered stock and all. Our mines are yielding more precious metals than ever before. Our farmers and livestock men are satisfied. I suggest to the party, or rather to the friends of sound money, that they have now about all they can carry before the country, and if they are loaded with new issues next fall, we may see a lower House of Congress that may stand in the way of making permanent the victories we have already obtained.

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* Mr. Bonebrake's authority is not precisely cited; the quotation is from this publication. (See BANKERS' MAGAZINE, November, 1901, p. 669, also p. 813.)

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STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

IOWA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Bankers' Association was held at Foster's Opera House, Des Moines, May 21 and 22, C. B. Mills, President of the State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids, presiding. In the course of his annual address President Mills said :

"The resources of the Iowa National banks have grown during the past year from $111,007,741 to $119,917,768, while the reports of the Auditor of State show that the resources of Iowa State and Savings banks have grown from $139,554,390 to $162,082,278. These figures would be very substantially increased were we to have reports from the private banks within the boundaries of our State."

Reports of Treasurer L. F. Potter, President of the First National Bank, Harlan, and of Secretary J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition.

Hon. Charles G. Dawes, former Comptroller of the Currency, spoke on "Asset Currency," and a number of banking questions were generally discussed.

Resolutions were adopted adverse to the substitution of an asset currency for the present bond secured circulation, and a resolution in favor of the bankers' money-order system was tabled.

The new officials are :

President—Homer A. Miller, Cashier Des Moines Savings Bank.

Vice-President—L. F. Potter, President First National Bank, of Harlan.

Secretary—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier Cedar Rapids Savings Bank.

Treasurer—Frank Y. Locke, Cashier Sibley State Bank, Sibley.

Delegates to American Bankers' Association meeting at New Orleans—C. B. Mills, Sioux Rapids; L. F. Potter, Harlan; T. J. Fletcher, Marshalltown; D. H. McKee, Mediapolis; J. P. Brooks, Hedrick; J. L. Edwards, Burlington; Fred. Heinz, Davenport; P. W. Hall, Sheldon; Arthur Reynolds, Des Moines; G. D. Ellyson, Des Moines; D. L. Heinsheimer, Glenwood.

The association voted to support Arthur Reynolds, President of the Des Moines National Bank, for member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

KANSAS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas Bankers' Association met at Kansas City May 13 and 14, a joint meeting of the associations of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory being held.

Secretary Thornton Cooke reported the following facts in reference to the work of the Kansas Bankers' Association :

"Since we met in Lawrence last year the membership of this association has increased from 310 to 365. The insurance and bond business, then only fairly started, has gone on still more favorably. We have now in force about $1,200,000 of burglary insurance. We have fur-

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nished about $1,000,000 of registered mail insurance. We have in force more than $600,000 of fidelity bonds, and slightly less than $400,000 of county depository bonds. We have collected in premiums during the year about $8,000. We have allowed liberal discounts and commissions to members. We have paid all the expenses of the office and now have with the treasurer in the insurance fund $788.59. In the general fund we have collected $2,275 in dues, and have a balance with the treasurer of $1,166.21."

President Scott Hopkins delivered his annual address at the second day's session. It was conservative in tone and pointed out the dangers of the present era of commercial and industrial expansion.

J. C. Postlethwaite, President of the Formoso State Bank, spoke on "The Banker Citizen," after which C. C. K. Scoville, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, made a report commending the work of the officers of the association, favoring the repeal of the Federal Bankruptcy Act and opposing branch banking. Don Kinney, Cashier of the Midland National Bank, of Newton, spoke on "The Successful Banker," and interesting addresses were made by J. M. Harper, Manager of the Bank of Conway Springs, and by James T. Bradley, National bank examiner. Samuel Bradlee, of the Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo., explained the educational work of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

President—James T. Bradley, Cashier First National Bank, Sedan.

Vice President—George W. McKnight, President First National Bank, Junction City.

Secretary—C. L. Brokaw, Cashier Commercial State Bank, Kansas City.

Treasurer—J. M. McDonald, President First National Bank, Chanute.

MISSISSIPPI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Mississippi Bankers' Association was held at McComb City, May 13 and 14, B. L. Roberts, Cashier of the Mississippi State Bank, Canton, presiding. After President Roberts had delivered his annual address and the secretary and treasurer had read his report, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter of cotton insurance and the system of warehouse certificates and receipts.

J. T. Thomas, Cashier of the Grenada Bank, spoke on "Bank Supervision," and made a forcible argument in favor of State examination and control of banks.

W. S. Pettis, Cashier of the Bank of Ellisville, delivered an address on "The Financial and Commercial Future of South Mississippi." He described the great resources of the State, particularly in the shape of the forests, and spoke of the need of better transportation facilities.

At the second day's session a resolution was adopted favoring the bankers' money-order system, and papers were read by Secretary B. W. Griffith on "The State Revenue Agent, His Past, Present and Future," and by A. Lotterhos, of the Bank of Commerce, Crystal Springs, on "Trucking and Its Relation to Banking." Edwin McMorries, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Meridian, delivered an interesting address on "Cotton Insurance."

Resolutions were adopted thanking the bankers and citizens of McComb City for their hospitality, and commending President Roberts and Secretary Griffith for their faithful labors in behalf of the association.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: J. W. White, President of the McComb City Bank, president; J. T. Thomas, Cashier of the Grenada Bank, Grenada, vice-president, and B. W. Griffith, President of the First National Bank, of Vicksburg, was re-elected secretary.

Next year's convention will meet at Hattiesburg.

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MISSOURI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Missouri Bankers' Association was held at Kansas City, May 13 and 14. President Jones gave an interesting review of matters affecting the banks, in his annual address, and the report of Secretary J. S. Calfee showed a total membership of 605—the largest of any State bankers' association in the country. He reported that on May 1, 1902, 736 banks and trust companies were doing business in Missouri. This includes 559 State banks, eighty-nine private banks, seventy-two National banks and sixteen trust companies. Official statements of State banks of November 23, 1901, and National banks of February 25th, 1902, report an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of $90,510, 853.00, and deposits of $310,843,618.

As a result of the association's work great savings have been made in the rates for burglary insurance and fidelity bonds. The protective work also has been successful.

At the second day's session M. T. Davis, of Aurora, spoke on "Missouri at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition," and W. T. Jones, of St. Louis, delivered an address on "The Fedêral Bankruptcy Law."

The nominating committee reported the following nominations, which were unanimously ratified by the convention: President, C. O. Austin; vice-president, J. S. Calfee; secretary, E. D. Kipp; treasurer, Harry M. Rubey; delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association, W. H. Powell, Jr., W. C. Harris, M. T. Davis, J. P. Huston, Geo. B. Harrison, Jr., Byrd Duncan, F. P. Hays, J. R. Handy, G. G. Lacey, F. W. Stumpe, C. O. Austin, C. G. Daniels and W. H. Owen.

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A joint meeting of the bankers of Indian Territory and Oklahoma was held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, in connection with the meetings of the Kansas and Missouri associations on May 13 and 14. Resolutions were adopted by the Indian Territory Association favoring the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians, also asking that better government and more schools be provided. The following officers were chosen: President, W. M. Tomlin, Cashier Chickasaw National, Purcell, I. T.; First Vice-President, J. L. Dabbs, President First National, Muskogee, I. T.; second vice-president, D. M. Hailey, President Bank of Haileyville, I. T.; Secretary, E. D. Nims, President First National, of Roff, I. T.; Treasurer, F. S. Genung, President First National Bank, South McAlester, I. T.

The following officers of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association were chosen: President, Jas. H. Wheeler, President Bank of Commerce, Oklahoma City; vice-presidents, J. C. McClellan, Cashier Bank of Pond Creek; D. W. Hogan, President First National Bank, Yukon; treasurer, L. B. Heliker, Cashier State Bank, McLoud; secretary, H. W. Painter, Cashier Bank of Indian Territory, Guthrie.

The proposal to consolidate the Indian Territory and Oklahoma associations was defeated.

WEST VIRGINIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual convention of the West Virginia Bankers' Association was held at Charleston, May 21 and 22, J. T. Carskadon, Cashier of the Keyser Bank,

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presiding. An important feature of the convention was the discussion of the following proposed plan of bank taxation :

"That in lieu of all other taxes on their personalty, either by State, county, municipal, district or other local authority, the banks be taxed at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the sum of their capital, surplus and undivided profits, after deducting from said sum the book value of real estate owned.

Real estate owned by the bank to be assessed as all other real estate is assessed.

The tax on the personalty to be collected by the State, and distributed to the State, counties, municipalities and districts in proportion to the several rates of State and local taxation.

The tax on real estate to be assessed and collected as now assessed and collected."

Frank M. Eastman, of Harrisburg, Pa , read a paper on the subject, and there was a general discussion by a number of bankers present. The matter was referred to a committee for an investigation and report.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. D. Baines, Vice-President Kanawha National Bank, Charleston ; vice-president first district, O. J. Fleming, Secretary Trust Company of West Virginia, Elkins ; vice-president third district, F. M. Staunton, Vice-President Kanawha Banking & Trust Co., Charleston ; vice-president fourth district, C. T. Hiteshew, Assistant Cashier Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Parkersburg ; vice-president fifth district, C. C. Bowyer, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Point Pleasant ; secretary-treasurer, Robt. L. Archer, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Huntington.

INTER-STATE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

A joint meeting of the bankers' associations of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia will be held at Savannah, Ga., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17 and 18. The following interesting programme has been prepared :

First Day.

Joint meeting at the Savannah Theatre.

Meeting called to order at 10.00 o'clock Eastern time, the Presidents of the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia Associations presiding. The officers of each association to occupy seats upon the stage.

Invocation, Rev. James Young Fair, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Ga.

Roll call by States.

Address of welcome—Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of the "Savannah Press," Savannah, Ga.

Response for Georgia—Mr. R. F. Maddox, Vice-President Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Response for North Carolina—Mr. John F. Bruton, President North Carolina Bankers' Association, President of the First National Bank, of Wilson, N. C.

Response for Virginia—Mr. George J. Seay, President Virginia Bankers' Association, and Cashier Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, Petersburg, Va.

Address—Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, ex-Governor of Virginia.

Address—Mr. W. A. Blair, Vice-President People's National Bank, Winston, N. C.

Address—Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Congressman from New Jersey, Chairman of Banking and Currency Committee, House of Representatives.

Address—Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, Congressman from Connecticut, member of Banking and Currency Committee, House of Representatives.

Business of Convention. Adjournment.

Afternoon.—Reception at Yacht Club at 4.30 P. M.

Night.—Reception at the De Soto Hotel at 9.30 P. M.

Second Day.

Meetings of the respective State associations.

WASHINGTON STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Washington State Bankers' Association will be held at Seattle, June 19, 20 and 21.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—It is reported that Wm. C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and others have bought a controlling interest in the Hide and Leather National Bank, and that the capital of the bank will be largely increased.

—The Guaranty Trust Company and the International Banking Corporation have been appointed fiscal agents of the United States in the Philippines and in China.

—A controlling interest in the Flushing Bank was recently bought by a syndicate represented by Samuel R. Smith, President of the Far Rockaway Bank. In reference to the purchase Mr. Smith said:

"This last purchase completes a chain of banks represented in College Point, Flushing, Elmhurst, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach, with total resources approximating three millions of dollars, and we feel that the present and prospective growth of this section justifies the purchase of these prosperous, well-established institutions at the price paid."

—The stockholders of the National City Bank have approved by a practically unanimous vote the propositions to increase the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, and to provide for a board of directors of not less than seven or more than twenty-five members.

—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Charles W. Harkness are new trustees of the Continental Trust Company, elected to fill vacancies.

—G. M. Wynkoop has been elected Secretary of the North American Trust Company, succeeding E. C. Lockwood.

—Members of the Cotton Exchange are organizing the Exchange Trust Company, with $500,000 capital and $500,000 surplus.

—Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co., of New York and Chicago, were recently successful bidders for $28,000,000 of five per cent. bonds issued by the city of Havana, Cuba.

—J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was recently elected a life trustee of his alma mater, Williams College. Mr. Simmons was of the class of 1862, and has been a trustee of Williams for five years.

—Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, of 36 Nassau street, have issued an attractive and useful Government Bond Calendar, showing the dates on which interest is payable on the various classes of bonds, also the dates on which transfer books close.

—On June 2 the Equitable National Bank opened for business at 805 Broadway with $200,000 capital. Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of New York, is President and James S. O'Neale Cashier.

—F. L. Rodewald has been elected Vice-President of the First National Bank of Staten Island to succeed the late J. M. Emmons.

—Alvah Trowbridge, former President of the Ninth National Bank, has been elected President of the Registration Trust Co.

—Stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank have authorized an increase of $300,000 in the bank's capital.

—Shareholders of the Corn Exchange Bank have approved the increase in the capital from $1,400,000 to $2,000,000.

—Peter A. Welch has resigned as President of the New York Savings Bank, and Wm. Felsinger, for many years Secretary of the bank, has been elected to succeed him. Archibald M. Pentz, second Vice-President, has been elected Secretary, and Wm. H. Jackson second Vice-President.

—The Eleventh Ward Bank will be operated hereafter as a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

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—Bird S. Coler, former city comptroller, has been elected President of the Guardian Trust Co., which will begin business in the new Broadway-Maiden Lane building about July 5.

—A fine of $5,000 has been paid by the Central National Bank for a technical violation of the clearing-house rules in regard to charges for collecting out-of-town checks.

It seems that a customer of the Central National Bank had an account in a bank at Orange, N. J., to which he sent out-of-town checks, and on receipt of advice the Central National credited its customer with the full amount of the checks.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Brookline, Mass.—The Brookline National Bank is improving the building which it bought several months ago. Its banking rooms are to be entirely remodeled and greatly enlarged. A new fire and burglar-proof vault, about twice the size of the one now in use, will be built and used in connection with the present one. The improvements to be made will afford the bank the latest and best equipment in all departments.

Boston.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court recently decided that a member of the Stock Exchange could assign his seat in the exchange as collateral security and that the claim could be enforced after his death.

—The largest and most successful meeting of the Bank Officers' Association of Boston was held in Copley Hall, on the evening of May 21, when 946 members, after enjoying a banquet, heard encouraging reports from all committees, elected officers and voted to become affiliated with the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

E. A. Stone presented a report of the board of managers in part as follows: "A year ago the membership was 818; 136 have been received, 83 have withdrawn, 5 have died, so that the present number is 946, a net gain of 98.

"The finances are exceptional, there having been a gain of $1,505.55 in the current and relief funds, $820.84 in the permanent fund, making a total gain in our resources of $2,450.49 which now amount to $37,436.55. The permanent fund now amounts to $29,674.02."

Robert E. Hill, the treasurer, reported receipts during the past year of $11,560, expenditures of $10,558.37 and a balance of $4,043.70.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles L. Burrill of the Second National Bank; vice-presidents, George O. Stimpson of the National Bank of Republic, Frederic W. Rugg of the National Rockland Bank; treasurer, Robert E. Hill of the National Webster Bank; secretary, Edwin A. Stone of the Franklin Savings Bank; nominating committee, C. Dexter Richards of Hamilton Bank, W. L. Swindlehurst of the National Bank of the Republic; O. F. Davenport of the Shawmut Bank; Charles C. Handy of the Webster Bank, and Thomas Milleygan of the Five Cents Savings Bank.

—At the recent annual meeting and dinner of the National Bank Cashiers' Association of Massachusetts officers were chosen as follows: President, George S. Parker of Watertown; vice-presidents, C. Fay Heywood of Concord and Edward W. Kennedy of North Easton; secretary, F. G. Newhall of Brighton; treasurer, N. A. Very of Salem; executive committee, H. B. White of Ayer, W. I. Nickerson of Melrose and E. S. Brown of New Bedford.

—Clifton H. Dwinell has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Redemption.

—The Kidder-Peabody or Savings bank syndicate, which undertook the liquidation of various Boston National banks, lately transferred the unliquidated assets of certain banks to a new syndicate, and has finally achieved its own liquidation. The syndicate made a net loss of about one and one-half per cent., but counts this small when set against what it considers the benefit arising from the elimination of weak banks and the reduction in number of the strong ones. Below is a list of the liquidated banks, with the purchase price, and the book value at the date of purchase and the dividends in liquidation:

BANKS.	*Purchase price.*	*Book value.*	*Total divs. paid.*
Boston	$99¼	$128⅜	$120.00
Columbian	96⅞	123⅛	101.50
Hamilton	114	139⅛	187.56
Howard	97¼	124	48.00
North	102	124	112.85
Market	77	109	45.25
Eagle	88	115⅛	101.50
North American	102¼	124⅛	125.10
Revere	92	111⅛	83.80

The Shawmut National Bank has paid a final dividend of $4.50 per share, $129.50 in all liquidated in process of reorganization.

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—Harry L. Burrage entered the Third National Bank, Boston, in 1889 as messenger, at the age of seventeen. In 1891 he was appointed discount clerk; in May, 1894, elected Assistant Cashier; in December of the same year elected Cashier, which position he held for five years, resigning in 1899 to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Eliot National Bank. He was elected President of that bank on June 2, 1902.

In the last five years the deposits of the Eliot National Bank have increased from $1,500,-000 to $10,000,000 and the surplus and profits in the last three years from $500,000 to $850,000. The capital of the Eliot National Bank is $1,000,000, and since its organization fifty-two years ago, it has not passed a semi-annual dividend.

Association of Savings Banks.—Treasurers of a number of the Savings banks of Connecticut have agreed to form a State organization. One of the questions to be discussed is a reduction in the rate of dividends paid depositors.

Stamford, Ct.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Stamford Trust Co. held on June 2, it was voted to increase the capital from $100,000 to $200,000. The new stock will be sold to present stockholders at $125 per share.

MIDDLE STATES.

Pittsburg.—Messrs. T. Mellon & Sons are reorganizing as the Mellon National Bank, capital, $2,000,000 It is also announced that Mellon & Sons, who have been heretofore large owners of the stock of the Union Trust Co., have sold the stock of the Mellon National Bank to the Union Trust Co., taking stock of the latter institution in payment. The Union Trust Co. is to organize the Union Savings Bank, with $1,000,000 capital. This bank will open for business in the Frick Building about July 15. H. C. McEldowney will be the President.

The Union Trust Co. has also acquired a controlling interest in the Citizens' National Bank.

The officers of the Mellon National Bank will be: President, A. W. Mellon; Vice-President, R. B. Mellon; Cashier, W. S. Mitchell.

—It is reported that the Real Estate Trust Co. has bought the Anchor Savings Bank.

—The Union Trust Co. will increase its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the new stock will be sold at a price that will bring the present surplus and profits up to $6,000,000.

—The trustees of the People's Savings Bank recently voted to increase the capital from $300,000 to $600,000.

—The Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Co. has purchased the stock of the Commercial National Bank, and will succeed to the business of the latter institution July 1.

Baltimore.—By amendments made in its charter, the Monumental Savings Bank is now authorized to engage in a general banking business.

—The Commercial and Farmers' National Bank has purchased the property at No. 15 South street from the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and will remove to this building and will also probably enlarge the capital of the bank.

—The capital of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company will be increased $500,000, of which it is reported one-half will be used in acquiring the Lawyers' Surety Co. of New York.

—Negotiations are pending for the sale of the stock of the Mechanics' National Bank to the First National Bank, and a merger with the latter institution is regarded as certain.

Tax on Savings Banks.—In a case brought before the State Comptroller by the Bank for Savings of New York city, to test the act imposing a tax on the surplus of Savings banks, the State Comptroller holds that the tax is constitutional.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It is announced that the German Bank has absorbed the business and deposits of the Union Bank.

East Orange, N. J.—It is reported that the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, has absorbed the East Orange National Bank and will conduct it as a branch.

Paterson, N. J.—The increase in business of the Paterson Savings Institution has compelled the directors to make provision for additional space and by the first of the new year it is expected that the banking institution will be occupying the ground floor of its large new building at the corner of Market and Main streets.

SOUTHERN STATES.

New Orleans.—The Hibernia National Bank and the Southern Trust and Banking Company are planning to merge under the title of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, with $1,000,000 capital and $2,000,000 surplus. If the shareholders ratify the plan, the two institu-

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tions will be merged about August 1, but business will be carried on separately until a new building is put up. J. W. Castles, President of the Hibernia National Bank, was recently elected President of the Southern Trust and Banking Company.

—The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank has been organized by interests connected with the Commercial National Bank. It will have $250,000 capital, which may be increased later to $2,000,000. Branches of the institution are to be established in different parts of the city.

Richmond, Va.—The American National Bank has purchased the assets, business and good-will of the Security Bank of Richmond, and the capital of the American National has been increased to $300,000 and the surplus and profits to $50,000. E. G. Gunn, James R. Gordon and H. W. Rountree have been added to the board of directors. There is no other change in the management.

—Since 1890 the deposits of the banks and trust companies of this city have increased from $8,749,000 to $19,759,000.

Bristol, Va.—A. P. Moore was recently appointed Cashier of the Dominion National Bank. Mr. Moore has had about fourteen years' successful experience here, and resigned as Cashier of the Exchange Bank and Trust Company to accept his new position.

The Dominion National Bank was recently designated as a Government depository.

—The Exchange Bank and Trust Company is reported as having consolidated its business with the National Bank of Bristol.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—On June 5 the shareholders of the National Bank of the Republic voted to increase the capital of the bank from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the new stock being sold to present shareholders at $150 a share, which will bring the surplus and profits up to $785,450.

—The consolidation of the Metropolitan National Bank with the First National Bank has been ratified by the shareholders of both banks.

The capital of the First National has been increased from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, and W. J. Watson and E. G. Keith elected directors. H. H. Hitchcock is a new Vice-President and E. Dickinson an additional Assistant Cashier.

—Preliminary to the absorption of the Metropolitan National Bank by the First National Bank, the latter institution sent out the following notice to the patrons of the Metropolitan National.

"In accordance with the circular herewith from the Metropolitan National Bank of Chicago, we shall assume the balance to your credit in that bank May 31, 1902. While the business of the consoldated banks will be large, it will be thoroughly organized in its various departments under the management of a large and competent staff of officers, including Messrs. Hitchcock and Dickinson of the Metropolitan National Bank. In order to provide ample banking quarters we have removed all departments not dealing directly with customers to the second floor of our building. We have added about 1,500 square feet to to our public space and have provided several additional tellers, thus insuring prompt and efficient service to our patrons. Our ability to afford to our clients absolute security and unsurpassed facilities cannot be questioned. Our new building will be a model of construction and convenience, designed to give the most complete and perfect banking service attainable. We confidently believe that our new clients will soon feel at home with us, and we shall welcome them at once as an integral part of the constituency of this bank."

—On June 2 the new Federal Trust Co. opened for business in the Home Insurance building.

—Among the new institutions are the National Bank of North America and the Central Trust Co. The latter institution will open July 1 with $4,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus. Ex-Comptroller Dawes will be President.

—The annual election of the Chicago Stock Exchange June 2 resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Reuben H. Donnelley; treasurer, John J. Mitchell; governing committee, R. A. Peters, Joseph E. Otis, Jr., Sidney C. Love, Alfred L. Baker, Charles C. Adsit, John C. King and A. J. Whipple.

—Vice-President George M. Reynolds, of the Continental National Bank, has sent out the following letter to the bank's patrons: "In view of the frequent rumors of bank mergers (both on the street and in the daily press) directly involving this bank, we feel our customers and friends should know that there is no plan under consideration looking toward the consolidation of this bank with any other.

We believe the interests of our customers can best be advanced by continuing as heretofore as an independent institution, adding to its volume of business through the instrumen-

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tality of active competition and faithful service. We will continue to adhere to that liberal policy and careful attention to all affairs which has heretofore characterized the conduct of our business.

We take this opportunity to express to you our highest appreciation for your patronage in the past, and we can assure you that our constant aim is directed toward the perfection of plans and methods tending to the promotion of your interests."

Cleveland, Ohio.—Branches of the Guardian Trust Co. and the American Trust Co. were recently opened, the former at 63 Euclid avenue, and the latter at No. 65.

New Government Depositories.—Among the Indiana banks recently designated as Government depositories by the Secretary of the Treasury are: First National, Richmond, Ind.; Columbia National, Indianapolis; Delaware County National, Muncie, Ind.; First National, Frankfort, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A meeting of the shareholders of the American National Bank is to be held on June 24 to vote on a proposal to increase the capital from $350,000 to $500,000, affirmative action having been already taken by the board of directors. It is the intention to issue the new stock at $130, and $45,000 of the premium will be added to the surplus fund.

A special examination of the bank recently made by the American Audit Company showed the condition of the bank and the methods employed in its management to be highly satisfactory in every particular.

—The Indiana Trust Company recently took possession of the entire first floor of its building, and has had the rooms fitted up most attractively and with a view to the convenience and comfort of patrons and employees. All the different departments are provided for in a manner to ensure the highest standard of efficient service to the public.

Meeting of Kansas Bankers.—Group No. 2 of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, consisting of bankers from ten counties in Southeastern Kansas, held a two-days' session at Chanute May 6 and 7, John R. Lindburg, President of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, presiding.

The first day's programme consisted of a speech of welcome by Mayor John F. Roe, which was responded to by Hon. Fred Perkins of Oswego, followed by an address on "Chanute's Cordiality" by J. M. McDonald, President of the First National Bank of Chanute, followed by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. A reception with music and dancing concluded the first day's programme.

At the second day's session an able paper on "Asset Currency" was read by Jas. T. Bradley, National bank examiner, which was listened to with marked interest. Thornton Cooke, Secretary of the Kansas Bankers' Association and Assistant Treasurer of the Fidelity Trust Company of Kansas City, read a paper on "The Fowler Currency Bill," and showed the good results of the branch bank system. Mr. Cooke's remarks on the latter subject showed him to be a student of banking matters. Discussion of a topic of much interest entitled "Chattel Mortgages" was led by J. W. Marley, Cashier of the Oswego State Bank, of Oswego, and many instructive points were brought out of much importance to bankers. The session was concluded by an able address by J. M. McDonald, of Chanute, entitled "Branchlets," in which he alluded to the branch bank system as a bankers' trust and a detriment and destroyer of the country banker. This view was acquiesced in by a majority of those present.

At two o'clock a carriage drive was taken, the immense oil and gas fields in the vicinity being visited. A number of oil gushers were allowed to spout for the edification of the visiting members. This oil field is next to Beaumont in productiveness and in number of gushers, and a great future is already assured for Chanute and Southeastern Kansas. The meeting was brought to a happy close by a banquet at the Oriental Hotel and all departed expressing their appreciation of the hospitality of the bankers and citizens of Chanute.

Interesting Banking Information.—Through the courtesy of Thos. P. Martin, Jr., Cashier of the First National Bank, Marlow, Indian Ter., the MAGAZINE has been furnished with the following information:

The First National Bank, of Fort Worth, being the clearing-house, paid to the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, of Fort Worth, in part payment of balance due, a package containing $500 in currency, which package had been counted by the First National previous to paying out, and so stamped by First National. The Farmers and Mechanics' took this package to the bank, counted it and laid it away. Several days after, a local party presented a check for some $635, and in payment of this check was given the package above referred to, however without the teller again counting it.

The package was still in its original wrapper and the customer receiving the package looked at the label, $500, and placed the package in his pocket, counted the loose money, and left the bank. He carried the package all day, intending to use it, and that afternoon tendered the package as $500 on deposit at another bank where he also kept an account. The

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receiving teller at this bank counted the money in the package and found it $200 short. The customer went back to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and demanded the $200 difference, but was refused. He brought suit in a justice's court and the first trial was a hung jury; the next trial was in favor of the customer and the matter was finally decided in the county court against the bank and they paid over the $200, prefering to do this rather than to spend more money as costs.

The First National Bank of Marlow, Indian Ter., opened for business March 4, 1901. At the time of opening of an authorized capital of $30,000 there was paid in $15,000. The city assessor called on the Cashier for a statement for assessment for city taxes for year 1901, such statement representing the amount of capital paid in on first Monday in March, which was March 4. Referring to the Arkansas Statutes under which the Indian Territory is governed in such matters the Cashier found that rendition should be made for the first Monday in February instead of March. As the assessor insisted on a statement it was given him and the bank was assessed taxes at the rate of $1.75 per $100 for the year 1901, and upon a claim by the assessor for taxes and being refused by the bank, the matter was brought into court, the city claiming that they were right under a city ordinance made by them changing the date of rendition from February till March and the bank put up the defense that they had no right to change the statutes by city ordinance.

The case came up in the United States Court at Paul's Valley, Indian Ter., April 8, 1902, and Judge Townsend decided that the city ordinance was null and void because of the fact that it was contrary to the Statutes of Arkansas in force in Indian Territory, and issued a restraining order against the town of Marlow from the collection of any taxes from the First National Bank of Marlow for the year 1901.

Denver, Colo.—The Union National Bank, which suspended in the panic of 1893, resuming in a short time, and again closing and going into a Receiver's hands July 29, 1895, has paid off all claims in full under the management of Receiver John W. Schofield. The assets were believed to be of little value and before Mr. Schofield's appointment the shareholders were assessed 100 per cent. Matters have been managed so well by Mr. Schofield that they will get back thirty-five per cent. of the amount, realized from the assets.

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Sound and Progressive" is the motto of a neat pamphlet recently issued by the Des Moines National Bank. The title fitly characterizes the standing and methods of this well-known institution.

Detroit, Mich.—Stockholders of the Preston National Bank have approved of the consolidation of that bank with the Commercial National Bank.

South Dakota Bankers.—The convention of the South Dakota Bankers' Association was held at Huron May 21. An important feature of the meeting was the address of President B. A. Cummins, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Pierre, in which he reviewed the progress of the State in agriculture, mining, etc. Officers were chosen as follows: President, L. K. Lord, President First National Bank, Parker; Vice-President, Geo. F. Schneider, Cashier Pennington County Bank, Rapid City; chairman executive council, W. A. Mackay, of Mackay Bros., Madison; treasurer, Chas. E. McKinney, President Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls; secretary, E. L. Abel, President State Bank, Bridgewater.

St. Louis.—A compilation of the reports of the trust companies of this city made on April 30 shows the total capital of those institutions to be $17,768,880; deposits, $63,917,474; total assets, $105,482,610.

—J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, Geo. F. Baker, of New York, and F. Weyerhauser, St. Paul, have acquired an interest in the Third National Bank.

—The Missouri Trust Co. has removed into the Missouri Trust building (formerly Union Trust building) at the northeast corner of Seventh and Olive streets.

—The Germania Trust Co. has reduced its capital from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000.

—It is announced that the National Bank of Commerce has absorbed the Continental National Bank.

—The directors of the Mechanics' National Bank have decided to submit to the stockholders a proposition to increase the capital stock to $2,000,000. The increase will be made by the sale of 10,000 additional shares of stock. Stockholders of record June 20 will be permitted to subscribe for the new issue at $275 per share.

Cincinnati.—The Provident Savings Bank Co. and the Provident Trust Co. have been consolidated as the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co., capital $500,000.

Minnesota Bankers' Association.—The thirteenth annual convention of this association will be held at Crookston June 25, 26 and 27.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—On June 2 the Tootle-Lemon National Bank, capital, $200,000, succeeded the old and well-known private banking firm of Tootle, Lemon & Co. A considerable amount of the stock was taken by E. H. Harriman, of New York, Chairman of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

The officers of the bank are: President, John S. Lemon; Vice-Presidents, Milton Tootle, Jr., and Graham G. Lacy; Cashier, E. H. Zimmerman; Assistant Cashier, W. A. Evans.

The Tootle-Lemon bank is intimately associated with the commercial history of St. Joseph, and it is known from New York to San Francisco as one of the strongest and most enterprising institutions of its kind in the country. No panic has ever disturbed it in the least and its founders, who are still represented in the reorganization in leading capacities, are among the men who made the city of St. Joseph what it is. The reorganization simply adds to the importance of the bank.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco.—According to a recent report the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks has 202 active members and twenty-six associate members.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The private bank of T. R. Jones & Co. has been absorbed by McCornick & Co.

Wyoming State and Private Banks.—The State Examiner of Wyoming reports that on April 30 the capital of the private banks of that State amounted to $186,000 and the deposits were $1,362,769. On the same date the capital of the State banks was $223,500 and their deposits $1,C08,280.

CANADA.

The Growth of Canadian Banks.—In its issue of May 30 "The Shareholder and Insurance Gazette," of Montreal, publishes the following:

"In 1891 there were forty chartered banks in operation in the Dominion with liabilities to the public amounting to $181,564,745, while the assets were $263,476,221. Seven of these banks then in operation have ceased to exist. These are the Federal Bank, the Bank of London, Banque du Peuple, Banque Ville Marie, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Bank of British Columbia, and Summerside Bank. The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island has since been added to the list. This reduces the number from forty in 1891 to thirty-four in 1902.

Since April, 1891, the assets of the banks have continued to increase, but during the past two years the expansion in this direction has been almost, if not altogether, phenomenal. Such has been the increase that new banks have been authorized to do business; one of these, the Sovereign Bank of Canada, has already commenced business, and the prospects are that during the present year no less than three more will be added to the list, acts incorporating them having been passed at the session of Parliament recently prorogued. These are the Crown Bank of Canada, the Securities Bank of Canada, and the Metropolitan Bank. When these are in operation we shall have thirty-eight banks, with branches extending in all directions.

The growth of the banks in operation in April last will be best seen from a statement of the assets and liabilities to the public as taken, year by year, from the bank statement. It may be well to mention that the difference between assets and liabilities to the public represents the liabilities of the banks to their own shareholders. While the number of banks has been reduced as already pointed out, the assets of the banks at the end of April last were more than double those at the end of the same month in 1891, and the excess of assets over liabilities to the public is now more than double that of the same year. The following are the figures for the month of April year by year, beginning with 1891 and ending with and including 1902:

	Assets.	*Liabilities to the public.*		*Assets.*	*Liabilities to the public.*
1891	$263,476,221	$181,564,745	1897	$333,357,594	$243,421,066
1892	283,069,961	199,471,250	1898	358,531,275	268,619,023
1893	302,490,430	217,365,066	1899	396,440,210	304,961,109
1894	305,575,405	218,008,548	1900	429,714,067	328,568,220
1895	312,740,834	225,570,990	1901	511,569,603	400,802,203
1896	315,410,893	225,666,491	1902	564,576,264	448,326,515

During the same time the aggregate paid-up capital of the banks has increased from $60,374,784 to $68,474,523, an increase of $8,099,739, and the rest or reserve fund has been increased from $22,137,459 to $38,665,823, an increase of $16,528,364. As the the capital and reserve fund of the banks which have ceased to exist since 1891 are not included in the amount shown at the present time, the increase is consequently so much greater."

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CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on December 10, 1901, Feb. 25, 1902, and April 30, 1902. Total number of banks: Dec. 10, 4,291; Feb. 25, 4,357; April 30, 4,423.

RESOURCES.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$3,038,255,447	$3,128,627,094	$3,172,757,485
Overdrafts	43,356,248	32,314,886	27,211,618
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	324,507,180	320,978,280	316,271,180
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	110,257,830	114,055,360	120,561,030
U. S. bonds on hand	7,953,600	10,082,240	7,716,960
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,363,461	10,739,048	11,012,091
Stocks, securities, etc	451,580,561	458,744,961	467,403,724
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	87,091,224	87,883,067	89,915,381
Other real estate and mortgages owned	22,962,670	22,244,924	22,685,159
Due from National banks	274,882,707	265,712,742	260,842,095
Due from State banks and bankers	76,633,784	78,932,642	78,546,740
Due from approved reserve agents	432,958,827	490,303,538	467,417,747
Internal-revenue stamps	553,372	472,071	416,220
Checks and other cash items	22,625,246	20,437,080	26,236,728
Exchanges for clearing-house	253,419,882	196,618,118	290,651,880
Bills of other National banks	24,957,145	23,483,765	24,919,204
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,320,185	1,475,984	1,490,359
Specie	369,652,438	407,082,162	398,760,561
Legal-tender notes	151,118,358	154,682,692	159,484,226
Five per cent. redemption fund	15,936,850	15,627,825	15,244,838
Due from Treasurer U. S.	2,343,643	2,550,317	2,590,240
Total	$5,722,730,635	$5,843,048,720	$5,962,185,451
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$665,340,064	$667,381,231	$671,176,312
Surplus fund	287,170,337	294,951,786	298,597,508
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	161,724,941	154,653,757	162,588,086
National bank notes outstanding	319,437,312	314,438,680	309,781,739
State bank notes outstanding	51,874	51,874	51,874
Due to other National banks	629,684,437	685,966,644	658,518,344
Due to State banks and bankers	289,161,149	311,256,012	291,394,304
Due to trust companies and Savings banks	217,706,288	251,208,289	266,616,730
Due to approved reserve agents	32,086,018	30,507,368	32,192,844
Dividends unpaid	977,358	1,016,329	1,887,508
Individual deposits	2,964,417,965	2,982,489,300	3,111,690,195
U. S. deposits	104,167,621	105,940,827	118,554,981
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,581,236	6,355,090	6,549,881
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,974,187	4,819,674	5,877,544
Bills payable	16,103,380	10,384,062	9,955,530
Liabilities other than those above	23,145,864	21,626,588	22,402,065
Total	$5,722,730,635	$5,843,048,720	$5,962,135,451

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on April 30, 1902, as compared with the returns on Feb. 25, 1902, and Apri 24, 1901:

ITEMS.	SINCE FEB. 25, 1902.		SINCE APRIL 24, 1901.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$44,130,390	....	$261,231,209	....
U. S. bonds	....	$566,690	8,191,500	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	....	28,142.339	....	$797,768
Specie	....	8,321,601	8,226,868	....
Legal tenders	4,801,534	....	159,980	....
Capital stock	3,795,081	....	30,397,712	....
Surplus and other profits	11,380,050	....	44,958,459	....
Circulation	....	4,656,940	....	7,430,338
Due to National and State banks and bankers	....	30,216,095	21,854,135	....
Individual deposits	129,200,894	....	218,024,746	....
United States Government deposits	7,808,844	....	24,102,872	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	128,737	....	3,806,029	....
Total resources	119,686,731	....	331,341,084	....

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NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

6232—First National Bank, Ralston, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6233—Williamstown National Bank, Williamstown, West Virginia. Capital, $30,000.
6234—Jester National Bank, Tyler, Texas. Capital, $100,000.
6235—First National Bank, Norton, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
6236—City National Bank, Johnson City, Tennessee. Capital, $50,000.
6237—First National Bank, St. Charles, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6238—First National Bank, Colorado City, Colorado. Capital, $50,000.
6239—Yorkville National Bank, Yorkville, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
6240—First National Bank, Scottsbluff, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
6241—Citizens' National Bank, Okmulgee, Indian Territory. Capital, $50,000.
6242—First National Bank, Burlington Junction, Missouri. Capital, $25,000.
6243—First National Bank, Barnesville, Georgia. Capital, $30,000.
6244—First National Bank, Sturgis, Kentucky. Capital, $25,000.
6245—San Augustine National Bank, San Augustine, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6246—Parksley National Bank, Parksley, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
6247—First National Bank, Morgan, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6248—First National Bank, Latonia, Kentucky. Capital, $25,000.
6249—First National Bank, Burton, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
6250—First National Bank, Hooversville, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6251—First National Bank, Tipton, Indiana. Capital, $100,000.
6252—First National Bank, Bristol, Vermont. Capital, $25,000.
6253—Northern National Bank, New York, New York. Capital, $300,000.
6254—First National Bank, Wewoka, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6255—First National Bank, Fairmount, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6256—Redfield National Bank, Redfield, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
6257—First National Bank, Arapahoe, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000..
6258—Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6259—First National Bank, Campbell, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6260—First National Bank, Bristow, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6261—Kokomo National Bank, Kokomo, Indiana. Capital, $100,000.
6262—First National Bank, Barboursville, Kentucky. Capital, $25,000.
6263—First National Bank, Mounds, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
6264—First National Bank, Leesville, Louisiana. Capital, $25,000.
6265—Fayette National Bank, Connersville, Indiana. Capital, $100,000.
6266—First National Bank, Eagle Bend, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6267—City National Bank, Hobart, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
6268—First National Bank, Ontario, California. Capital, $30,000.
6269—Union National Bank, Chandler Oklahoma. Capital, $50,000.
6270—First National Bank, Sutersville, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6271—First National Bank, Enloe, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
6272—Tootle-Lemon National Bank, St. Joseph, Missouri. Capital, $200,000.
6273—First National Bank, Clintonville, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
6274—First National Bank, Apalachicola, Florida. Capital, $50,000.
6275—First National Bank, Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
6276—First National Bank, Perham, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6277—Gonzales National Bank, Gonzales, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
6278—Marine National Bank, Wildwood, New Jersey. Capital, $30,000.
6279—First National Bank, Preston, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
6280—National Bank of Delphos, Delphos, Ohio. Capital, $60,000.

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6281—First National Bank, Ligonier, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
6282—Gothenburg National Bank, Gothenburg, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
6283—Old National Bank, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Capital, $100,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Washburn, North Dakota; by James T. McCulloch, *et al.*
First National Bank, Groveton, Texas; by Geo. W. Riddle, *et al.*
First National Bank, Anderson, Texas; by H. F. Moore, *et al.*
National Bank of Larimore, Larimore, North Dakota; by F. E. Kenaston, *et al.*
Union National Bank, Warren, Ohio; by E. D. Kennedy, *et al.*
Federal National Bank, Duluth, Minnesota; by Edward D. Nelson, *et al.*
National Bank of Commerce, Natchez, Mississippi; by Ernest E. Brown, *et al.*
Lindsay National Bank, Gainesville, Texas; by H. R. Eldridge, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cullman, Alabama; by Geo. H. Parker, *et al.*
Madill National Bank, Madill, Indian Territory; by E. W. Derrick, *et al.*
First National Bank, Truman, Minnesota; by A. L. Ward, *et al.*
First National Bank, Leeds, North Dakota; by E. B. Page, *et al.*
Third National Bank, Albany, Georgia; by Morris Wesloskey, *et al.*
First National Bank, Comanche, Indian Territory; by J. T. Jeanes, *et al.*
Bannock National Bank, Pocatello, Idaho; by W. V. Rice, *et al.*
National Bank of North America, Chicago, Illinois; by Isaac N. Perry, *et al.*
First National Bank, Koochiching, Minnesota; by L. C. Simons, *et al.*
McKinley National Bank, New York, New York; by R. Ross Appleton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Twin Valley, Minnesota; by A. H. Froshaug, *et al.*
First National Bank, Calvin, Indian Territory; by J. R. P. Sewell, *et al.*
National Bank of Comanche, Comanche, Indian Territory; by C. W. Brown, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Anadarko, Oklahoma; by L. W. Meyers, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Harrisonville, Missouri; by Allen Glenn, *et al.*
Equitable National Bank, New York, New York; by Otto Horwitz, *et al.*
First National Bank, Columbiana, Ohio; by W. Harry Schmick, *et al.*
People's National Bank, Wellsville, Ohio; by H. B. Nicholson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mount Auburn, Illinois; by J. A. Brown, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mitchell, Indiana; by Henry C. Truebold, *et al.*
First National Bank, Norwood, Ohio; by Wm. R. Collins, *et al.*
First National Bank, Snyder, Oklahoma; by M. A. Nelson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Floresville, Texas; by Sam Houston, *et al.*
Wharton National Bank, Wharton, Texas; by H. J. Bolton, *et al.*
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Wabash, Indiana; by Howard M. Atkinson, *et al.*
Athens National Bank, Athens, Texas; by R. B. Caldwell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Tamaroa, Illinois; by R. B. Caldwell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Pocahontas, Iowa; by W. S. McEwen, *et al.*
First National Bank, Columbia, Alabama; by G. H. Malone, *et al.*
First National Bank, Falls Creek, Pennsylvania; by D. S. Herron, *et al.*
Consolidated National Bank, New York, New York; by Mortimer H. Wager, *et al.*
First National Bank, Collinsville, Texas; by T. F. Rodgers, *et al.*
Spring Valley National Bank, Spring Valley, Minnesota; by Everett Jones, *et al.*
Leetsdale National Bank, Leetsdale, Pennsylvania; by Edwin L. Porter, *et al.*
First National Bank, Moneka, Oklahoma; by F. M. English, *et al.*
First National Bank, Paris, Kentucky; by Claude M. Thomas, *et al.*
First National Bank, Welsh, Louisiana; by John H. Cooper, *et al.*
First National Bank, Forman, North Dakota; by J. L. Mitchell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Forest City, South Dakota; by J. R. Hughes, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bonesteel, South Dakota; by F. W. Rathman, *et al.*
Blair County National Bank, Tyrone, Pennsylvania; by S. R. Russell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Grand Rapids, Minnesota; by A. D. Davidson, *et al.*
National Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; by W. K. Coffin, *et al.*
Caldwell National Bank, Caldwell, Kansas; by M. M. Fulkerson, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Springville, New York; by Henry Curtis, *et al.*
Valley National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio; by Geo. H. Smith, *et al.*
First National Bank, Richwood, West Virginia; by Geo. D. Landwehr, *et al.*
First National Bank, Jasper, Missouri; by B. A. Gooding, *et al.*

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APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Security State Bank, Minot, North Dakota; into Minot National Bank.
Lac Qui Parle County Bank, Madison, Minnesota; into Lac Qui Parle County National Bank.
State Bank, Minneota, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
Sherburn State Bank, Sherburn, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
Welcome State Bank, Welcome, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
Farmers' State Bank, Clear Lake, South Dakota; into First National Bank.
Citizens' Bank, Raton, New Mexico; into Citizens' National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

HUNTSVILLE—Huntsville Savings Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. J. Mayhew; Cas., J. R. Boyd.

ARKANSAS.

MAGNOLIA—People's Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., N. J. Gantt; Vice-Pres., H. C. Stewart.

POCAHONTAS—Pocahontas State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., E. Foster Brown; Vice-Pres., S. J. Witt; Cas., E. L. Dimmitt.

CALIFORNIA.

ETNA MILLS—Carlock Banking Co. (successor to Bank of A. H. Denny & Co.); capital, $100,000; Pres., A. B. Carlock; Cas., R. R. Denny.

ONTARIO—First National Bank; capital, $30,-000; Pres., Geo. Chaffey; Cas., H. E. Swan.

RICHMOND—Bank of Richmond; capital, $15,-000; Pres., Wm. Mintzer; Cas., W. Stairly.

COLORADO.

COLORADO CITY—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' State Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Edgar T. Ensign; Cas., B. F. Clark.

DENVER — Continental Trust Co.; capital, $300,000.

FLORIDA.

APALACHICOLA—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. N. Coombs; Cas., D. O. Neel.

JACKSONVILLE—Union Savings Bank (successor to Industrial Insurance and Banking Co.); capital, $25,000; Pres., Jno. M. Stevens; Cas., Walker B. Stevens.

GEORGIA.

BARNESVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., L. O. Benton; Vice-Pres., W. P. Smith; Cas., J. A. McCrary.

SPARTA—Sparta Banking Co.; capital, $15,-000; Pres., E. A. Rozier; Cas., W. O. Shivers; Asst. Cas., J. D. Burnett.

IDAHO.

PAYETTE—Bank of Commerce; capital, $30,-000; Pres., A. B. Moss; Cas., M. F. Albert.

ILLINOIS.

BROWNS—American Exchange Bank; Pres., J. M. Mitchell; Cas., James Mitchell.

CHICAGO—Colonial Trust and Banking Co.; capital, $200,000; surplus, $500,000; Pres., Hiram H. Rose; Vice-Pres. and Cas., Landon C. Rose.——Central Trust Co. of Illinois; capital, $4,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000.——Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $1,000,000.——United States Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $1,000,000.

INDIANOLA—Indianola Bank; Pres., Theo. L. Block; Cas., R. A. Block.

YORKVILLE—Yorkville National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres. W. R. Newton; Vice-Pres., S. S. Boomer; Cas., Robt. N. Newton; Asst. Cas., C. S. Williams.

INDIANA.

CONNERSVILLE — Fayette National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Joseph I. Little; Cas., Preston H. Kensler.

EDINBURG—Farmers' Bank; Pres., J. T. Bymaster; Vice-Pres., Walter I. Snider; Cas., Horace V. Goodrich.

EVANSVILLE—Evansville Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

KOKOMO—Kokomo National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., G. E. Bruner; Vice-Pres., L. J. Kirkpatrick; Cas., J. W. Barnes.

MIDDLETOWN—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., N. R. Elliott; Cas., E. L. Elliott.

NEWCASTLE—Newcastle Trust and Savings Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., L. P. Newby; Treas., J. M. Morris.

NEW ROSS—Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Wm. E. Evans; Cas., J. A. Morrison.

TIPTON—First National Bank (successor to Tipton County Bank); capital, $100,000; Pres., Elbert W. Shirk; Cas., William H. Marker.

VINCENNES—Citizens' Trust Co.; capital, $30,-000; Pres., Wm. H. Vollmer; Sec., Wm. H. Pennington.

WARSAW—Kosciusko County Bank; capital, $75,000; Pres., M. A. Wilcox; Cas., Abe Brubaker; Asst. Cas., Arthur Brubaker.

WOODBURN—Woodburn Banking Co.; Pres., Austin Augspurger; Cas., J. R. Yaggy.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

BARTLESVILLE—Bartlesville National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Johnstone; Cas., R. L. Beattie.

BRISTOW—First National Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., H. F. Johnson; Cas., L. D. Groom; Asst. Cas., Oscar D. Groom.

COWETA—Coweta State Bank; capital, $5,-000; Pres., J. H. Leavitt; Cas., George L. Burhyager.

GROVE — Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Samuel J. Salyer; Vice-Pres., A. B. Hampton; Cas., W. M. Charlesworth.

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McDERMOTT—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. B. Dunlap; Cas., H. C. Schultz.

MOUNDS—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., Willard Johnston; Cas., C. S. Reed.

OKMULGEE—Bank of Commerce; Pres., L. N. Clapp; Cas., A. D. Kennedy; Asst. Cas., H. E. Kennedy.——Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $50,-000; Pres., Samuel Rose; Cas., Charles E. Regnier.

WEWOKA—First National Bank (successor to Seminole State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. G. Cathcart; Cas., W. E. Dixon; Asst. Cas., O. F. McConnell.

IOWA.

ADAZA—Farmers' Bank; Pres., C. J. Martin; Cas., L. W. Corey.

BENTON—Citizens' Exchange Bank; Pres., H. E. Teachout; Vice-Pres., A. C. Miller; Cas., H. M. Whinery.

PISGAH—Bank of Pisgah; Pres., Charles E. Walters; Cas., E. C. Hutchinson.

RUTLAND—Rutland Savings Bank (successor to Bank of Rutland); capital, $10,000; Pres., Wm. Thompson; Cas., S. O. Rossing.

TREYNOR—Treynor Savings Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., W. B. Oaks; Cas., Thomas Flood.

WOODWARD—Farmers' Bank; Pres., Charles R. Brenton; Cas., C. D. Hoon; Asst. Cas., Guy A. Hall.

KANSAS.

AUGUSTA — Augusta State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. H. Butts; Cas., W. H. Anderson.

KANSAS CITY — Banking Trust Co.; Pres., Walter Vrooman; Vice-Pres. and Mgr., John W. Briedenthal; Treas., W. W. Cook.

NORTON—First State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. Bridegroom; Cas., F. J. Clinkinbeard; Asst. Cas., W. A. Rhoades.

KENTUCKY.

BARBOURSVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Cumberland Valley Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., John G. Matthews; Cas., Wm. Lock.

CORNISHVILLE—Union Bank; Pres., S. P. Debaund; Cas., C. G. Patterson; Asst. Cas., A. M. Wash.

GREENSBURG—People's Bank; capital, $7,500; Pres., J. D. Wilson; Cas., Fon Rogers; Asst. Cas., Lon Rogers.

LATONIA—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., J. T. Earle; Vice-Pres., B. F. Groziani; Cas., W. R. Elliston.

NEBO—Citizens' Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., C. N. Ferguson; Vice-Pres., H. F. Porter; Cas., J. D. Bobbitt.

SOUTH CARROLLTON—Citizens' Bank; Pres., C. E. Wolcott; Cas., A. C. Moorman.

STURGIS—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., A. S. Winston; Cas., J. D. Harris.

LOUISIANA.

LEESVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Powell; Cas., B. F. Dudley; Asst. Cas., A. L. Franklin.

NEW ORLEANS—Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $250,000; Pres., Wm. Mason Smith; Vice-Pres., I. M. Lichtenstein; Cas., C. E. A. Dow.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE — Monumental Savings Bank; Pres., Samuel D. Buck; Cas., Edward J. Bond.

HYATTSVILLE—Hyattsville Loan and Trust Co. of Maryland; Pres., Chas. A. Wells; Vice-Pres., Francis Gasch; Treas., Howard Moran; Sec., James C. Rogers.

MICHIGAN.

BIG RAPIDS—Big Rapids Savings Bank (successor to Bank of Big Rapids); capital, $14,000; Pres., W. N. Ferris; Mgr., O. J. McQuistion.

HOUGHTON — Superior Trust Co.; capital, $150,000; surplus, $30,000; Pres., C. O. Wright.

MINNESOTA.

AKELEY — Bank of Akeley; Pres., R. E. Davis; Cas., Bert Rodman.

BINGHAM LAKE — First Bank; Pres., John Henderson; Cas., P. K. McMurtry.

CAMPBELL—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., F. E. Kenaston; Cas., D. C. Smutz.

COLD SPRING — First State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. A. Barnes; Cas., Paul Adams.

DUMONT—Chrisman & Wells; capital, $5,000; Pres., G. M. Wells; Cas., F. L. Wells.

EAGLE BEND—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. E. Lee; Cas., Wm. Rodman.

IONA—Farmers' Bank; capital, $8,000; Pres., John Krier; Cas., Louis Malm.

PERHAM—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Cas., Lewis E. Bopp.

PRESTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., A. W. Thompson; Cas. C. M. Anderson.

REVERE—State Bank (successor to Bank of Revere); capital, $10,000; Pres., A. M. Woodward; Cas., H. H. Dahl; Asst. Cas., H. M. Dahl.

ST. CHARLES—First National Bank (successor to American State Bank); capital, $25,-000; Pres., Thos. L. Beiseker; Vice-Pres., Robert A. Jonson; Cas., S. J. Lombard.

WANDA—State Bank; capital, $10,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

PASS CHRISTIAN — Hancock County Bank; Mgr., Jos. A. Granbery.

TAYLORSVILLE—Bank of Taylorsville (Br. of Bank of Laurel).

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MISSOURI.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jos. Maltby; Cas., C. I. Hann.

ST. JOSEPH — Tootle-Lemon National Bank (successor to Tootle, Lemon & Co.); capital, $200,000; Cas., Eugene H. Zimmermann.

NEBRASKA.

GOTHENBURG—Gothenburg National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. U. Dann.

SCOTTSBLUFF—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., M. W. Folsom; Cas., Charles A. Morrill.

NEW JERSEY.

PRINCETON—Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

WILDWOOD—Marine National Bank; capital, $80,000; Pres., R. W. Ryan; Cas., R. Penn Smith.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Northern National Bank; capital, $300,000; Pres., Frank C. Mayhew; Cas., Charles G. Balmanno.——Exchange Trust Co.; capital, $500,000; surplus, $500,000.——Empire State Trust Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

COGSWELL—Cogswell State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., G. W. McWilliams; Vice-Pres., H. A. Soule; Cas., H. E. Shearn.

FAIRMOUNT—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. C. Steel; Cas., W. N. Watson; Asst. Cas., F. E. Whitaker.

OHIO.

ARCANUM—Farmers' Bank Co.; capital, $30,000; Pres., W. J. Dull; Cas., H. G. Cress.

BURTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. H. Ford; Cas., Carl B. Ford.

DELPHOS—National Bank of Delphos (successor to Delphos National Bank); capital, $60,000; Pres., Alexander Shenk; Cas., Edward L. Stallkamp.

EAST LIVERPOOL—Dollar Savings Bank Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., Geo. H. Owen; Cas., Harry T. Hall.

NEW STRAITSVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000.

NEWARK — Licking Banking Co.; capital, $165,000; Pres., W. N. Fulton; Cas., Harry J. Hoover.

OKLAHOMA.

ARAPAHOE—First National Bank (successor to Arapahoe State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Abraham J. Seay; Cas., Charles W. Brewer; Asst. Cas., H. C. Arnold.

BARTA—Lincoln County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., F. E. Kingsbury, Cas., John H. Mosier.

CERES—Farmers, Exchange Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. E. Van Slyke; Cas., H. L. Atherton; Vice-Pres., P. J. Van Slyke.

CHANDLER—Union National Bank (successor to Bank of Hoffman, Charles & Conklin); capital, $50,000; Pres., Peter S. Hoffman; Cas., Edgar L. Conklin.

CURTIS—Curtis State Bank; capital, $5,000.

HOBART—City National Bank (successor to Kiowa State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., D. S. Dill, Cas., D. S. Wolfinger.

JET—Bank of Jet; Pres., C. E. Wetmore; Cas., H. W. Reneau.

NOBLE—Noble State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., R. F. Ellinger; Cas., John W. Morris.

POND CREEK—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000.

RALSTON—First National Bank (successor to Eastern Bank of Oklahoma); capital $25,000; Pres., H. E. Thompson; Cas., E. A. Bullock.

ROOSEVELT — First Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., A. J. Dunlap; Cas., R. F. Klatt.

STOUT—Noelker State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. B. Auxier; Cas., Geo. F. Auxier; Asst. Cas., R. B. Auxier.

OREGON.

TILLAMOOK—Tillamook County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres. and Cas., M. W. Harrison.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Henry T. Kent; Cas., Evan E. Bartleson.

HOOVERSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Perry J. Blough; Cas., N. W. Hoffman.

LIGONIER — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. E. Beitz; Cas., L. B. Weller.

So. SHARON—Colonial Trust Co.; capital, $125,000; Pres., John Stevenson, Jr.; Sec. and Treas., F. I. McGill.

SUTERSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jacob Roth; Cas., Wm. E. Franklin.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

LENNOX—Lennox State Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., W. H. Wumkes; Cas., M. J. Gotthelf.

REDFIELD—Redfield National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. B. Soper; Vice-Pres., Z. A. Crain; Cas., H. C. Meier.

WAGNER—Commercial State Bank; capital, $7,000; Pres., Albert Boynton; Cas., Wm. M. Pease; Asst. Cas., F. J. Harney.

TENNESSEE.

JOHNSON CITY—City National Bank (successor to Bank of Johnson City); capital, $50,000; Pres., S. L. Howard; Vice-Pres., J. M. Buck; Cas., Sam T. Millard; Asst. Cas., Leo L. Howard.

TEXAS.

ENLOE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. T. Conway; Cas., W. R. Allen.

GONZALES—Gonzales National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. P. Randle; Cas., J. W. Hoopes.

MORGAN—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. H. Abernathy; Vice-Pres., S. M. Martin; Cas., W. H. Abernathy; Asst. Cas., J. B. Ross.

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SAN AUGUSTINE—San Augustine National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., I. D. Polk; Cas., J. W. Porcher.

TYLER—Jester National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., L. L. Jester; Cas., Geo. S. McGhee.

VERMONT.

BRISTOL—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Chase P. Bush; Cas., F. R. Dickerman.

VIRGINIA.

NORTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John A. Esser; Cas., J. E. Brading.

PARKSLEY—Parksley National Bank (successor to Parksley Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., L. L. Dirickson, Jr.; Vice-Pres., D. J. Whealton; Cas., Horace Wiltbank; Asst. Cas., Fred. R. Savage.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLACKSVILLE—Dunkard Valley Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., S. M. Stewart; Cas., T. J. Collins; Asst. Cas., C. W. Earnest.

MARTINSBURG—Old National Bank (successor to National Bank of Martinsburg); capital, $100,000; Pres., Wm. T. Stewart; Cas., Geo. S. Hill.

RAVENSWOOD—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. T. Kneerean; Cas., E. E. McKinley.

REEDY—Bank of Reedy; capital, $10,000; Pres., D. J. McClung; Cas., H. L. Robey.

THOMAS—Miners and Merchants' Bank; Pres., H. E. Weber; Cas., O. A. Rice.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Williamstown National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., H. C. Henderson; Cas., Geo. W. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.

CLINTONVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Clintonville); capital, $25,000; Pres., Thomas R. Wall; Cas., C. E. Gibson.

LA VALLE—Bank of La Valle.

WONEWOC—State Bank (successor to Bank of Wonewoc); capital, $15,000; Pres., C. E. Wolfenden; Cas., A. P. Gale.

CANADA.

MANITOBA.

BAIE ST. PAUL—La Banque Nationale.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—Halstead & Co.

SHOAL LAKE—Saltwell & Co.

ONTARIO.

NEWMARKET—Sovereign Bank of Canada; C. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

PERTH—Sovereign Bank of Canada; C. J. Sewell, Mgr.

STOUFFVILLE—Sovereign Bank of Canada; W. J. Stark, Mgr.

TORONTO—Baines & Kilvert.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Sovereign Bank of Canada; D. M. Stewart, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

OPELIKA—First National Bank; W. O. Brownfield, Asst. Cas.

ARIZONA.

CLIFTON—First National Bank; J. N. Robinson, Asst. Cas. in place of W. E. Arnold.

ARKANSAS.

DEWITT—Bank of Dewitt; capital increased to $10,000.

CALIFORNIA.

PETALUMA—Wickersham Banking Co.: Daniel Brown, Vice-Pres., deceased.

LEADVILLE—Carbonate National Bank; F. K. Porter, Cas., in place of F. X. Hogan; J. R. C. Tyler, Asst. Cas. in place of F. K. Porter; no 2d Asst. Cas. in place of J. R. C. Tyler.

CONNECTICUT.

ROCKVILLE—First National Bank; Harry H. Larkum, Cas. in place of John H. Kite, deceased.

STAMFORD—Stamford Trust Co.; capital increased to $200,000.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Neal Loan and Banking Co.; E. H. Thornton, Pres. in place of T. B. Neal, deceased; W. F. Manry, Cas. in place of E. H. Thornton; H. C. Caldwell, Asst. Cas. in place of W. F. Manry.

ILLINOIS.

ARTHUR—First National Bank; S. A. Vradenburg, Asst. Cas. in place of R. H. Dorman.

CHICAGO—First National Bank; capital increased to $8,000,000.——Continental National Bank; G. M. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. in place of Isaac N. Perry.——Union Trust Co. Bank; R. F. Chapin, Sec.——National Bank of the Republic; capital increased to $2,000,000.

DANVILLE—Second National Bank; W. E. King, Pres. in place of Wm. P. Cannon, deceased; A. R. Samuel, Vice-Pres. and Cas.

DE KALB—De Kalb National Bank; title changed to First National Bank.

MT. CARMEL—American National Bank; James Mitchell, Cas. in place of J. B. Warren.

ROCK ISLAND—Rock Island National Bank; J. F. Robinson, Pres., deceased; also Pres. Central Trust and Savings Bank.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE—First National Bank; Lemuel Hartman, Cas., deceased.

LAFAYETTE—Merchants' National Bank and Perrin National Bank; reported consolidated under former title.

RICHMOND—First National Bank; J. M. Crawford, Pres. in place of James E. Reeves;

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W. S. Gayle, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Gayle; John L. Rupe, 2d Vice-Pres.

ROCKVILLE—Park Bank; reorganized as Park State Bank; capital increased to $75,-000.

ROCKPORT—First National Bank; R. S. Crowder, Asst. Cas.

VALPARAISO—Valparaiso National Bank; Leslie R. Skinner, Vice-Pres.; A. J. Louderback, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ROFF—First National Bank; C. S. Hudson, Cas. in place of L. C. Parmenter.

WYNNEWOOD—Southern National Bank; W. B. Crump, Pres. in place of A. B. Dunlap; H. D. Knight, Vice-Pres. in place of W. J. Smith.

IOWA.

ARMSTRONG—First National Bank; John Dows, Pres. in place of B. F. Robinson; William Stuart, Vice-Pres. in place John Dows; B. F. Robinson, Cas. in place of L. P. Gjermo.

INDEPENDENCE—People's National Bank; Thomas Edwards, Pres. in place of S. J. Fisher, deceased; Thomas Scarcliff, Vice-Pres. in place of Thomas Edwards.

LE MARS—German State Bank; P. A. Boland, Cas.; Fred Becker, Jr., Asst. Cas.

MILFORD—First National Bank; C. F. Mauss, Asst. Cas. in place of S. A. Schneider.

SIOUX RAPIDS—People's Trust and Savings Bank; C. B. Mills, Cas. in place of J. H. Ingwersen.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON—Atchison Savings Bank; R. A. Park, Pres., deceased.

MORAN—Moran State Bank; capital increased to $6,000.

WICHITA—Fourth National Bank; E. R. Powell, Vice-Pres., deceased.

KENTUCKY.

PAINTSVILLE—Paintsville National Bank; John E. Buckingham, Cas. in place of I. R. Turner.

SULPHUR—Deposit Bank; C. R. Martin, Pres.; J. C. Smith, Cas. in place of T. E. Garriott, deceased; T. L. Garriott, Asst. Cas.

VERSAILLES—Woodford Bank; David P. Robb, Vice-Pres.; Louis Marshall, Cas.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Morgan State Bank; A. Bloom, Pres. in place of J. R. Norman.——Southern Trust and Banking Co.; reported will consolidate with Hibernia National Bank under title of Hibernia Bank and Trust Co.

SHREVEPORT—Citizens' National Bank; John McW. Ford, Vice-Pres. in place of John M. Tucker; C. D. Kalmbach, Asst. Cas.

MAINE.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Thos. W. Baldwin.

BRUNSWICK—First National Bank; S. D. Forsaith, Cas. in place of O. J. Ripley, deceased.

HALLOWELL—Hallowell National Bank; A.D. Knight, Pres. in place of John Graves, deceased.

PORTLAND—Casco National Bank; J. S. Winslow, Vice-Pres., deceased.

ROCKLAND—Rockland National Bank; G. Howe Wiggin, Pres. in place of John S. Case, deceased; Wm. H. Glover, Vice-Pres.; Harrison F. Hix, Cas.

SACO—Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution; E. P. Burnham, Pres., deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Hambleton & Co.; John A. Hambleton, deceased.

HAGERSTOWN—Hagerstown Bank; Alexander Neill, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Beacon Trust Co.; Harry Melville Taylor, Actg. Treas.; Benjamin Dobson, Asst. Treas.——National Bank of Redemption; Clifton H. Dwinell, Asst. Cas.——Eliot National Bank; Harry L. Burrage, Pres. in place of Joseph H. White, resigned; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of Francis Harrington.

LUDLOW—Ludlow Savings Bank; Alfred S. Packard, Pres. in place of Geo. D. Green, resigned.

SPRINGFIELD—Chicopee National Bank; Arthur B. West, Pres. in place of A. J. McIntosh, deceased; Edward Pynchon, Cas. in place of Arthur B. West.——Springfield Institution for Savings; Julius H. Appleton, Pres. in place of Henry S. Lee, deceased; John A. Hall, Vice-Pres.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Commercial National Bank; capital increased to $1,000,000; Irvine B. Unger, Asst. Cas.—— Detroit National Bank; Adolph W. Ehrman, 2d Asst. Cas.——Preston National Bank; absorbed by Commercial National Bank.

GRAND RAPIDS—Fifth National Bank; William A. Shinkman, Cas., resigned.——National City Bank; James R. Wylie, Pres. in place of Ransom C. Luce, deceased.

VICKSBURG—Vicksburg Exchange Bank; capital increased to $30,000.

MINNESOTA.

OLIVIA—People's Bank; P. W. Heins, deceased.

MANKATO—National Citizens' Bank; James A. Ewing, Cas. in place of H. E. Swan.

RED LAKE FALLS—Merchants' State Bank; A. P. Toupin, Pres.; Theodore Labissoniere, Vice-Pres.; P. F. Pouliot, Asst. Cas.

WILLMAR—First National Bank; Albert C. Johnson, Vice-Pres.; A. L. Markhus, Asst. Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI.

GULFPORT—First National Bank; E. A. Durham, additional Vice-Pres.; H. A. Jackson,

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Cas.——Bank of Commerce; P. H. M. Tippin, Pres. in place of A. L. Thornton, resigned; S. A. Tomlinson, Cas.

MISSOURI.

KIRKSVILLE—Baird National Bank; Frank Baird, Asst. Cas.

ST. LOUIS—Germania Trust Co.; capital reduced to $1,000,000. —— Continental National Bank; absorbed by National Bank of Commerce.——Colonial Trust Co.; Thos. W. Crouch, 1st Vice-Pres. in place of Isaac Schwab.

TURNEY—Farmers' Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS—First National Bank; S. G. Reynolds, Asst. Cas., resigned.

GREAT FALLS—First National Bank; John D. Ryan, Pres. in place of Gold T. Curtis; D. J. Hennessy, Vice-Pres. in place of J. T. Armington; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of J. G. Morony; J. G. Morony, Cas. in place of H. J. Skinner; J. W. Skinner, Asst. Cas.

NEBRASKA.

TECUMSEH—Tecumseh National Bank; no Cas. in place of Charles Pierce, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DERRY—Derry National Bank; John W. Noyes, Pres., deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN—Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; G. E. Wakefield, Sec. and Treas., deceased.

EAST ORANGE—East Orange National Bank; reported absorbed by Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark.

HOBOKEN—Trust Co. of New Jersey; capital increased to $200,000; surplus increased to $200,000.

MORRISTOWN—First National Bank; Henry Cory, Asst. Cas.

NEWARK—National Newark Banking Co. and Newark City National Bank; consolidated under title of National Banking Co.; E. S. Campbell, Pres. in place of Charles G. Rockwood; D. H. Merritt, Vice-Pres. in place of E. S. Campbell; A. H. Baldwin, 2d Vice-Pres. and Asst. Cas.

ORANGE—Second National Bank; John C. Conover, Vice-Pres., resigned.

PATERSON—Paterson National Bank; John S. Cooke, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry C. Knox, resigned.

NEW MEXICO.

ALAMOGORDO—First National Bank; Benj. Sherrod, Cas. in place of Irving P. Sanford.

NEW YORK.

BREWSTERS—First National Bank; F. Wells, Vice-Pres.; E. D. Stannard, Cas. in place of Frank Wells; no Asst. Cas. in place of E D. Stannard.

BUFFALO—Marine National Bank; J. J. Albright and Henry H. Persons, Vice-Presidents; Clifford Hubbell and Henry A. Auer, Asst. Cashiers.——Buffalo Commercial Bank; Jesse W. Smith, Asst. Cas., deceased.——Union Bank; reported absorbed by German Bank.

CANANDAIGUA—McKechnie Bank; Peter P. Turner, Cas.; Walter S. Sleight, Asst. Cas.

FRANKLINVILLE—Union National Bank; W. A. Day, Pres. in place of John Napier; A. W. Kingsley, Vice-Pres. in place of W. A. Day.

HAVERSTRAW—National Bank of Haverstraw; Ira M. Hedges, Pres., deceased.

HUDSON—First National Bank; William Seymour, Vice-Pres. in place of Isaac N. Collier; Alex. R. Benson, Cas. in place of Wm. Seymour; no Asst. Cas. in place of Alex. R. Benson.

NEW YORK—Garfield National Bank; A. W. Snow, Asst. Cas. in place of W. L. Douglass.——Union Dime Savings Institution; George N. Birdsall, Treasurer, deceased. ——A. M. Kidder & Co.; William M. Kidder, deceased.——Eleventh Ward Bank; merged with Corn Exchange Bank.——New York Savings Bank; William Felsinger, Pres. in place of Peter A. Welch; William H. Jackson, Second Vice-Pres.; Archibald M. Pentz, Sec'y.——Union Square Bank; Francis A. Dugro, Pres. in place of Frederick Wagner. ——Lawyers' Surety Co.; capital reduced to $250,000. —— North American Trust Co.; G. M. Wynkoop, Secretary in place of E. C. Lockwood.

BROOKLYN—Kings County Savings Institution; James S. Bearns, Pres., deceased.

PLATTSBURG—Plattsburg National Bank; Charles E. Martin, Vice-Pres., deceased.

RIVERHEAD—Riverhead Bank; Edwin D. Fishel, Cas. and Sec'y, resigned.

ROCHESTER — Flour City National Bank; Chauncey C. Woodworth, President, deceased.

SALEM—People's National Bank; William C. Larmon, Pres. in place of Warren Kenyon; J. B. Stone, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. L. Larmon.

SYRACUSE—First National Bank; E. B. Judson, Jr., Pres. in place of E. B. Judson, dedeased; C. W. Snow, Vice-Pres. in place of E. B. Judson, Jr.; F. W. Barker, Second Vice-Pres.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE—Merchants and Farmers' National Bank; H. G. Springs, Vice-Pres., deceased.—— First National Bank; D. W. Oats, Cas., resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

DRAYTON—First National Bank; D. R. Buchanan, Vice-Pres.; H. P. Gunderson, Asst. Cas.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Provident Savings Bank and Provident Trust Co.; consolidated under title of Provident Savings Bank and Trust

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Co.; capital, $500,000.——City Hall Bank; Henry F. Wiggers, Pres.; Wm. F. Doepke, Vice-Pres.

CLEVELAND—United Banking and Savings Association; capital increased to $500,000.

FREMONT—First National Bank; A. H. Miller, Vice-Pres.; John M. Sherman, Cas. in place of A. H. Miller; Wm. A. Gabel, Asst. Cas. in place of John M. Sherman.

KENTON—Kenton National Bank; Hugh L. Runkle, Vice-Pres. in place of Thomas J. Cantwell; James H. Allen, Cas. in place of Hugh L. Runkle; O. E. Charles, Asst. Cas. in place of James H. Allen.

MANSFIELD—Bank of Mansfield; William M. Hahn, Pres., resigned.

MIDDLETOWN—Merchants' National Bank; Paul J. Sorg, Pres., deceased.

TOLEDO—Union Central Savings Bank and Central Savings Bank; consolidated under latter title.

VAN WERT—First National Bank; F. L. Webster, Cas. in place of John Van Liew.

WARREN—Citizens' Savings Bank Co. consolidated with First National Bank.

OKLAHOMA.

ENID—First National Bank; S. T. Goltry, Pres. in place of John Murphy; J. H. Durrell, Cas. in place of J. A. Murphy.

OREGON.

PORTLAND—First National Bank; J. W. Newkirk, Cas. in place of G. E. Withington; W. C. Alvord, Asst. Cas. in place of J. W. Newkirk; B. F. Stevens, 2d Asst. Cas. in place of W. C. Alvord.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—Second National Bank; capital stock increased to $800,000.——Third National Bank; absorbed by Allegheny Trust Co.; capital increased to $700,000.——Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.

DELMONT—Delmont National Bank; S. O. Rhodes, Vice-Pres. in place of J. E. Douglass; S. D. McQuaide, Cas. in place of A. W. Hecker.

GLASSPORT—Glassport National Bank; W. S. Kearney, Cas. in place of J. A. Klingensmith.

GREENSBURG—Westmoreland Nat'nal Bank; E. D. Meixell, Asst. Cas.

HOMESTEAD—Homestead National Bank; G. Ed. Rott, Cas. in place of J. L. Ramsay, deceased.

LOCK HAVEN—Lock Haven Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; Jacob Scott, Pres. in place of Henry T. Harvey; R. H. Furst, First Vice-Pres.

NAZARETH—Nazareth National Bank; capital increased to $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA — Tradesmen's Trust and Saving Fund Co.; Blaney Harvey, Pres., deceased.——Consolidated National Bank, Horace T. Potts, Pres. in place of James V. Watson.——Industrial Trust, Title and Saving Co.; Allen H. Hulshizer, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PITTSBURG—Anchor Savings Bank; purchased by Real Estate Trust Co.——Allegheny National Bank; Wm. Stewart, Pres. in place of Joshua Rhodes, resigned; Walter Chess, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. Stewart.——Union Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000; surplus increased to $6,000,000.——People's Savings Bank; capital increased to $600,000.——Robinson Bros.; Samuel M. Robinson, deceased.——National Bank of Western Pa.; J. B. Shea, Vice-Pres. in place of Frank Semple.

PLYMOUTH—First National Bank; John R. Lee, Vice-Pres., deceased.

SHARON—Sharon Savings and Trust Co.; capital increased to $300,000.

WAYNESBURG—Farmers and Drovers' National Bank; capital increased to $200,000.

WEST NEWTON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital increased to $85,000.

WILLIAMSPORT—Cochran, Payne & McCormick; Henry C. McCormick, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Old National Bank; Philip B. Ashley, Cas. instead of Acting Cas.

TEXAS.

BRYAN—City National Bank; Ed. Hall, Pres. in place of J. W. English; G. S. Parker, Vice-Pres. in place of M. D. Cole; A. W. Wilkerson, Cas. in place of Ed. Hall; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. W. Wilkerson.

CARTHAGE—Merchants and Farmers' National Bank; L. J. Smith, Vice-Pres. and Cas.

GATESVILLE—Gatesville National Bank; R. E. West, Pres. in place of J. E. Walker, deceased; Dan. E. Graves, Vice-Pres.

MERKEL—First National Bank; T. A. Johnson, Asst. Cas. in place of C. M. Coggin.

PARIS—Paris National Bank; capital increased to $150,000.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—T. R. Jones & Co.; absorbed by McCornick & Co.——Utah Savings and Trust Co.; John J. Daly, Vice-Pres. in place of T. R. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

BRISTOL—Dominion National Bank; A. P. Moore, Cas. in place of J. E. Brading.——Exchange Bank and Trust Co.; A. P. Moore, Cas., resigned.

BERRYVILLE—Bank of Clarke County; John B. Neill, Cas., in place of J. R. Nunn.

DUBLIN—Bank of Pulaski County; J. C. Fry, Cas., in place of A. J. Miller, resigned.

RICHMOND—Dime Savings Bank; Robert M. Kent, Jr., Cas.——Security Bank; purchased by American National Bank; capital increased to $800,000.

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WEST VIRGINIA.

CAMERON—First National Bank; D. W. McConaughey, Cas. in place of H. A. Jackson; Harry E. Stewart, Asst. Cas. in place of D. W. McConaughey.

MIDDLEBOURNE—First National Bank; D. Hickman, Vice-Pres.; G. L. Morris, Cas.

WISCONSIN.

OCONTO — Oconto National Bank; W. H. Young, Vice-Pres.: H. J. Solway, Asst. Cas.

WATERTOWN—Bank of Watertown; Jesse Stone, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MARSHFIELD—First National Bank; capital increased to $65,000.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO—Merchants' Bank of Canada; John Cassils, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Sovereign Bank of Canada; A. E. Hagerman, Mgr.——Bank of Toronto; Joseph Henderson, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

QUEBEC.

BEDFORD—Eastern Townships Bank; W. H. Hargrave, Mgr.

ORMSTOWN—Eastern Townships Bank; E. W. Morgan, Mgr.

ST. JOHNS—La Banque de St. Jean; J. N. Gauthier, Mgr., deceased.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON—People's Bank of N. B.; A. F. Randolph, Pres., deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Metropolitan National Bank; in voluntary liquidation May 31.——Moulton, Lathrop & Co.

NEW YORK.

TROY—Troy City National Bank; in voluntary liquidation May 29.

OHIO.

DELPHOS—Delphos National Bank; in voluntary liquidation May 29.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RIDGWAY—Ridgway National Bank.

VANDERGRIFT—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation May 15.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSBURG—National Bank of Martinsburg; in voluntary liquidation May 31.

Training of Bank Clerks.—In a lecture delivered some months ago, at St. Louis, Patrick J. Sweeny, of New York, had the following to say in regard to the training of stenographers. We have substited "bank clerks" for "stenographers" in quoting his remarks:

"Employers are clamoring for men with a goodly supply of common sense; those who can be original at times; those who will use their brains. Constant, careful, level-headed attention will inspire confidence; confidence will bring responsibility, and increased responsibility will bring increased salary. Ours is a world of work, and the world demands workers. Let us train bank clerks to work for the future and not for the present: to acquaint themselves with all the details of the work; to realize that when the opportunity comes for advancement this varied knowledge will help more than anything else. The less a bank clerk reqires looking after, the more able he is to stand alone and complete his tasks, the greater his reward. If he can not only do his work, but direct intelligently and effectively the efforts of others, his reward is in exact ratio, and the more people he can direct, and the higher the intelligence he can rightly lend, the more valuable are his services.

In every office there is some one who knows where things are. That one will tell the others whether the work is right, where to find things, and what to do next. He will come a little earlier to lay out the work, and remain a little later to clear up the day's work. He will show he thinks of his employer's interests between going home at night and returning in the morning. Responsibility gravitates to the person who can shoulder it, and power flows to the man who knows how—to the one who picks up things off the floor instead of walking over them or kicking them aside. 'People who take pains never to do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for anything more than they do.' By hard work, the exercise of the mental faculties, strictly obeying the rules of honor, daring to do right, and observing kindness and gentleness, success will come to the aspiring bank clerk. In conclusion, I would urge that we all teach our bank clerks to live up to the motto of President Roosevelt: 'Better faithful than famous.'"

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NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the BANKERS MAGAZINE has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on April 30, 1902. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of December 10, 1901, and February 25, 1902. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. The complete returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$602,964,285	$670,853,313	$683,926,476
Overdrafts	425,915	245,916	418,922
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	32,760,000	32,360,000	32,287,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	36,383,500	38,023,370	39,583,500
U. S. bonds on hand	531,760	593,020	601,760
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,898,940	2,437,876	2,852,387
Stocks, securities, etc	86,049,711	85,639,380	87,962,944
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	16,725,672	16,800,505	17,084,806
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,320,258	1,268,472	2,068,592
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	51,573,707	40,258,786	44,747,882
Due from State banks and bankers	5,268,071	5,063,440	5,271,087
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	8,281,824	2,707,244	7,589,955
Exchanges for clearing-house	175,283,778	130,388,297	211,654,581
Bills of other National banks	749,814	842,837	1,267,768
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	78,466	75,829	80,279
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	7,882,455	4,812,460	5,552,782
Gold Treasury certificates	52,507,070	80,962,140	62,620,010
Gold clearing-house certificates	71,870,000	75,588,000	71,925,000
Silver dollars	65,978	81,204	80,015
Silver Treasury certificates	12,545,023	15,578,001	18,958,818
Silver fractional coin	728,873	657,885	707,124
Legal-tender notes	50,274,409	49,798,512	48,880,391
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,621,247	1,599,547	1,604,847
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,013,597	1,098,574	1,074,784
Total	$1,213,808,354	$1,257,718,614	$1,298,760,068

LIABILITIES.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*
Capital stock paid in	$72,750,000	$74,266,000	$74,600,000
Surplus fund	52,452,247	54,306,640	54,396,450
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	31,906,996	33,479,782	34,959,929
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	31,960,987	31,244,115	31,156,687
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks	250,461,418	230,143,382	262,014,255
Due to State banks and bankers	164,378,859	192,441,189	190,427,782
Dividends unpaid	63,724	63,494	379,858
Individual deposits	559,962,619	543,707,055	600,398,724
U. S. deposits	36,192,336	36,060,187	39,246,290
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	126,780	367,132	289,007
Notes and bills rediscounted	....	....	....
Bills payable	300,000	....	....
Liabilities other than those above stated	13,260,841	11,626,142	10,879,554
Total	$1,213,808,354	$1,257,718,614	$1,298,760,068
Average reserve held	25.25 p. c.	26.14 p. c.	25.35 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$144,596,899	$227,468,203	$208,719,090

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	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
RESOURCES.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$12,528,743	$12,801,542	$12,628,131	$41,878,069	$42,260,768	$43,918,069	$172,486,570	$165,863,486	$171,434,133
Overdrafts	7,225	7,657	2,254	6,266	5,406	3,994	47,004	39,804	70,669
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	639,000	450,000	600,000	3,374,000	3,324,000	3,324,000	5,802,500	5,855,500	5,855,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	222,100	272,100	422,100	2,316,000	2,466,000	2,466,000	4,131,000	4,131,000	4,412,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	39,000	70,780	55,780	780	50,000	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,000	14,500	28,000	181,915	181,391	189,925	263,595	288,129	280,281
Stocks, securities, etc	1,593,236	1,508,281	1,455,956	4,196,798	4,186,127	4,269,302	9,680,068	10,817,943	9,963,503
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	205,000	205,000	2,644,990	2,640,420	2,657,248	1,749,221	1,704,136	1,704,043
Other real estate and mortgages owned	76,449	23,181	20,281	33,681	32,844	30,293	112,452	78,296	73,476
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,383,527	3,171,279	3,436,996	5,260,246	4,818,171	4,696,342	21,384,734	18,735,855	18,600,578
Due from State banks and bankers	704,919	770,189	970,574	795,164	837,963	711,149	1,794,221	2,389,651	2,013,363
Due from approved reserve agents	3,127,468	3,129,770	3,470,380	5,425,401	5,644,092	4,777,912	32,910,359	37,941,865	29,583,080
Checks and other cash items	89,968	111,355	132,708	189,277	189,517	343,942	571,560	438,376	1,014,410
Exchanges for clearing-house	169,803	152,565	141,466	2,596,432	2,276,812	2,806,219	20,084,066	14,806,845	18,041,991
Bills of other National banks	34,806	40,091	48,884	379,340	305,512	294,265	1,578,939	1,289,225	1,205,034
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,230	6,191	5,232	21,589	17,159	20,510	19,078	23,781	22,397
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	395,267	347,517	355,902	607,339	614,698	611,451	1,669,193	1,625,367	1,618,720
Gold Treasury certificates	472,000	303,000	258,000	761,110	1,077,090	1,215,920	7,837,800	8,826,590	8,646,420
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	150,000	150,000	75,000	210,000	40,000	3,646,500	3,795,000	3,510,000
Silver dollars	27,614	31,115	17,202	56,970	56,296	56,660	27,577	31,797	34,962
Silver Treasury certificates	37,795	56,000	90,000	1,547,265	1,925,272	1,951,052	2,856,551	2,582,758	2,663,305
Silver fractional coin	45,225	30,981	28,060	106,201	96,380	111,485	146,601	170,006	148,654
Legal-tender notes	786,808	925,869	813,606	1,770,223	1,775,722	2,375,823	7,186,752	6,828,546	5,269,675
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,950	22,500	30,000	168,095	161,195	161,195	290,125	279,875	266,945
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	....	1,000	10,005	7,005	22,905	165,200	161,850	209,500
Total	$24,599,818	$24,035,689	$25,845,735	$74,432,163	$75,015,595	$76,909,014	$296,436,672	$282,605,140	$281,147,611
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,050,000	$1,050,000	$12,158,260	$11,958,260	$11,958,260	$36,600,000	$33,850,000	$33,850,000
Surplus fund	1,400,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	5,350,962	5,359,727	5,359,727	18,369,400	12,999,400	13,106,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	394,667	270,860	269,712	2,397,018	2,074,086	2,368,885	7,385,754	7,612,055	7,064,307
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	617,745	448,195	434,895	3,330,550	3,186,250	3,190,650	5,685,717	5,717,627	5,296,992
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	498	498	498	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	9,735,190	9,616,935	10,762,054	11,567,688	12,348,842	11,871,556	48,864,610	42,960,950	40,449,729
Due to State banks and bankers	3,696,832	3,977,940	3,342,143	6,423,685	6,150,790	7,108,396	37,850,540	37,905,740	39,817,560
Dividends unpaid	563	923	15,096	55,379	65,901	47,710	14,201	8,992	26,396
Individual deposits	6,960,715	7,236,175	7,891,139	30,061,585	31,177,687	32,804,058	139,000,324	134,306,857	134,502,610
U. S. deposits	215,581	282,390	426,861	2,361,539	2,484,057	2,479,780	4,029,495	3,979,449	4,275,913
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	6,518	2,268	3,835	......	......	......	110,099	108,617	145,410
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	675,000	160,000	170,000	1,071,000	1,221,000	1,256,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,958,528	1,919,450	1,864,750
Total	$24,599,818	$24,035,689	$25,845,735	$74,432,163	$75,015,595	$76,909,014	$296,436,672	$282,605,140	$281,147,611
Average reserve held	30.04 p. c.	29.42 p. c.	29.22 p. c.	25.39 p. c.	26.28 p. c.	24.95 p. c.	30.57 p. c.	32.62 p. c.	28.15 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve in bank	$1,764,705	$1,844,482	$1,712,772	$4,926,106	$5,755,458	$6,362,390	$23,370,974	$22,810,064	$21,896,706

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	BROOKLYN, N. Y.			CHICAGO, ILL.			CINCINNATI, OHIO.		
RESOURCES.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$11,694,041	$10,969,196	$12,081,880	$164,204,203	$177,020,367	$175,689,486	$33,620,332	$35,123,583	$33,959,239
Overdrafts	7,397	7,278	7,624	80,925	127,978	69,098	10,535	21,047	24,220
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	4,440,000	3,840,000	3,590,000	4,605,000	4,480,000	4,480,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,510,000	3,877,500	3,877,500	3,877,500
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	147,660	17,820	49,580	250,220	167,290	164,150
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,000	9,000	7,900	63,680	35,680	7,040	71,008	47,923	39,840
Stocks, securities, etc	2,691,793	2,763,045	2,765,094	14,017,711	15,507,791	15,967,217	10,404,978	10,069,919	9,741,637
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	484,400	484,000	484,000	478,348	474,748	291,588	486,342	485,281	483,728
Other real estate and mortgages owned	53,088	52,908	47,343	225,417	216,984	215,884	199,095	191,795	216,086
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	49,635	44,205	59,977	43,577,907	49,299,688	41,999,020	4,440,607	4,455,666	4,297,196
Due from State banks and bankers	196,616	68,678	156,635	9,523,444	10,714,858	10,141,548	889,218	712,996	712,529
Due from approved reserve agents	1,579,102	1,937,396	2,063,838	......	......	......	5,356,594	6,348,680	5,297,281
Checks and other cash items	121,091	55,306	105,403	363,857	269,712	248,680	208,355	158,396	62,161
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,681,057	1,111,599	1,567,955	10,760,177	10,507,759	10,470,420	297,033	260,665	295,494
Bills of other National Banks	220,853	95,681	117,420	1,406,614	1,166,574	1,392,881	194,169	211,498	208,391
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	13,287	7,157	10,335	30,432	27,111	42,132	5,294	4,643	6,465
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	449,123	497,893	415,058	12,858,715	12,314,744	12,298,830	556,959	408,747	454,870
Gold Treasury certificates	500,150	395,100	496,300	15,448,000	16,118,880	14,604,940	1,795,000	1,300,000	1,125,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	630,000	680,000
Silver dollars	8,580	9,128	13,167	268,603	224,564	200,426	106,791	89,967	92,827
Silver Treasury certificates	519,247	619,716	386,721	4,289,709	4,362,129	6,366,251	547,223	490,054	511,634
Silver fractional coin	80,346	76,060	73,827	233,962	255,588	281,766	33,870	36,374	47,686
Legal-tender notes	712,686	884,162	641,595	15,752,855	18,468,243	23,908,559	3,167,404	3,382,358	3,058,498
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	32,100	32,100	32,100	219,647	189,997	177,500	229,349	222,749	223,999
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,200	......	17,150	141,002	217,202	218,200	6,000	11,104	12,365
Total	$21,946,696	$20,961,604	$22,342,776	$300,394,842	$323,238,364	$319,680,840	$71,356,367	$73,158,492	$70,072,249
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$19,750,000	$19,750,000	$19,750,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	8,855,000	9,060,000	9,060,000	3,015,000	3,040,000	3,240,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	585,081	543,481	587,894	6,288,102	6,308,859	4,877,434	1,659,157	[illegible]	1,454,846
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	642,000	639,600	631,250	4,243,727	3,614,387	3,364,987	4,452,377	4,218,227	4,412,627
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	234,595	223,932	234,222	83,191,390	98,742,260	96,637,437	11,180,796	12,485,084	11,702,018
Due to State banks and bankers	4,138,865	3,916,421	4,076,143	51,511,198	62,143,318	52,789,881	6,315,519	7,169,833	6,806,872
Dividends unpaid	839	1,877	1,559	5,155	4,636	8,991	5,311	2,882	274,586
Individual deposits	12,863,915	12,124,676	13,285,010	124,661,652	121,477,760	131,453,494	31,154,593	30,824,969	28,315,515
U. S. deposits	152,371	187,113	181,707	1,695,209	1,731,581	1,341,816	3,850,592	3,839,893	3,829,274
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	24,680	17,141	16,629	161,467	121,387	167,626	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	50,501	53,513	74,512	31,933	284,221	229,721	2,023,017	2,068,624	2,337,508
Total	$21,946,696	$20,961,604	$22,342,776	$300,394,842	$323,238,364	$319,680,840	$71,356,367	$73,158,492	$70,072,249
Average reserve held	25.42 p. c.	29.38 p. c.	25.94 p. c.	25.04 p. c.	24.44 p. c.	26.48 p. c.	25.35 p. c.	26.52 p. c.	25.30 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$2,270,082	$2,482,056	$2,026,668	$48,851,814	$51,744,099	$57,655,772	$6,204,247	$6,337,501	$5,970,010

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RESOURCES.	CLEVELAND, OHIO. Dec. 10, 1901.	CLEVELAND, OHIO. Feb. 25, 1902.	CLEVELAND, OHIO. Apr. 30, 1902.	COLUMBUS, OHIO. Dec. 10, 1901.	COLUMBUS, OHIO. Feb. 25, 1902.	COLUMBUS, OHIO. Apr. 30, 1902.	DENVER, COLORADO. Dec. 10, 1901.	DENVER, COLORADO. Feb. 25, 1902.	DENVER, COLORADO. Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$46,159,650	$43,991,757	$45,653,364	$9,528,366	$9,706,527	$9,651,868	$16,221,775	$15,345,216	$16,670,317
Overdrafts	87,156	75,714	70,378	15,349	7,224	14,936	126,477	119,964	131,599
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,710,000	4,710,000	4,510,000	535,000	535,000	535,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	900,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	50,000	87,880	88,420	138,770	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	106,852	110,765	135,751	20,016	19,704	14,814	55,500	55,250	55,000
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,394,802	3,353,018	3,189,385	1,916,975	2,112,741	2,498,732	5,731,291	6,011,994	6,197,180
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	505,924	509,011	560,289	239,344	264,055	277,677	68,000	67,500	66,750
Other real estate and mortgages owned	151,249	152,044	146,544	86,339	86,339	91,241	319,597	328,168	338,489
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	4,426,527	4,418,372	4,584,890	1,110,785	1,308,556	1,299,770	2,398,318	2,795,377	2,788,547
Due from State banks and bankers	1,654,504	1,928,352	1,828,121	207,258	158,681	189,694	445,207	614,133	665,479
Due from approved reserve agents	6,842,603	7,479,300	6,052,300	1,299,513	1,398,085	1,031,018	8,231,924	9,413,240	9,090,371
Checks and other cash items	225,821	214,704	194,132	86,497	49,780	46,159	78,911	71,560	19,546
Exchanges for clearing-house	539,119	523,083	552,581	157,426	80,481	143,415	728,682	658,842	690,037
Bills of other National banks	208,800	216,714	213,091	139,489	76,805	98,449	798,438	382,510	819,211
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	11,678	13,536	15,700	1,864	1,732	2,286	2,071	3,228	2,478
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,703,120	1,532,855	1,802,157	339,227	423,792	403,402	2,252,002	2,257,300	2,221,610
Gold Treasury certificates	807,500	850,800	970,000	298,500	291,840	281,870	340,000	340,000	335,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	217,874	222,152	228,618	44,605	41,749	42,470	117,313	85,762	134,224
Silver Treasury certificates	138,925	227,120	246,453	215,112	166,991	231,253	150,000	250,002	260,003
Silver fractional coin	70,909	121,961	70,528	18,624	23,757	16,673	32,032	22,099	47,369
Legal-tender notes	1,843,450	2,178,076	2,266,506	836,771	587,677	942,547	1,885,000	1,545,000	1,475,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	229,650	229,500	219,650	26,025	26,750	26,750	85,000	85,000	85,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	40,695	32,405	48,655	8,541	17,000	6,100	2,064	35,284	28,734
Total	$74,076,805	$73,591,243	$74,504,094	$17,543,513	$17,798,693	$18,304,397	$42,319,627	$43,287,434	$44,321,947
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$13,150,000	$13,150,000	$12,150,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Surplus fund	3,656,000	3,656,000	3,655,000	650,000	650,000	660,000	500,000	550,000	550,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,015,184	1,094,555	1,167,726	277,558	320,639	286,303	596,320	510,851	547,335
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	4,691,600	4,641,390	4,501,050	535,000	535,000	535,000	1,694,750	1,695,800	1,696,250
Due to other National banks	9,879,202	9,734,649	9,382,334	1,231,569	1,585,557	1,402,175	6,415,683	6,414,828	6,759,318
Due to State banks and bankers	10,538,455	13,522,245	14,328,478	1,754,136	2,162,243	2,171,335	3,946,523	4,249,022	4,155,020
Dividends unpaid	3,746	730	151,804	2,606	746	31,591	......	......	......
Individual deposits	27,785,958	24,825,352	26,406,678	10,439,762	9,963,939	10,567,222	26,525,324	27,165,485	27,998,068
U. S. deposits	481,195	487,508	891,006	317,548	289,794	307,240	400,402	312,027	259,498
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	26,049	27,588	21,155	8,342	18,772	16,528	540,621	689,417	661,490
Notes and bills rediscounted	57,597	173,129	24,875	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	1,700,000	706,500	800,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,591,866	1,571,644	1,521,483	27,000	27,000	27,000	......	......	......
Total	$74,076,805	$73,591,243	$74,504,094	$17,543,513	$17,798,693	$18,304,397	$42,319,627	$43,287,434	$44,321,947
Average reserve held	27.43 p. c.	30.94 p. c.	26.94 p. c.	25.38 p. c.	23.99 p. c.	23.31 p. c.	37.64 p. c.	40.78 p. c.	38.54 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$4,781,769	$5,139,964	$5,584,263	$1,754,840	$1,585,806	$1,917,716	$4,276,848	$4,500,163	$4,478,306

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RESOURCES.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Dec. 10, 1901.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Feb. 25, 1902.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Apr. 30, 1902.	DETROIT, MICH. Dec. 10, 1901.	DETROIT, MICH. Feb. 25, 1902.	DETROIT, MICH. Apr. 30, 1902.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Dec. 10, 1901.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Feb. 25, 1902.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$6,162,445	$5,741,781	$6,435,194	$16,195,363	$15,610,599	$15,133,669	$4,489,205	$4,595,822	$4,955,075
Overdrafts	32,877	25,951	48,644	8,069	3,030	3,136	1,806,220	1,167,730	874,699
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	480,600	480,600	480,600	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,350,000	430,000	430,000	590,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	310,000	410,000	460,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	......	......	100,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	23,000	8,000	23,000	23,450	148,250	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,500	23,683	23,513	135,812	135,812	149,425	21,833	21,693	49,935
Stocks, securities, etc	273,317	288,540	288,076	2,068,508	2,205,975	2,417,826	19,205	18,142	59,073
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	110,241	110,041	109,541	19,288	18,788	18,288	201,800	205,108	204,967
Other real estate and mortgages owned	49,897	48,984	48,984	215,056	179,284	198,092	122,691	114,420	81,185
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	463,456	537,985	508,758	1,650,831	1,788,505	1,816,007	1,282,208	1,589,061	1,830,884
Due from State banks and bankers	100,828	73,223	79,950	550,183	547,747	449,837	178,775	173,208	99,254
Due from approved reserve agents	783,688	1,239,158	1,168,817	2,865,583	3,154,830	3,018,271	829,177	2,010,640	1,959,884
Checks and other cash items	14,836	22,455	7,546	21,885	179,075	19,644	3,009	2,053	1,453
Exchanges for clearing-house	67,415	93,414	70,702	786,253	435,316	449,890	81,772	14,695	197,309
Bills of other National banks	50,770	70,168	64,445	257,056	232,877	203,445	102,497	135,818	219,044
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,963	1,821	2,832	7,423	11,944	11,249	2,188	3,872	3,998
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	181,347	161,812	167,297	996,215	987,450	959,485	272,826	304,616	350,891
Gold Treasury certificates	176,000	144,500	2,000	226,990	181,990	166,990	417,400	443,830	526,870
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	100,000	165,000	55,000	145,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	34,288	31,663	41,112	93,944	91,218	115,505	142,870	146,919	132,195
Silver Treasury certificates	57,298	96,840	150,545	207,658	187,441	198,069	182,433	277,633	315,956
Silver fractional coin	18,279	20,584	17,901	40,085	50,464	46,579	29,243	40,572	42,315
Legal-tender notes	252,071	437,604	320,778	1,166,863	899,453	823,472	831,504	881,227	824,928
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	24,030	24,030	24,030	72,500	70,100	67,500	21,375	21,375	25,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	4	27,350	28,500	9,000	......	......	......
Total	$9,663,141	$10,107,838	$10,628,266	$29,980,277	$29,278,355	$28,662,654	$10,968,183	$12,597,965	$12,986,742

LIABILITIES.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Dec. 10, 1901.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Feb. 25, 1902.	DES MOINES, IOWA. Apr. 30, 1902.	DETROIT, MICH. Dec. 10, 1901.	DETROIT, MICH. Feb. 25, 1902.	DETROIT, MICH. Apr. 30, 1902.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Dec. 10, 1901.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Feb. 25, 1902.	HOUSTON, TEXAS. Apr. 30, 1902.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$1,850,000	$1,850,000	$1,350,000
Surplus fund	250,000	260,000	260,000	622,000	627,500	627,500	675,000	680,000	680,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	64,574	48,574	74,221	339,111	346,710	269,060	283,826	279,336	329,878
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	478,497	478,147	477,597	1,399,820	1,376,750	1,322,450	388,650	396,150	485,550
Due to other National banks	2,210,180	2,583,407	2,402,092	3,389,248	3,367,751	2,969,042	1,641,571	2,796,695	2,287,846
Due to State banks and bankers	2,898,742	3,016,580	3,124,268	5,915,069	6,444,065	6,247,189	727,596	737,594	570,157
Dividends unpaid	15,259	448	288	360	485	680	7,796	5,797	5,398
Individual deposits	2,640,888	2,510,347	3,029,369	14,058,247	12,609,998	12,681,691	5,879,242	6,355,152	6,985,866
U. S. deposits	298,199	398,147	451,441	705,046	708,687	676,041	......	......	100,000
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	11,800	11,852	8,544	56,408	48,391	74,049	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,000	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	200,000	450,000	475,000	......	......	191,555
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	381	446	......	......	......	2,500	210	......
Total	$9,663,141	$10,107,838	$10,628,266	$29,980,277	$29,278,355	$28,662,654	$10,968,183	$12,597,985	$12,986,742
Average reserve held	20.67 p. c.	27.84 p. c.	......	27.86 p. c.	28.15 p. c.	28.06 p. c.	41.25 p. c.	51.71 p. c.	55.32 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$719,278	$898,094	$799,633	$2,876,750	$2,453,016	$2,455,120	$1,876,276	$2,094,797	$2,193,155

RESOURCES.	INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	KANSAS CITY, KANS. Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	KANSAS CITY, MO. Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$13,609,152	$13,550,002	$14,294,636	$5,094,640	$4,758,063	$4,902,144	$34,207,351	$33,614,917	$34,135,543
Overdrafts	821	585	836	2,100	5,802	20,558	697,794	528,429	526,684
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	761,000	761,000	530,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	1,845,600	1,845,600	1,845,600
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,666,000	2,666,000	2,666,000	......	......	......	1,162,000	1,162,000	1,412,000
U. S. bonds on hand	454,310	406,910	83,810	......	......	......	160,000	165,000	315,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	97,025	95,189	98,366	30,892	30,892	30,892	48,487	31,967	30,737
Stocks, securities, etc	2,175,681	2,510,064	2,553,687	21,829	31,470	1,000	6,813,460	6,408,313	6,898,333
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	263,813	272,606	274,544	......	......	......	383,361	383,361	383,361
Other real estate and mortgages owned	75,166	72,402	72,246	......	......	......	127,506	97,320	96,320
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	4,105,539	4,493,186	3,096,416	173,700	151,497	137,777	3,041,757	2,978,241	2,769,244
Due from State banks and bankers	1,273,058	1,242,080	1,220,770	81,046	12,110	93,046	4,064,657	4,412,504	3,729,363
Due from approved reserve agents	3,240,701	3,822,798	3,240,342	896,279	1,197,110	594,779	9,979,730	10,812,149	10,968,785
Checks and other cash items	48,422	71,733	23,670	162,852	109,163	80,097	66,758	36,356	51,549
Exchanges for clearing-house	525,276	461,968	605,852	210,958	156,845	234,337	1,673,377	1,443,602	1,026,854
Bills of other National banks	734,060	501,963	677,748	5,475	12,825	11,800	206,154	189,276	221,025
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,319	5,999	5,911	432	110	468	9,227	11,106	7,800
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,167,400	1,046,082	929,615	90,675	92,100	95,135	1,247,100	1,685,180	1,266,495
Gold Treasury certificates	1,280,000	1,295,000	1,335,000	......	......	......	1,379,140	1,045,220	1,014,140
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	300,000	300,000
Silver dollars	46,112	73,169	80,928	18,684	7,658	9,998	160,320	176,909	134,067
Silver Treasury certificates	89,059	76,098	194,841	......	......	......	748,808	1,105,096	1,145,626
Silver fractional coin	16,105	13,244	30,775	2,677	3,361	5,072	56,377	45,993	48,384
Legal-tender notes	698,155	726,417	1,018,581	574,698	522,544	......	790,275	875,200	1,065,270
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	35,547	35,497	24,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	92,280	92,280	92,280
Due from U. S. Treasurer	9,200	......	......	......	5	5	62,900	71,000	64,500
Total	$33,326,926	$34,219,937	$33,058,580	$8,101,432	$7,821 058	$7,312,613	$69,024,422	$69,506,984	$69,569,437
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,437,500	$3,450,000	$3,450,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000	$2,650,000
Surplus fund	955,000	1,172,500	1,172,500	250,000	250,000	250,000	811,250	812,000	837,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	311,891	183,296	294,694	441,611	335,645	360,574	1,540,120	1,576,671	1,665,014
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	710,950	710,950	480,000	695,000	700,000	700,000	1,844,500	1,796,800	1,797,600
Due to other National banks	5,523,072	5,727,206	5,154,040	2,149,609	1,775,997	1,534,493	19,900,332	20,382,996	20,690,381
Due to State banks and bankers	5,444,746	6,077,134	5,159,910	1,200,477	1,116,852	1,054,104	17,183,357	16,586,012	14,965,873
Dividends unpaid	......	840	......	270	330	330	698	1,548	915
Individual deposits	14,258,528	14,229,528	14,662,273	2,364,463	2,354,642	2,160,474	23,879,514	23,980,149	25,418,155
U. S. deposits	2,429,664	2,390,228	2,418,171	......	......	......	1,128,590	1,136,708	1,380,610
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	255,574	258,253	246,989	......	......	......	42,051	34,367	37,403
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	287,590	252,636	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	20,000	20,000	......	......	......	93,511	99,736	......
Total	$33,326,926	$34,219,937	$33,058,580	$8,101,342	$7,821,058	$7,312,613	$69,024,422	$69,506,984	$69,569,437
Average reserve held	30.66 p. c.	32.33 p. c.	31.10 p. c.	30.86 p. c.	59.90 p. c.	25.77 p. c.	27.22 p. c.	30.13 p. c.	29.33 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$3,246,831	$34,219,937	$3,589,740	$686,729	$625,663	$471,195	$4,382,015	$5,238,538	$4,973,952

	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOS ANGELES, CAL.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
RESOURCES.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$2,818,055	$2,659,854	$2,807,923	$7,319,918	$7,434,895	$7,575,441	$14,756,537	$14,863,980	$14,971,388
Overdrafts	21,649	19,181	27,068	78,160	78,370	87,309	84,577	28,835	31,282
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	280,000	260,000	160,000	1,260,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	4,161,000	4,161,000	4,161,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	150,000	250,000	250,000	2,296,800	2,296,800	2,646,800
U. S. bonds on hand	8,220	8,840	8,840	11,960	60,000	60,800	......	700	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	7,727	7,688	7,350	11,384	88,984	55,039	147,686	148,988	170,187
Stocks, securities, etc	245,510	220,430	209,648	431,256	481,729	406,500	1,986,798	1,983,408	2,100,132
Banking house, furniture and fixture	77,823	77,023	77,023	200,768	217,320	229,732	231,942	230,462	230,462
Other real estate and mortgages owned	17,058	13,418	12,478	127,646	123,631	110,841	119,511	120,231	120,364
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	592,297	759,935	646,496	608,816	829,651	1,181,277	1,962,009	1,959,138	1,958,290
Due from State banks and bankers	149,550	166,904	160,525	421,623	501,580	488,014	727,894	648,461	791,854
Due from approved reserve agents	362,419	464,209	451,759	1,077,015	1,677,505	2,471,998	2,517,206	3,870,971	3,129,559
Checks and other cash items	25,810	22,426	22,216	34,057	39,569	72,064	19,418	14,441	22,475
Exchanges for clearing-house	43,241	43,098	39,397	176,052	189,700	206,498	339,467	228,998	295,676
Bills of other National banks	9,650	20,435	15,680	52,900	48,854	39,533	114,295	188,661	230,796
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,401	1,570	1,327	1,467	1,140	2,279	2,821	2,977	4,348
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	152,730	86,600	102,870	1,013,925	1,357,915	1,165,890	624,785	644,545	664,677
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	87,500	55,010	49,780	160,500	183,000	260,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	128,000	291,000	230,000	......	......	60,000
Silver dollars	14,061	14,330	17,745	22,008	18,027	28,074	60,858	40,596	58,198
Silver Treasury certificates	54	781	200	83,194	128,848	108,155	28,072	54,726	10,823
Silver fractional coin	7,971	7,997	9,432	84,251	44,637	64,789	23,275	28,897	37,286
Legal-tender notes	152,094	139,808	102,134	140,874	188,228	110,112	1,005,656	954,680	1,877,062
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	13,000	13,000	8,600	60,500	63,250	68,250	206,050	208,050	207,550
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	......	......	......	18,600	4,500	14,900
Total	$5,084,295	$5,066,426	$4,988,582	$13,477,774	$15,424,849	$16,427,350	$31,568,859	$33,306,049	$33,555,080
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$400,000	$400,000	$400,600	$1,710,000	$1,800,000	$1,800,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000
Surplus fund	74,000	78,000	84,000	282,500	286,500	286,500	1,812,500	1,830,000	1,830,000
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	43,910	48,510	46,983	462,600	489,763	524,568	432,381	394,985	448,018
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	259,300	260,000	159,500	1,184,595	1,246,695	1,322,985	4,153,550	4,159,150	4,161,000
Due to other National banks	663,634	649,119	700,390	841,218	833,159	885,252	5,176,318	4,890,118	5,292,302
Due to State banks and bankers	1,094,981	1,120,719	1,027,408	687,274	648,814	748,406	3,193,541	3,914,410	4,163,067
Dividends unpaid	......	3	60	457	643	865	5,971	8,888	28,333
Individual deposits	2,488,460	2,450,073	2,460,249	8,609,158	10,419,794	11,109,837	9,434,396	9,855,761	10,138,582
U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	59,900	66,817	54,954	165,499	2,085,619	2,087,900	2,398,452
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	83,152	95,024	82,984	179,067	180,766	216,686
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	261,045	130,500	81,500
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	50,000	......	75,000	100,000	50,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	50,000	......	500	114,447	109,116	109,116
Tota	$5,084,295	$5,066,426	$4,988,582	$13,477,774	$15,424,849	$16,427,350	$31,568,859	$33,306,049	$33,555,080
Average reserve held	20.28 p. c.	22.09 p. c.	20.44 p. c.	30.43 p. c.	36.48 p. c.	38.67 p. c.	27.37 p. c.	33.31 p. c.	30.63 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$326,860	$249,466	$232,381	$1,459,252	$2,028,665	$1,756,800	$1,903,146	$1,905,944	$2,468,067

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Resources.	Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 10, 1901.	Milwaukee, Wis. Feb. 25, 1902.	Milwaukee, Wis. Apr. 30, 1902.	Minneapolis, Minn. Dec. 10, 1901.	Minneapolis, Minn. Feb. 25, 1902.	Minneapolis, Minn. Apr. 30, 1902.	New Orleans, La. Dec. 10, 1901.	New Orleans, La. Feb. 25, 1902.	New Orleans, La. Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$23,419,742	$25,419,240	$25,421,208	$18,188,841	$18,330,963	$19,115,966	$17,139,414	$17,968,697	$16,102,963
Overdrafts	446,413	496,116	387,928	17,335	9,418	21,285	1,376,775	1,338,443	966,764
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	750,000	550,000	550,000	900,000	900,000	1,100,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,160,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,160,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	6,500	......	2,960	1,000	1,000	7,900	210,200	126,590
Premiums on U. S. bonds	35,000	33,000	65,750	......	......	......	53,768	71,308	17,424
Stocks, securities, etc	2,500,764	2,618,811	2,457,553	941,647	1,233,639	1,468,409	2,640,212	2,609,418	2,526,253
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	98,855	97,155	182,155	2,000	2,000	277,000	637,047	636,797	517,184
Other real estate and mortgages owned	112,124	112,533	112,164	140,000	38,000	37,900	98,170	105,462	64,170
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,970,977	1,994,821	1,705,206	2,091,218	1,571,933	1,518,346	1,441,848	1,595,224	1,176,458
Due from State banks and bankers	997,110	1,056,812	910,289	737,926	592,026	725,439	1,468,101	1,803,315	1,369,846
Due from approved reserve agents	4,484,605	5,616,358	4,895,815	2,993,787	3,245,125	3,399,307	3,683,058	3,998,435	4,076,714
Checks and other cash items	12,959	14,410	16,772	78,092	63,406	36,891	22,067	26,125	10,829
Exchanges for clearing-house	872,585	563,494	729,056	1,321,018	868,451	1,082,737	2,132,357	1,866,571	1,398,874
Bills of other National banks	87,584	44,093	57,506	185,659	84,266	161,796	132,650	218,690	199,640
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,031	9,349	8,839	4,623	12,479	11,422	9,435	22,029	14,381
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,423,960	1,572,760	1,682,945	754,352	650,900	702,602	179,720	311,443	187,229
Gold Treasury certificates	650,000	650,000	650,000	840,000	410,000	245,000	694,080	659,900	600,740
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	200,000	455,000	485,000	365,000
Silver dollars	88,832	72,345	76,300	39,875	46,521	28,539	81,317	130,315	64,798
Silver Treasury certificates	97,000	98,000	130,000	60,000	30,000	25,000	778,925	824,550	811,294
Silver fractional coin	45,919	54,440	49,197	30,387	34,599	33,597	41,887	89,861	53,057
Legal-tender notes	1,453,468	1,685,800	1,517,770	995,800	442,000	918,400	637,751	1,568,888	1,016,025
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	37,500	27,500	27,500	45,000	45,000	55,000	88,000	88,000	58,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	29,200	......	10,400	5,605	10,759	4,400	2,100	1,150	9,000
Total	$40,729,631	$43,953,037	$42,754,357	$30,726,119	$28,967,484	$31,519,540	$36,006,101	$38,284,817	$33,362,233
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,750,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$3,250,000	$2,900,000	$2,900,000	$2,300,000
Surplus fund	925,000	1,005,000	1,105,000	695,000	750,000	750,000	3,170,600	3,380,000	3,275,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	608,856	542,438	426,195	401,354	335,254	268,631	610,220	464,280	578,831
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	737,200	543,400	545,250	886,200	876,200	1,072,850	1,745,945	1,732,595	1,121,045
Due to other National banks	4,237,461	5,067,157	4,203,751	6,069,916	5,617,108	6,209,226	3,540,277	3,886,041	3,073,873
Due to State banks and bankers	3,176,882	4,048,305	3,768,685	4,988,223	5,436,762	5,842,968	3,232,019	3,985,048	2,711,581
Dividends unpaid	300	195	2,465	921	1,225	2,601	7,669	12,446	8,689
Individual deposits	26,625,819	28,818,380	27,782,398	13,881,924	12,152,560	13,574,196	19,729,731	21,214,812	19,883,885
U. S. deposits	1,074,686	1,012,961	1,031,186	330,247	322,219	319,967	410,238	409,597	409,437
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	94,425	150,219	139,423	22,331	26,129	29,110	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	110,000	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	550,000	300,000	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	200,000	200,028	200,000	......	......	......
Total	$40,729,631	$43,953,037	$42,754,357	$30,726,119	$28,967,484	$31,519,540	$36,006,101	$38,284,817	$33,362,233
Average reserve held	26.43 p. c.	27.97 p. c.	26.90 p. c.	27.48 p. c.	23.99 p. c.	24.93 p. c.	30.53 p. c.	33.04 p. c.	32.51 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve in bank	$3,758,179	$4,183,345	$4,106,213	$2,720,414	$1,614,020	$2,153,136	$2,868,680	$4,019,958	$3,098,143

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	OMAHA, NEB.			PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.		
RESOURCES.	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*	*Dec. 10, 1901.*	*Feb. 25, 1902.*	*Apr. 30, 1902.*
Loans and discounts	$15,760,898	$15,528,107	$16,897,270	$148,120,591	$142,486,388	$146,378,181	$88,823,858	$91,828,763	$96,504,618
Overdrafts	187,114	96,451	99,164	9,088	18,668	7,219	62,042	60,750	52,808
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,500,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	10,389,500	10,889,500	9,761,500	6,650,000	6,675,000	6,725,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	900,000	900,000	1,000,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	2,454,000	2,454,000	2,654,000
U. S. bonds on hand	6,800	8,600	5,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	5,720	209,700	7,700
Premiums on U. S. bonds	115,276	112,861	136,584	391,749	388,119	361,322	298,838	296,318	300,561
Stocks, securities, etc	1,390,586	1,397,451	1,401,996	26,732,014	26,360,892	27,252,677	15,670,105	16,020,744	15,071,999
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	804,060	808,580	795,580	3,821,398	3,825,988	3,838,406	4,916,612	4,986,809	5,018,275
Other real estate and mortgages owned	234,541	241,871	224,441	684,054	677,889	670,936	648,550	688,731	645,209
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,018,674	2,204,951	2,015,671	18,791,607	18,918,550	19,208,859	5,606,571	5,746,887	5,045,758
Due from State banks and bankers	882,977	1,833,074	707,028	3,551,972	3,442,045	4,131,808	986,979	978,968	859,827
Due from approved reserve agents	3,265,359	3,798,067	3,224,442	29,358,190	33,158,997	35,821,670	10,445,218	12,194,971	12,298,855
Checks and other cash items	96,555	81,053	74,744	1,733,804	1,788,689	1,977,457	415,866	490,091	689,303
Exchanges for clearing-house	574,208	641,980	616,171	15,474,177	14,290,130	17,966,715	4,671,629	5,084,097	4,987,098
Bills of other National banks	135,888	149,007	170,832	345,925	342,843	375,784	435,095	506,054	476,386
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	4,028	5,889	5,466	59,879	58,818	51,023	26,509	28,731	26,579
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,004,562	1,185,220	1,300,010	1,988,541	1,963,796	1,881,408	3,791,108	4,084,902	4,201,784
Gold Treasury certificates	265,000	225,000	225,000	3,640,880	4,746,350	6,006,860	3,153,000	3,153,820	3,294,500
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	8,365,000	6,835,000	7,220,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	101,929	96,529	107,048	294,572	275,458	338,006	195,889	216,439	264,304
Silver Treasury certificates	228,265	278,377	316,165	4,099,431	3,450,884	4,099,016	2,399,757	2,339,291	2,060,362
Silver fractional coin	72,594	95,542	85,405	436,975	322,990	349,417	120,849	125,296	147,649
Legal-tender notes	771,155	779,870	825,045	3,102,012	3,488,654	3,491,623	4,365,841	4,379,689	4,485,526
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	74,570	70,000	63,208	519,418	473,475	488,075	329,980	331,250	336,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	10,886	12,806	10,720	200,520	177,920	112,818	62,619	58,777	53,000
Total	$30,400,440	$31,439,740	$31,557,089	$281,604,942	$282,398,598	$296,293,478	$156,088,088	$162,922,056	$166,157,297
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,450,000	$3,450,000	$3,450,000	$21,405,000	$21,405,000	$21,405,000	$15,750,000	$16,150,000	$16,870,000
Surplus fund	457,500	485,000	485,000	20,445,000	20,535,000	20,535,000	15,900,000	16,870,000	16,628,188
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	324,923	271,386	201,818	3,852,779	3,866,727	4,545,584	5,438,122	5,214,347	5,634,646
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,498,100	1,395,700	1,248,600	10,298,782	10,235,482	9,606,735	6,578,395	6,577,347	6,695,897
Due to other National banks	6,262,561	6,675,124	6,743,829	62,391,583	66,231,722	64,855,210	16,821,277	19,471,282	18,864,782
Due to State banks and bankers	5,267,491	5,708,807	5,467,908	38,357,642	35,537,836	40,609,976	12,055,341	12,661,067	12,609,823
Dividends unpaid	22	983	1,018	89,168	31,154	25,321	54,408	53,848	37,487
Individual deposits	12,240,609	12,551,557	12,982,716	125,854,754	120,032,036	130,121,816	80,818,685	83,920,274	85,642,548
U. S. deposits	682,129	500,600	696,290	4,315,590	4,292,527	4,283,290	2,285,858	2,331,031	2,500,338
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	217,108	400,580	285,418	......	231,156	245,152	168,078	122,890	151,324
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	117,926	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	50,000	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	144,741	......	60,890	......	......	528,260
Total	$30,400,440	$31,439,740	$31,557,089	$281,604,942	$282,398,598	$296,293,478	$156,088,088	$162,922,056	$166,157,297
Average reserve held	27.46 p. c.	30.33 p. c.	27.12 p. c.	27.58 p. c.	28.90 p. c.	30.07 p. c.	24.68 p. c.	25.25 p. c.	24.97 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$2,443,505	$2,660,538	$2,858,673	$21,877,411	$21,102,632	$23,386,330	$14,025,944	$14,299,438	$14,454,076

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RESOURCES.	PORTLAND, ORE. Dec. 10, 1901.	PORTLAND, ORE. Feb. 25, 1902.	PORTLAND, ORE. Apr. 30, 1902.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Dec. 10, 1901.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Feb. 25, 1902.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Apr. 30, 1902.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Dec. 10, 1901.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Feb. 25, 1902.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$3,858,703	$3,689,465	$4,115,551	$5,823,621	$4,009,410	$4,133,683	$73,107,780	$73,238,210	$75,173,918
Overdrafts	150,406	209,698	241,277	17,552	21,706	27,268	135,267	85,221	80,999
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	625,000	625,000	625,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	11,100,000	11,050,000	11,050,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	800,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,982,000	3,182,500	3,182,500
U. S. bonds on hand	101,800	9,340	9,840	25,780	25,780	25,780	17,140	16,290	18,790
Premiums on U. S. bonds	906	18,098	29,031	......	......	5,850	368,830	388,497	387,710
Stocks, securities, etc	2,902,200	3,180,363	3,138,077	220,737	198,037	188,787	4,441,945	5,816,556	5,995,738
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	215,436	224,981	225,658	72,000	72,000	72,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned	116,666	110,851	112,708	......	......	......	156,900	162,760	188,798
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	628,789	584,129	628,714	607,755	470,881	359,686	13,786,528	15,224,767	18,902,494
Due from State banks and bankers	389,387	268,862	119,384	152,216	181,806	75,809	4,759,901	6,829,068	4,747,227
Due from approved reserve agents	1,308,918	1,432,451	1,206,862	1,766,807	1,736,910	1,185,338	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	42,988	85,242	46,512	27,920	26,058	41,418	208,788	285,495	195,650
Exchanges for clearing-house	85,838	79,149	82,755	160,582	118,385	52,600	3,515,911	2,620,288	5,180,170
Bills of other National banks	8,765	7,860	18,340	30,085	25,845	16,725	431,817	359,185	258,142
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,770	2,660	1,654	1,584	897	819	4,788	3,210	3,559
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,333,515	1,449,495	1,402,720	177,630	168,840	161,852	2,823,969	2,421,675	3,388,985
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	7,200	43,600	30,960	29,810	6,042,500	1,900,950	1,716,720
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,595,000	5,165,000
Silver dollars	11,288	14,048	3,892	48,709	32,479	37,902	50,641	60,189	60,146
Silver Treasury certificates	6,649	7,308	14,060	244,923	178,508	177,239	1,965,427	2,391,212	2,437,338
Silver fractional coin	22,542	34,069	36,000	11,824	9,807	9,553	19,743	28,968	20,902
Legal-tender notes	30,531	14,229	27,778	334,801	272,626	250,598	4,468,288	5,277,342	4,146,102
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,250	31,250	31,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	555,000	552,500	350,150
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,710	......	......	800	900	6,300	12,302	14,500	12,850
Total	$12,875,955	$12,778,187	$13,114,244	$8,535,571	$7,849,586	$7,084,187	$130,569,961	$136,199,226	$137,808,877
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000	$13,400,000
Surplus fund	187,500	190,000	190,000	116,800	116,800	116,800	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,800,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	734,810	734,560	715,863	127,706	142,516	158,083	3,586,016	3,755,594	3,847,862
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	601,880	581,960	590,410	165,000	165,000	165,000	11,062,847	11,008,145	10,896,997
Due to other National banks	1,350,624	1,421,616	1,287,623	1,838,880	1,610,078	982,750	25,282,154	29,962,242	28,838,219
Due to State banks and bankers	1,076,685	1,131,835	1,308,822	2,654,133	2,469,467	2,206,451	25,042,975	25,683,814	25,656,518
Dividends unpaid	......	232	30	......	......	......	9,667	5,300	6,069
Individual deposits	6,853,177	6,902,909	7,067,085	3,188,618	2,896,273	3,010,635	44,498,107	44,854,151	46,788,813
U. S. deposits	......	200,046	285,223	99,587	96,283	98,554	2,978,764	3,179,588	3,218,757
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	471,328	515,477	574,185	344	3,666	6,360	......	......	4,000
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	......	......	409,928	350,440	356,689
Total	$12,875,955	$12,778,187	$13,114,244	$8,535,571	$7,849,586	$7,084,187	$130,569,961	$136,199,226	$137,808,877
Average reserve held	31.77 p. c.	32.31 p. c.	28.20 p. c.	38.54 p. c.	38.88 p. c.	31.25 p. c.	20.49 p. c.	21.90 p. c.	26.49 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank	$1,404,520	$1,519,089	$1,491,645	$855,977	$698,215	$666,950	$14,890,568	$16,670,282	$16,985,188

Resources.	St. Paul, Minn.			San Francisco, Cal.			Savannah, Ga.		
	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$12,959,113	$14,164,370	$18,880,880	$20,541,123	$2,127,724	$20,107,940	$1,795,168	$1,947,559	$1,987,188
Overdrafts	10,666	1,502	18,336	94,093	75,140	64,464	1,286	333	8,885
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	696,000	696,000	696,000	3,500,000	3,700,000	4,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,358,000	1,258,000	1,458,000	674,000	674,000	874,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
U. S. bonds on hand	40	2,340	100	259,000	1,946,240	156,040	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2	175	7	153,428	286,018	191,085	1,500	1,500	1,500
Stocks, securities, etc	3,393,774	3,327,386	3,416,188	1,885,640	1,856,784	2,070,872	27,504	27,029	25,749
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	585,218	585,218	585,218	388,290	841,633	841,718	55,181	54,631	54,631
Other real estate and mortgages owned	191,112	190,352	178,707	12,568	7,568	1,568	......	......	......
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,138,254	1,146,940	1,210,250	1,584,117	1,089,783	1,515,402	41,211	14,674	40,864
Due from State banks and bankers	538,811	808,268	359,737	3,657,999	3,478,888	3,621,004	16,225	17,064	15,[illegible]86
Due from approved reserve agents	5,393,423	5,466,819	5,368,024	2,475,536	2,001,433	2,291,351	179,456	127,750	120,781
Checks and other cash items	129,885	262,766	181,142	28,462	18,509	45,679	235	235	235
Exchanges for clearing-house	448,273	406,488	565,796	698,756	764,586	1,068,914	......	40,542	85,801
Bills of other National banks	158,277	180,211	97,903	109,652	84,470	45,769	11,000	26,000	11,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.	3,699	3,607	2,589	2,290	2,863	3,024	716	1,459	1,901
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,653,534	1,861,240	1,847,659	2,158,632	4,142,087	6,859,505	7,500	28,000	25,500
Gold Treasury certificates	112,700	77,400	85,700	755,540	100,070	361,740	80,000	55,000	90,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	210,000	540,000	990,000	40,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	72,431	100,790	94,399	29,802	42,078	79,323	11,500	10,500	8,000
Silver Treasury certificates	198,808	143,220	72,061	38,964	18,249	11,808	23,651	46,800	34,857
Silver fractional coin	43,443	62,331	63,881	32,525	65,308	89,710	10,900	20,400	19,300
Legal-tender notes	524,881	389,842	248,626	47,859	13,979	16,479	85,000	85,000	85,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	34,800	34,800	34,800	175,000	175,000	195,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	22,050	20,900	48,922	......	3,850	1,350	2	2	2
Total	$29,566,701	$30,640,472	$30,559,264	$39,793,283	$41,896,208	$44,053,745	$2,634,989	$2,841,483	$2,903,435
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$6,200,000	$6,200,000	$6,200,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Surplus fund	783,000	806,000	806,000	2,700,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.	629,166	500,712	523,414	1,289,920	667,251	896,891	141,840	123,951	185,126
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	649,920	650,720	649,720	3,495,697	3,445,047	3,456,650	195,895	191,495	185,395
Due to other National banks	3,812,883	4,461,939	4,790,926	1,496,610	3,261,510	1,700,418	171,890	178,805	227,736
Due to State banks and bankers	3,766,091	4,179,111	4,016,229	6,022,647	6,220,923	7,112,241	162,012	163,211	183,595
Dividends unpaid	270	899	2,011	4,980	8,611	5,625	178	928	525
Individual deposits	14,891,008	14,962,591	14,531,690	18,085,890	18,281,829	20,688,741	687,795	921,808	1,001,454
U. S. deposits	974,992	966,851	1,164,452	478,461	688,273	870,431	92,461	76,883	69,649
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	249,369	292,147	274,880	......	22,711	......	38,415	55,400	54,041
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	170,000	159,000	70,910
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	22,125	......	22,749	......	......	......
Total	$29,566,701	$30,640,472	$30,559,264	$39,793,283	$41,896,208	$44,053,745	$2,634,989	$2,841,483	$2,903,435
Average reserve held	37.50 p. c.	35.52 p. c.	35.33 p. c.	31.21 p. c.	32.39 p. c.	41.22 p. c.	33.08 p. c.	29.64 p. c.	27.48 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve in bank..	$2,605,297	$2,634,324	$2,562,236	$3,603,323	$5,311,717	$7,458,565	$168,551	$245,700	$282,657

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RESOURCES.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 10, 1901.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 25, 1902.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Apr. 30, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$12,783,778	$12,652,458	$13,104,762
Overdrafts	14,005	6,747	6,927
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,219,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	451,000	451,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand	148,880	154,250	155,340
Premiums on U. S. bonds	67,124	67,756	68,198
Stocks, securities, etc	1,502,008	1,426,902	1,383,987
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,284,588	1,284,714	1,284,714
Other real estate and mortgages owned	101,551	106,078	106,078
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,112,130	2,388,681	2,461,328
Due from State banks and bankers	277,067	232,258	452,477
Due from approved reserve agents	2,865,896	3,294,885	3,542,586
Checks and other cash items	250,424	172,770	309,581
Exchanges for clearing-house	387,856	251,920	297,879
Bills of other National banks	9,480	9,735	8,655
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	9,067	9,011	8,868
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	68,454	77,586	76,940
Gold Treasury certificates	1,867,080	1,450,960	1,407,970
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......
Silver dollars	11,278	13,189	8,345
Silver Treasury certificates	790,161	610,634	586,083
Silver fractional coin	60,060	74,439	65,749
Legal-tender notes	548,692	608,847	489,867
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	55,950	55,950	55,950
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	7,850	3,500
Total	$26,283,896	$26,627,495	$27,608,190

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Feb. 25, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.
Capital stock paid in	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	1,608,456	1,707,000	1,707,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	599,085	518,086	564,853
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	1,112,485	1,095,295	1,098,275
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	394,930	275,886	325,896
Due to State banks and bankers	681,300	951,540	1,014,687
Dividends unpaid	3,979	4,791	4,277
Individual deposits	18,705,200	18,887,451	19,666,970
U. S. deposits	405,522	406,212	367,067
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	52,966	56,302	89,162
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......
Total	$26,283,896	$26,627,495	$27,606,190
Average reserve held	30.64 p. c.	32.46 p. c.	31.85 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve in bank	$2,844,725	$2,830,525	$2,714,904

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1902.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS' STRIKE was one of several events which influenced financial affairs during the month just closed. There had been rumors of trouble and negotiations for some time, when, on May 15, after a "temporary suspension" of work by the miners for four days, a strike was ordered. About 140,000 mine employees have quit work, and the loss to them and to the employers is already very great. Following the beginning of the strike there has been a rapid advance in the price of anthracite coal, and an apparent scarcity exists.

The coal strike began at a time when other influences were at work to check the course of speculation. The remarkable slump in International Power, which occurred at the close of April, was followed by what bordered upon a panic among the "curb" operators who have been dealing in outside stocks and securities not sold on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

There was a complete collapse in what were known as the Webb-Meyer properties, and fabulous fortunes on paper suddenly disappeared. It has not needed long experience nor expert knowledge to discover in the recent wild buying of securities, of whose value the investing public had absolutely no knowledge, a situation that was full of danger. When some of the bubbles began to explode there was at once a general collapse in securities of questionable merit.

Co-incident with the break-up in that quarter there was a sharp rise in money, caused in part by the unexpected decrease in the reserves of the New York banks. For a time there was an exceptional demand for money, and some of the large institutions had important financial engagements to protect. The rise in money helped to depress prices of securities, while it also sent foreign exchange to the lowest point it has reached this year. The money stringency, however, was only temporary, although speculation has been much more conservative and cautious since the break in prices.

The total sales of stocks at the Stock Exchange in May fell below 18,500,000 shares, as compared with more than 35,000,000 shares in May last year. Still, this is a larger total than was ever recorded for the same month, except in 1899 and 1901. The sales of bonds were about $80,000,000, as against $156,000,000 last year. Many issues of bonds sold at a decline last month, in some the fall being very noticeable.

The situation as regards values is not looked upon with any degree of apprehension, for the evidences of material prosperity are at every hand. The check to unbridled and unreasoning speculation is really favorable to a continuance of the upward movement in values of securities of real worth. It has at least removed one serious menace to a further advance.

Interest is now being taken in the growing wheat crop. The condition on May 1st as reported by the Department of Agriculture was 76.4 as against 78.7 on April 1st, so that the decline in condition in April was small. A year ago the condition was 94.1. Some improvement is believed to have occurred in May as the weather was generally favorable. The Department reports that 4,868,000 acres sown to wheat have been abandoned, but as there had been a considerable increase in the

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area sown compared with that harvested last year, it is probable that the actual decrease this year will be found to be very small.

The final estimates of the acreage, production and farm value of the cereal crops of the United States in 1901 were delayed by the Department of Agriculture to give due consideration to the Census report on the crop of 1899. The estimates as issued by the Department last month were:

	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Value.*
Corn	91,349,928	1,522,519,891	$921,555,768
Wheat	49,895,514	748,460,218	467,350,156
Oats	28,541,476	736,808,724	293,658,777
Barley	4,295,744	109,932,924	49,705,163
Rye	1,987,505	30,344,830	16,909,742
Buckwheat	811,164	15,125,941	8,523,318

The weight of authority is now generally favorable to the theory that for some years past the actual yield of wheat and other cereals has been larger than the official estimates.

An investigation of the acreage planted in cotton this season and of the condition of the plant has been made by the "Journal of Commerce." It estimates a decrease of 2.23 per cent. in the acreage planted, comparing with the June, 1901, report of the Department of Agriculture. The reduction is 612,000 acres in area planted, while the condition of the plant is 10.4 points higher than reported by the Department a year ago.

The end of new records in the iron trade has apparently not been reached yet. The weekly capacity of the iron furnaces on May 1st was 352,064 tons thus for the first time in the htstory of the industry bringing the output up to 1,500,000 tons a month. New furnaces are being constructed, and the "Iron Age" suggests that it may be possible that in the autumn or winter of 1903 the productive capacity will have been increased 4,000,000 tons a year. As about 17,750,000 tons will be produced this year, the output next year may exceed 21,500,000 tons.

The prominence which the United States has taken as an iron producer is attracting much attention abroad. The Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin quoting the London "Commercial Intelligence" on the subject. From the bulletin we take the following table, showing the production of pig iron in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany. and all other countries at quinquennial periods from 1865 to 1901, stated in gross tons:

YEAR.	*United States.*	*United Kingdom.*	*Germany.*	*All other countries.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865	831,770	4,819,300	759,700	2,839,300
1870	1,665,179	5,963,515	1,369,139	2,902,200
1875	2,023,733	6,365,462	1,907,317	3,509,736
1880	3,835,191	7,749,233	1,685,909	3,201,248
1885	4,044,526	7,415,469	3,629,158	4,439,221
1890	9,202,703	7,904,214	4,584,835	5,737,993
1895	9,446,308	7,703,459	5,379,041	6,735,800
1900	13,789,242	8,959,691	8,385,985	9,265,200
1901	*15,878,354	7,750,000	*7,736,663	9,042,200

* Iron and Steel Association figures.

The Bureau of Statistics also furnishes encouraging information concerning our exports of manufactures. Our total exports are not as large this year as they were last, although that is in part due to a change in reporting certain exports to our colonies. In the ten months ended April 30 we exported $1,190,158,674 of merchandise, or $70,000,000 less than in the previous year. The value of manufactures exported was $333,820,809, or within $4,500,000 as much as in 1901. On the other hand the exports of manufactured articles in April were $4,500,000 larger than in

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the same month last year. The prospect therefore is good that the exports of that class this year will equal those of last year.

The railroads of the country continue to enjoy a prosperity never before experienced. The "Financial Chronicle" compilation of railroad earnings for the first quarter of 1902 shows that the gross earnings of 145 roads increased $16,635,689, or 5.6 per cent., and the net earnings increased $3,051,384, or 3.3 per cent. These gains are shown on earnings which have been increasing for several years. The gross earnings of 88 roads for the four months ended April 30 increased $16,249,874 or nearly 8 per cent. From the table published by our contemporary we have taken the number of roads, reporting their mileage and earnings for the first four months of the year, and we have added the mileage per road and gross earnings per mile calculated upon those figures. We give the results for the last ten years as follows:

YEAR.	*Number of roads.*	*Mileage.*	*Gross earnings Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.*	*Increase in earnings over previous year.*	*Mileage per road.*	*Gross earnings per mile.*
		Miles.			Miles.	
1893............	138	89,860	$156,005,337	$3,882,475	651	$17,360
1894............	117	93,662	136,210,527	*21,518,308	801	14,540
1895............	119	95,120	138,633,489	1,109,087	800	14,570
1896............	125	90,539	144,356,576	10,979,714	724	15,940
1897............	127	94,489	143,231,183	*3,178,894	744	15,160
1898............	125	96,616	169,183,383	23,473,967	778	17,520
1899............	119	93,648	168,596,988	6,869,375	787	18,000
1900............	110	96,918	204,218,414	27,863,118	881	21,080
1901............	97	96,874	205,862,063	16,971,147	999	21,250
1902............	88	95,147	225,617,790	16,249,874	1,084	23,710

* Decrease.

While the comparison in the above is only approximately accurate, still it shows certain facts concerning which there can be no dispute. It shows first that earnings have been increasing almost continuously since 1894. This is true both as to aggregate earnings and earnings per mile. The earnings in 1894 were $14,540 per mile, and except for the decrease in 1897, have increased every year until the present year, when they were $23,710 per mile, an increase of more than fifty per cent.

Another interesting fact shown is the increase in mileage per road, which has been exceptionally rapid in the last three years. The average mileage per road, as the basis of the above table, is now 1,084 miles, as compared with 787 miles in 1899, and 651 miles in 1893.

Attention has been directed to the currency question by certain events of the month. The Fowler financial bill has made no progress in the House of Representatives, but on the other hand a bill has passed that branch suspending the coinage of silver dollars and authorizing the coinage of silver dollars and bullion into fractional silver.

Significant was the action of the bankers' associations of Missouri and Kansas last month in condemning the branch banking system. It is evident that both in the South and the West there is a strong opposition to the plan, and any attempt to incorporate it into the National banking system will be resisted.

National Bank of the United States.—The reports of the National banks made for April 30 show a further increase of sixty-six in number of banks in existence as compared with the reports of February 25. The net increase since April, 1901, was 359. There are 4,423 banks in operation, with an aggregate capital of $671,176,312, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 since February, and of more than $30,000,000 since April 24 last year. The surplus and undivided profits aggregate $461,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000 in two months, and of nearly $45,000,000 in a year. The surplus and profits now equal nearly seventy per cent. of the entire

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capital of all the National banks in the country. The individual deposits, for the first time since the system was organized, have gone beyond $3,000,000,000, reaching $3,111,690,196, an increase of $129,000,000 since February, of $218,000,000 in the last year, and of $662,000,000 in the last two years. In addition to their deposits the National banks hold $291,000,000 belonging to State banks, $266,000,000 to trust companies and Savings banks, and $120,000,000 to the Government. The total resources are $5,962,135,451, an increase of $331,000,000 in the last year.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
June 29, 1900	$621,536,461	$256,249,448	$2,458,092,757	$295,121,378	$60,892,331	$146,950,522
September 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,312	61,170,098	147,131,493
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,648	2,623,997,522	301,619,990	58,052,234	142,134,945
February 5, 1901	634,696,505	266,520,595	2,753,969,722	332,971,037	66,985,107	152,386,332
April 24, 1901	640,778,600	267,810,240	2,893,665,450	315,546,242	71,227,450	159,324,246
July 15, 1901	645,719,099	274,194,176	2,941,837,429	302,826,065	68,259,478	164,929,624
September 30, 1901	655,341,880	279,532,859	2,937,753,233	314,397,341	62,284,530	151,018,751
December 10, 1901	665,340,664	287,170,338	2,964,417,966	303,753,440	65,899,058	151,118,358
February 25, 1902	667,381,231	294,951,787	2,982,489,301	337,851,267	69,230,896	154,682,692
April 30, 1902	617,176,312	298,597,509	2,111,690,196	321,866,068	76,894,493	159,484,226

Creditable to the National honor was the turning over by the United States of the control of the Government of Cuba to its own people on May 20. This action redeemed a pledge made four years ago.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market is easy and rates generally are lower than they were a month ago. Time money is freely offered although the banks are not lending for long periods except to a limited extent. At the close of the month call money ruled at 2¾ @ 3½ per cent., most of the loans being made at above 3 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 3 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4¼ @ 4½ per cent. for 90 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4¼ @ 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4¼ @ 4¾ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Jan. 1.	*Feb. 1.*	*Mar. 1.*	*April 1.*	*May 1.*	*June 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	6 —15	2 —2½	2 —2½	3 —4½	3¾—8	2¾—3½
Call loans, banks and trust companies	5 —6	2½—	2½—	4½—	4 —	3 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	5 - 6	3½—4	3½—4	....	4 — ½	4¼— ½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	5 —6	3½—4	4 —4½	4¼— ¾	4 — ½	4¼— ½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4¾—6	3¾—4½	....	4¼— ¾	4 — ½	4¼— ½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	5 —	4 —	4 —	4½—	4¼— ½	4¼— ½
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	5 —5½	4 —4½	4 —4½	4½—5	4½—5¼	4¼— ¾
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5½—6	5 —5½	5 —5½	5½—	5 — ½	5 — ½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—There has been another of those wide fluctuations in the "averages" of the New York Clearing-House banks which until recent years were comparatively unknown. In the first three weeks of the month the deposits fell more than $36,000,000, increasing in the last week almost $17,000,000. Loans were reduced $34,000,000 in three weeks and increased $15,000,000 in the fourth week. The former at the close of the month were nearly $20,000,000 less than on May 3 and the latter $19,000,000. Rarely is the movement of deposits and loans as

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uniform as this in any particular period. The banks complete the month with a surplus reserve about $4,500,000 larger than they had a month ago, although the total cash reserves are somewhat smaller than they were then.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
May. 3...	$904,162,500	$173,850,400	$75,681,000	$968,189,600	$7,484,000	$31,049,300	$1,925,850,200
" 10...	901,938,000	170,490,400	73,029,500	960,235,600	3,461,000	31,229,600	1,810,067,500
" 17...	879,029,900	168,825,800	73,561,200	936,161,900	8,346,525	31,273,200	1,498,162,100
" 24...	870,483,300	171,923,000	75,816,200	931,751,000	14,301,450	31,170,800	1,356,058,900
" 31...	885,592,600	172,536,600	76,474,000	948,826,400	11,929,000	31,245,300	1,015,078,000

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	*1900.*		*1901.*		*1902.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$740,046,900	$11,168,075	$854,189,200	$11,525,900	$910,860,800	$7,515,575
February......	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825	975,997,000	26,623,850
March.........	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100	1,017,488,800	9,975,925
April..........	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500	965,853,300	6,965,575
May...........	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775	968,189,600	7,484,000
June..........	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050	948,826,400	11,929,000
July	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200	....	....
August........	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350	....	....
September....	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925	....	....
October.......	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025	....	....
November	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800	....	....
December.....	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $1,019,474,200 on Feb. 21, 1901, loans, $938,191,200 on March 1, 1902, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
May 3....	$77,729,100	$84,746,100	$3,513,300	$4,219,200	$8,985,200	$3,004,900	* $1,518,925
" 10....	78,204,800	84,473,400	3,422,300	4,530,900	8,809,600	2,027,600	* 2,327,750
" 17....	76,788,100	81,906,500	3,339,000	4,453,500	8,855,900	2,214,600	* 2,118,625
" 24....	76,560,300	82,141,400	3,358,600	4,305,600	8,427,500	2,362,800	* 2,060,850
" 31....	76,589,300	82,565,800	3,314,900	4,214,400	8,579,900	3,127,500	* 1,404,750

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
May 3.......	$190,039,000	$215,210,000	$15,496,000	$6,152,000	$4,988,000	$156,244,800
" 10.......	189,190,000	208,446,000	15,387,000	6,090,000	4,999,000	137,588,900
" 17.......	185,231,000	208,515,000	16,310,000	6,510,000	5,015,000	150,060,100
" 24.......	183,912,000	205,091,000	16,764,000	6,569,000	5,007,000	122,682,900
" 31.......	185,309,000	205,611,000	15,869,000	6,216,000	5,004,000	101,497,000

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
May 3...................	$182,443,000	$214,686,000	$57,085,000	$9,304,000	$133,140,200
" 10...................	183,308,000	215,517,000	56,791,000	9,272,000	135,230,900
" 17...................	181,933,000	215,206,000	56,041,000	9,086,000	124,575,600
" 24...................	180,632,000	213,812,000	56,847,000	9,103,000	124,864,000
" 31...................	179,960,000	215,239,000	58,220,000	9,106,000	91,869,400

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MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There has been no change in the posted rates of discount of any of the European banks during the past month, and the Bank of England adheres to its 3 per cent. rate. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were 2¾ @ 2⅞ against 2⅝ per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was 1¾ per cent. against 2 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 2⅛ @ 2¼ per cent. against 1¾ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Dec. 13.	*Jan. 18.*	*Feb. 15.*	*Mar. 15.*	*Apr. 19.*	*May 10.*
London—Bank rate of discount	4	4	3	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	3⅝	2 15/16—3	2 11/16	2⅝	2 13/16—⅞	2¾—13/16
6 months bankers' drafts	3½—9/16	3 1/16	2 11/16	2⅝	2 13/16—⅞	2 11/16
Loans—Day to day	2½	2½	2¾	1½	1½	1½
Paris, open market rates	2⅝	2¾	2½	2¼	2⅜	1⅞
Berlin, "	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Hamburg, "	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Frankfort, "	2⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Amsterdam, "	2¾	2½	2¼	1¾	2⅜	2¾
Brussels, "	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
Vienna, "	3¾	3	2¾	2⅝	2½	2⅛
Madrid, "	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	4
Copenhagen, "	5	4½	4	3½	3½	3½

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Feb. 12, 1902.	*Mar. 12, 1902.*	*Apr. 16, 1902.*	*May 14, 1902.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£28,734,310	£28,562,805	£29,074,750	£29,563,425
Public deposits	14,078,008	18,937,323	9,301,967	10,248,220
Other deposits	39,432,028	38,848,167	39,045,464	39,742,313
Government securities	17,274,486	16,274,386	14,774,386	14,824,008
Other securities	28,664,669	33,193,065	27,086,618	29,549,785
Reserve of notes and coin	25,934,416	26,861,814	24,394,213	23,572,121
Coin and bullion	36,893,726	37,649,619	35,693,962	35,360,546
Reserve to liabilities	48¼%	46 5/16%	50¼%	46 13/16%
Bank rate of discount	3%	3%	3%	3%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	94 11/16	94 1/16	93 11/16	95⅛
Price of silver per ounce	25⅝d.	25⅛d.	24⅛d	23⅝d.
Average price of wheat	27s. 2d.	27s. od.	27s. 5d.	30s. 9d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—Germany was the largest gainer of gold last month, about $14,000,000 going into the Imperial Bank since May 1. It is the only bank showing an increase of as much as $1,000,000, and it holds $30,000,000 more than it did a year ago. All the principal banks except the Bank of England are much better supplied with gold than they were at this time last year.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	April 1, 1902.		*May 1, 1902.*		*June 1, 1902.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£36,102,773	....	£35,925,872	....	£35,944,814	....
France	102,202,709	£44,282,847	102,861,149	£44,342,968	103,000,451	£44,702,801
Germany	39,151,000	14,481,000	37,334,000	13,810,000	40,186,000	14,863,000
Russia	72,850,000	7,990,000	73,672,000	8,499,000	74,055,000	8,911,000
Austria-Hungary	45,215,000	12,270,000	44,308,000	12,457,000	44,253,000	12,603,000
Spain	14,067,000	18,129,000	14,099,000	18,429,000	14,125,000	18,679,000
Italy	16,075,000	2,128,000	16,110,000	2,133,100	16,162,000	2,189,600
Netherlands	5,086,100	6,599,000	4,783,100	6,617,900	4,873,400	6,784,000
Nat. Belgium	3,143,333	1,571,667	3,138,000	1,569,000	3,206,667	1,603,333
Totals	£333,892,915	£107,451,514	£332,226,121	£107,857,968	£335,806,332	£110,335,734

SILVER.—The price of silver in London fluctuated considerably during the month, but recovered from the decline of the previous month. The low price of 23 5-16d

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was touched on May 3, but from that point there was an advance to 24⅛d on May 24. The final quotation for the month was 23 13-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1900, 1901, 1902.

MONTH.	1900.		1901.		1902.		MONTH.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January..	27¾	27	29 3/16	27⅛	26 1/16	25⅝	July......	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾	....	....
February	27¾	27 5/16	28 7/16	27⅞	25⅝	25 5/16	August ..	27¾	27½	28 7/16	27 11/16	....	....
March....	27 11/16	27 7/16	28 5/16	27 5/16	25 7/16	24 13/16	Septemb'r	27⅝	26 11/16	28 1/16	29¼	....	....
April.....	27½	27 5/16	27 11/16	26 13/16	24⅞	23 5/16	October..	26 13/16	26⅝	30 3/16	29⅛	....	....
May......	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27 5/16	24⅛	23 5/16	Novemb'r	27 5/16	26 11/16	29 11/16	29 7/16	....	....
June.....	28 3/16	27 3/16	27⅝	27¼	....	....	Decemb'r	27 3/16	26 13/16	29 13/16	29⅛	....	....

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Sovereigns & Bk. of Eng. notes.	$4.87	$4.90	Mexican 20 pesos...............	$19.55	$19.65
Twenty francs..................	3.88	3.92	Ten guilders.....................	3.96	4.00
Twenty marks..................	4.78	4.83	Mexican dollars................	.41¾	.43
Twenty-five pesetas............	4.78	4.81	Peruvian soles.................	.37½	.39
Spanish doubloons.............	15.55	15.65	Chilian pesos..................	.37½	.39
Mexican doubloons............	15.55	15.65	Trade dollars..................	.55	.70

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 23 11/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 51¾ @ 52¾c. Fine silver (Government assay), 51⅛ @ 53¼c. The official price was 51⅝c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—There was only $426,000 of gold coined at the mints during May. The silver coinage amounted to $1,873,000, of which $1,500,000 was in standard dollars. The minor coinage was $60,350.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....................	$11,515,000	$2,364,161	$12,657,200	$2,713,000	$7,660,000	$2,908,637
February.....................	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166	6,643,850	2,489,000
March........................	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580	1,558	2,965,577
April..........................	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000	3,480,315	3,338,273
May..........................	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000	426,000	1,873,000
June..........................	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,080	2,836,185	....	....
July...........................	6,540,000	1,827,327	4,225,000	1,312,000	....	....
August.......................	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000	....	....
September...................	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524	....	....
October......................	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,489	....	....
November....................	13,185,000	3,130,000	6,270,000	917,000	....	....
December....................	4,576,697	2,880,555	12,309,388	1,966,514	....	....
Year....................	$99,272,942	$36,295,321	$101,735,187	$30,838,461	$18,211,723	$13,724,487

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling was generally weak throughout the month and rates fell to the lowest point of the year. The high rates for money prevailing in the local market early in the month influenced the decline in sterling. There were transfers of securities abroad to be used as collateral for loans in Europe, and also purchases of securities here for foreign account and these influenced the sterling market also.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
May 3...........	4.85½ @ 4.85¼	4.87¾ @ 4.87⅞	4.88¼ @ 4.88⅜	4.84¾ @ 4.84⅞	4.84¼ @ 4.85⅛
" 10...........	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.87½ @ 4.87⅝	4.87⅞ @ 4.88	4.84½ @ 4.84⅝	4.84 @ 4.85
" 17...........	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87 @ 4.87⅛	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84½
" 24...........	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.86⅞ @ 4.87	4.87⅜ @ 4.87½	4.84 @ 4.84⅛	4.83⅜ @ 4.84⅝
" 31...........	4.84⅜ @ 4.84½	4.87 @ 4.87⅛	4.87⅜ @ 4.87½	4.84⅛ @ 4.84¼	4.83½ @ 4.84¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84 3/8— 4 1/2	4.85 1/8— 1/4	4.85 1/4— 3/8	4.85 3/8— 1/2	4.84 3/8— 1/2
" " Sight	4.87 1/8— 1/4	4.87 3/4— 7/8	4.87 3/4—88	4.87 7/8—88	4.87 — 1/8
" " Cables	4.87 5/8— 3/4	4.88 1/4— 3/8	4.88 1/4— 1/2	4.88 3/8— 1/2	4.87 3/8— 1/2
" Commercial long	4.84 — 1/8	4.84 3/4— 5	4.85 — 1/4	4.84 7/8—85	4.84 1/8— 1/4
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83 1/4— 5/8	4.84 1/4— 5 1/4	4.84 1/2— 5 5/8	4.84 5/8— 5 5/8	4.83 1/2— 4 3/4
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15 1/16—15	5.15 —14 3/8	5.15 1/32—15	5.15 1/16— 1/32	5.16 7/8—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18 1/8—	5.15 1/8—17 1/2	5.17 1/2—	5.17 1/2—	5.18 3/4—
" Bankers' sight	5.15 5/8—	5.15 1/8—15 1/16	5.15 5/8—	5.15 5/8—	5.17 1/2—16 7/8
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18 3/4—18 1/8	5.18 3/4—18 1/2	5.18 1/8—	5.18 1/8—	5.18 1/8—
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 15/16—95	95 — 1/16	95 — 1/16	95 — 1/16	94 3/4— 13/16
" Bankers' sight	95 5/16— 3/8	95 5/16— 3/8	95 3/8— 7/16	95 5/16— 3/8	95 1/8— 3/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	3.16 1/4—	5.16 1/4—15 5/8	5.16 1/4—	5.16 1/4—	5.17 1/2—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 3/16— 1/4	40 3/16—40 1/16	40 1/8— 3/16	40 3/16— 1/4	40 1/16— 1/8
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26.85— 87	26.85—87	26.84 —86	26.85—87	26.81— .83
Italian lire—sight	5.22 1/2—21 1/4	5.25 5/8—25 3/4	5.27 1/2—26 1/4	5.27 1/2—26 1/4	5.25 5/8—24 3/8

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—While the decrease in National bank notes outstanding was only $240,215 last month, there was an increase in the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation of $1,263,340 and a decrease in circulation based on Government bonds of $1,503,555. The bonds on deposit to secure circulation decreased nearly $1,300,000, while the amount deposited to secure public deposits was increased $3,700,000.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Feb. 28, 1902.	Mar. 31, 1902.	Apr. 30, 1902.	May 31, 1902.
Total amount outstanding	$358,434,867	$357,476,407	$356,987,399	$356,747,184
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	320,074,924	317,460,382	315,113,392	313,609,837
Circulation secured by lawful money	38,359,943	40,016,025	41,874,007	43,137,347
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	5,785,000	5,652,500	5,397,500	5,281,250
Five per cents. of 1894	333,400	333,400	343,400	343,400
Four per cents. of 1895	2,640,109	2,552,600	2,130,600	2,078,100
Three per cents. of 1898	3,625,080	3,462,080	3,826,080	3,310,080
Two per cents. of 1900	310,191,450	307,526,750	306,287,550	305,183,350
Total	$322,575,080	$319,526,330	$317,484,130	$316,196,180

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents of 1907, $9,014,000; 5 per cents. of 1894, $929,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,339,250; 3 per cents. of 1898, $7,631,100; 2 per cents. of 1900, $96,880,800; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $985,000; a total of $123,779,150.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Treasury statement for May shows a surplus of $10,762,652, making for the eleven months of the fiscal year a total surplus of more than $76,000,000 as compared with $58,600,000 last year. The revenues are smaller than for last year, being $3,000,000 less in May, and $22,000,000 less in the eleven months, but the decrease in expenditures has been still larger.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	May, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs	$22,159,773	$233,189,343
Internal revenue	23,631,632	248,753,785
Miscellaneous	3,718,044	31,784,591
Total	$49,509,449	$513,727,719
Excess of receipts	10,762,652	76,355,922

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	May, 1902.	Since July 1, 1901.
Civil and mis	$8,275,814	$104,784,990
War	8,588,064	104,441,414
Navy	5,403,983	61,952,868
Indians	856,240	9,270,595
Pensions	13,365,237	128,200,010
Interest	2,257,459	28,771,920
Total	$38,746,797	$437,371,797

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—Little change has occurred in the principal of the public debt, the only change of any importance being an increase of about

$2,000,000 in certificates and Treasury notes. The gross debt is $2,160,000,000. Deducting the cash in the Treasury leaves the net debt at about $982,500,000, a decrease of $10,600,000 for the month. The cash balance increased by an equal amount and is now more than $345,000,000, or within about $1,000,000 of the total volume of legal-tender notes—greenbacks—outstanding. Nearly $125,000,000 of this balance is on deposit in National banks.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1902.	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*	*June 1, 1902.*
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	240,063,300	233,177,050	233,177,200	233,177,400
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	32,250	32,190	32,090	31,980
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	20,060,150	19,410,350	19,410,350	19,410,350
" 1925, 4 "	139,618,600	134,994,200	134,994,200	134,994,200
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	97,564,160	97,516,160	97,516,160	97,515,660
Total interest-bearing debt	$943,279,210	$931,070,700	$931,070,750	$931,070,340
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,339,790	1,314,120	1,302,080	1,301,880
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	35,003,208	39,594,626	41,873,958	41,839,395
Fractional currency	6,874,492	6,874,311	6,874,308	6,873,323
Total non-interest bearing debt	$388,612,563	$393,203,800	$395,483,129	$395,447,582
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,333,231,564	1,325,588,621	1,327,855,959	1,327,819,802
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	316,785,089	334,581,089	341,620,089	345,272,089
Silver "	456,087,000	454,255,000	455,944,000	455,607,000
Treasury notes of 1890	38,596,000	33,963,000	32,638,000	31,307,000
Total certificates and notes	$811,468,089	$822,799,089	$830,202,089	$832,186,089
Aggregate debt	2,144,699,653	2,148,387,710	2,158,058,048	2,160,005,891
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	1,219,631,721	1,236,308,408	1,243,942,003	1,257,805,911
Demand liabilities	898,028,443	908,452,119	909,202,019	912,455,681
Balance	$321,603,278	$327,856,289	$334,739,983	$345,350,230
Gold reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	171,603,278	177,856,289	184,739,983	195,350,230
Total	$321,603,278	$327,856,289	$334,739,983	$345,350,230
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,011,628,286	997,732,332	993,115,976	982,468,572

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—THE volume of money in circulation was reduced more than $6,000,000 in May, the result of Treasury accumulation of surplus; about $5,500,000 of gold coin was withdrawn from circulation while nearly $3,000,000 gold certificates were issued. The remainder of the net decrease was principally in silver certificates and Treasury notes.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Mar. 1, 1902.	*Apr. 1, 1902.*	*May 1, 1902.*	*June 1, 1902.*
Gold coin	$633,454,585	$635,194,761	$637,432,952	$631,891,627
Silver dollars	69,378,522	69,179,452	69,403,330	68,875,764
Subsidiary silver	83,441,791	82,692,435	82,854,599	82,638,865
Gold certificates	305,755,099	298,487,979	303,274,489	306,142,869
Silver certificates	443,797,296	447,582,592	449,123,504	447,949,416
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	35,168,390	33,881,119	32,548,578	31,142,677
United States notes	335,402,780	336,693,345	338,108,114	338,144,787
National bank notes	347,570,316	348,335,174	348,004,681	347,630,020
Total	$2,253,969,259	$2,252,047,357	$2,260,750,242	$2,254,415,975
Population of United States	78,663,000	78,777,000	78,890,000	79,003,000
Circulation per capita	$28.65	$28.59	$28.66	$28.54

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The total holdings of cash in the Treasury increased $7,000,000 last month while the increase in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding was small. The net cash therefore increased nearly $7,000,000 and now amounts to $299,000,000.

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Money in the United States Treasury.

	Mar. 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.	May 1, 1902.	June 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$544,576,908	$548,346,029	$546,219,775	$552,697,262
Silver Dollars	465,242,095	466,941,477	468,217,664	470,245,230
Silver bullion	85,882,087	83,955,876	82,620,815	80,870,792
Subsidiary silver	9,418,008	10,725,509	12,444,591	12,793,627
United States notes	11,278,286	9,987,171	8,572,902	8,536,279
National bank notes	10,864,621	9,141,288	8,982,718	9,117,164
Total	$1,076,711,950	$1,074,096,795	$1,077,058,465	$1,084,260,854
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	784,721,385	779,951,690	784,946,566	785,234,962
Net cash in Treasury	$291,990,565	$294,145,105	$292,111,899	$299,025,392

Supply of Money in the United States.—The total stock of money in the country increased less than $600,000 last month. There was a gain of nearly $1,000,000 in gold and of $1,500,000 in silver dollars, partly offset by a decreaae in silver bullion and in National bank notes.

Supply of Money in the United States.

	Mar. 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.	May 1, 1902.	June 1, 1902.
Gold coin and bullion	$1,178,081,498	$1,178,540,790	$1,188,652,727	$1,184,588,889
Silver dollars	534,620,617	536,120,929	537,620,994	539,120,994
Silver bullion	85,882,087	83,955,876	82,620,815	30,870,792
Subsidiary silver	92,859,794	93,417,944	95,299,190	95,432,492
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	358,434,867	357,476,407	356,987,399	356,747,184
Total	$2,545,959,824	$2,546,192,462	$2,552,862,141	$2,553,441,367

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

Foreign Trade.—The export movement continues smaller than in the previous two years, although the exports of merchandise are still in excess of $100,000,000 per month. In April the total exceeded $109,000,000 while imports were slightly below $76,000,000, making the net exports $33,000,000. This balance is the smallest for April in the last five years excepting 1899. The exports for the ten months of the current fiscal year were $1,190,000,000, the largest for any year excepting last year, when the total reached $1,260,000,000. The imports for the ten months were $754,000,000, an increase over the previous year of $78,000,000, and over 1900 of $37,000,000. The balance of net exports for the ten months is $435,000,000, the smallest since 1897, and nearly $149,000,000 less than in 1901. The gold movement has been small, and the exports and imports for the ten months nearly balance.

Exports and Imports of the United States.

Month of April.	Merchandise. Exports.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1897	$77,648,786	$101,322,406	Imp., $23,673,620	Imp., $5,659,710	Exp., $2,714,917
1898	99,314,816	55,946,410	Exp., 43,368,406	" 31,256,184	" 2,008,095
1899	88,794,873	65,208,228	" 23,586,645	" 1,320,387	" 2,243,836
1900	118,772,580	75,510,262	" 43,262,318	" 1,427,233	" 788,235
1901	120,754,190	76,698,131	" 44,056,059	Exp., 2,667,927	" 2,588,983
1902	109,170,974	75,823,186	" 33,347,788	" 979,437	" 1,688,849
Ten Months.					
1897	899,929,246	600,189,244	Exp., 299,740,002	Imp., 59,703,776	Exp., 27,726,925
1898	1,025,220,172	511,199,772	" 514,020,400	" 88,817,246	" 19,489,656
1899	1,036,787,828	565,230,807	" 471,557,021	" 68,214,148	" 22,269,897
1900	1,172,403,276	717,286,292	" 455,116,984	" 9,179,079	" 17,562,523
1901	1,260,422,817	676,124,805	" 584,298,012	" 23,278,454	" 23,628,857
1902	1,190,158,674	754,517,725	" 435,640,949	" 228,726	" 18,218,259

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of May, and the highest and lowest during the year 1902, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1901:

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.		May, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	91	42¼	84¾—Apr. 18	74¼—Jan. 27	81	77⅝	80½
" preferred	108	70	103⅝—Jan. 6	95½—Jan. 27	99	96¾	98¾
Baltimore & Ohio	114⅛	81¾	110—Apr. 18	101—Jan. 14	109⅛	104¼	106
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	97	88⅝	97—Jan. 2	93¾—Feb. 21	95¾	95⅛	95½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅞	55⅞	72⅛—Apr. 28	60⅞—Feb. 14	70	64¼	67⅝
Canadian Pacific	117½	87	141⅝—May 26	112¼—Jan. 28	141⅝	122¼	138⅝
Canada Southern	89	54⅛	97—May 22	85⅛—Jan. 6	97	91⅝	95½
Central of New Jersey	196⅝	145¾	198—Jan. 6	187—May 12	192¾	187	187
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.	52⅝	29	48⅝—Jan. 2	45—Feb. 20	48⅛	45⅜	46¾
Chicago & Alton	50⅛	27	39¼—Apr. 19	33⅛—Jan. 14	39¼	35⅛	37½
" preferred	82¼	72½	77½—Apr. 19	75—Mar. 1	77½	75¼	76½
Chicago & E. Illinois	140	91	174—Apr. 14	134¾—Jan. 6	169	159	165½
" preferred	136	120½	144—Apr. 12	137—Jan. 10	140	140	140
Chicago, Great Western	27	16	32⅛—May 7	22⅜—Jan. 25	32⅛	26⅝	29½
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	52⅞	23	80—May 7	49¼—Jan. 14	80	69¾	75½
" preferred	77¾	58¾	90—May 15	75—Jan. 16	90	81	87
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	175—May 1	160½—Jan. 27	175	165¾	170½
" preferred	200	175	196½—Apr. 4	186—Jan. 14	194	188	190
Chicago & Northwestern	215	168⅛	271—Apr. 29	204½—Jan. 14	270	241	249⅞
" preferred	248	207	274½—Apr. 29	230—Jan. 18	273½	270	270
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	175¼	117½	181¾—Mar. 22	152—Jan. 15	179¾	170	178
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	146¾	125	170½—Apr. 30	140—Feb. 6	160	160	160
" preferred	201	180	210—Apr. 15	195—Mar. 6	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	31	10½	23¼—Apr. 21	15¼—Feb. 21	23	19½	21¼
" preferred	57½	33	42—Apr. 21	30¼—Feb. 20	40⅞	36	38¾
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	101	72½	107¼—Apr. 24	95⅛—Jan. 14	106⅝	103	105
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	136½	41¾	110½—Apr. 24	84—Jan. 8	108⅝	95¾	100¾
Colorado Southern	18	6⅝	33—Apr. 19	14⅛—Jan. 15	32	28½	31⅝
" 1st preferred	60	40	75¼—Apr. 21	59¼—Jan. 15	73½	70	70
" 2d preferred	28¾	16½	47—Apr. 21	28—Jan. 14	45⅛	40½	42
Consolidated Gas Co.	238	187	230¾—Apr. 25	213—Jan. 16	227	219¼	222
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	185½	105	184½—Jan. 7	170—Mar. 11	184½	171	175
Delaware, Lack. & Western	258	188¼	297—Feb. 4	253—Jan. 15	285	270	285
Denver & Rio Grande	53½	29½	47—Apr. 17	41—Apr. 7	43¼	41	41½
" preferred	103¼	80	94⅝—Feb. 13	88¾—May 19	92	88¾	90
Erie	45½	24½	44⅝—Jan. 2	35⅜—May 19	39½	35⅜	37⅝
" 1st pref.	75	59¾	75¾—Jan. 2	65¾—May 19	70¼	65¾	68¼
" 2d pref.	62¾	39¼	63¾—Jan. 2	51—May 17	55	51	52⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	41	74⅝—Mar. 7	50—Mar. 26	59¼	51	52
Express Adams	202	145	210—Apr. 14	199—Jan. 4	205	205	205
" American	219	170	244¾—Feb. 11	210—Jan. 6	230	220	230
" United States	100	58	126¾—Apr. 17	97—Jan. 2	118	114	118
" Wells, Fargo	199¾	130	215—Apr. 22	185—Jan. 24	205	205	205
Great Northern, preferred	208	167½	191—Jan. 6	181½—Mar. 5	186	182	184
Hocking Valley	75½	40½	88—May 29	66—Jan. 15	88	79	86¼
" preferred	88½	69¾	92¾—Apr. 8	81⅛—Jan. 14	92½	89	92
Illinois Central	154¾	124	155⅝—May 1	137—Jan. 14	155⅝	150	153¾
Iowa Central	43¾	21	51¼—Mar. 10	37½—Jan. 15	48⅞	43½	46½
" preferred	87½	48	90⅝—Apr. 28	71—Jan. 14	88	82	84
Kansas City Southern	25	13½	35¼—May 28	19—Jan. 15	35¼	25	33½
" preferred	49	35	62¾—Apr. 21	44—Jan. 14	62¼	56¾	61½
Kans. City Ft. S. & Mem. pref.	81¼	77½	85¼—Feb. 24	80⅞—Jan. 2	84	82	82½
Lake Erie & Western	76½	39¾	71½—Jan. 3	64—Jan. 15	68½	64	65½
" preferred	135½	108⅛	138—Feb. 6	125—Jan. 15	131	125	125
Long Island	90	67	91⅞—May 2	78¾—Jan. 15	91⅞	85	87
Louisville & Nashville	111¾	76	146—May 7	102⅛—Jan. 27	146	128	138
Manhattan consol	145	83	140⅜—Jan. 9	128—Mar. 12	135⅞	130½	132
Metropolitan Street	177	150	174—Feb. 5	146—May 12	152½	146	148⅝
Mexican Central	30	12¾	31⅛—Mar. 31	25⅞—Jan. 15	29⅛	26⅜	26⅝
Mexican National	15¼	8⅝	20¾—Mar. 10	14⅛—Jan. 15	19⅞	17⅞	18⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	111¼	67¾	115—Apr. 19	105—Jan. 27	114¾	110	111
" preferred	124	101¾	127¾—Apr. 28	118½—Jan. 22	126	126	126
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	35½	15	27⅝—Apr. 18	24—Mar. 5	26⅜	24⅛	25¾
" preferred	68⅝	37	58¾—Apr. 29	51—Jan. 13	58⅜	54⅛	56

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ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1901.		Highest and Lowest in 1902.				May, 1902.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*		*Lowest.*		*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	124½	69	107 —Jan.	2	96¾—Mar.	11	101¾	97½	100
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	174½	139⅝	168⅞—Jan.	2	153½—May	19	161⅝	153½	157¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	57⅞	16	54¾—Apr.	17	46½—Jan.	15	54½	50½	53
" 2d preferred	95	47	92½—May	21	84 —Feb.	4	92½	85	91¾
N. Y., Ontario & Western	40½	24	36½—Jan.	2	32 —Mar.	11	34⅝	32	33
Norfolk & Western	61⅝	42	59¾—Apr.	25	55 —Jan.	14	58⅝	55½	57½
" preferred	92¼	82	98 —Jan.	14	90 —Feb.	21	91	90½	91
North American Co.	109	73½	132¾—Apr.	29	88 —Jan.	28	130	118	123
Pacific Mail	49½	30½	49⅝—Mar.	10	37½—May	17	42½	37½	41
Pennsylvania R. R.	161½	137½	154⅞—May	2	147 —Jan.	14	154⅞	147½	149⅝
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	120½	95¾	106 —Jan.	4	96¼—Jan.	9	105¾	100¾	102
Pullman Palace Car Co.	225	195½	250 —Apr.	29	215 —Jan.	13	245	234	236
Reading	58	24½	68⅛—Apr.	28	52¼—Mar.	10	68⅛	59¾	63⅝
" 1st prefered	82⅞	65	87 —Apr.	22	79⅞—Mar.	10	86⅝	83	83¾
" 2d preferred	64½	38	74⅛—Apr.	22	60 —Jan.	14	72¾	66½	69¼
St. Louis & San Francisco	56½	21½	72⅝—Apr.	4	53¾—Jan.	2	69½	64⅝	67
" 1st preferred	88	75	88 —Jan.	11	83 —Feb.	5	85	83½	84
" 2d preferred	76¼	53⅛	77 —Jan.	18	70½—May	15	73¾	70½	71⅝
St. Louis & Southwestern	39½	16	30½—Apr.	19	24¾—Mar.	6	29¼	26	27
" preferred	71	41½	63½—Apr.	18	55¼—Mar.	5	60½	57¾	59¼
Southern Pacific Co.	63⅝	29	69¼—Apr.	21	58 —Jan.	15	67⅞	63	64½
Southern Railway	35¾	18	40½—Apr.	15	31⅞—Jan.	27	38⅜	35⅝	36⅞
" preferred	94⅝	67¼	98½—Apr.	15	92 —Jan.	14	96½	94	95
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	76⅝	49⅜	74⅝—Apr.	24	61½—Jan.	14	71¼	61½	64⅝
Texas & Pacific	52¼	23¼	44⅞—Apr.	19	37½—Jan.	15	43	39½	41
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25½	10¾	23½—Feb.	11	18½—Jan.	21	22½	20¾	21¼
" preferred	39½	28	43⅜—Feb.	11	35 —Jan.	15	40	36½	37½
Union Pacific	133	76	108½—Apr.	21	98⅜—Feb.	28	105⅝	101¼	104½
" preferred	99½	81⅝	91⅝—Jan.	2	86⅝—Mar.	6	88¼	86⅞	88¼
Wabash R. R.	26	11½	28 —Apr.	30	21¾—Jan.	14	27¾	25½	26¾
" preferred	46½	23¾	46¾—Apr.	30	41½—Jan.	13	46¼	41¾	43⅞
Western Union	100¼	81	94⅝—Apr.	19	88¾—May	17	92	88¾	90¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	11⅝	24 —Apr.	30	17 —Jan.	27	23½	20¾	22½
" second preferred	38	24	38½—Apr.	30	28 —Jan.	14	37⅞	33½	35⅞
Wisconsin Central	26	14½	29½—May	7	19½—Jan.	30	29½	23½	27¾
" preferred	48¾	38½	51¼—May	7	39½—Jan.	24	51¼	46½	50
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper	130	60½	79 —Feb.	1	61 —Mar.	25	71⅞	65	69
American Car & Foundry	35	19	32½—Mar.	24	28¼—Apr.	11	32⅜	29	32
" pref.	89	67	91⅞—Mar.	25	85¼—Jan.	14	91¼	88¼	91
American Co. Oil Co.	35½	24	57¾—Apr.	28	30½—Jan.	10	57	51	52
American Ice	41⅜	25¾	31⅞—Jan.	2	16 —Apr.	10	20	17⅝	19¼
American Locomotive	37⅞	22½	36⅞—Apr.	29	29⅝—May	19	34¼	29⅝	33
" preferred	91¼	83⅜	100¼—Apr.	29	89 —Jan.	3	95⅞	91	93½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	69	38½	49⅝—May	26	43½—Apr.	22	49⅝	43½	48¾
" preferred	104⅞	88	99½—Mar.	10	95 —Apr.	30	98	95	98
American Sugar Ref. Co.	153	103½	135½—Mar.	31	116¼—Jan.	6	130⅝	124¾	129
Anaconda Copper Mining	54¼	28¼	146 —Feb.	1	110 —Apr.	12	119	110½	117
Continental Tobacco Co. pref.	124	93¼	124¼—Apr.	25	115 —Jan.	2	123	119	123
Distilling Co. of America	10½	6⅞	10 —Feb.	3	8 —Feb.	20	9¾	8	8¼
" preferred	34½	23¼	42¾—Apr.	4	33 —Jan.	3	41¼	37½	39
General Electric Co.	289¾	183½	334 —Apr.	9	276¾—Jan.	15	328	300	315
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co.	65	37	51½—Jan.	20	39⅜—Jan.	3	....	....	....
International Paper Co.	28	18½	23⅝—Mar.	20	19 —Jan.	14	21¾	20½	20¾
" preferred	81½	69	77⅛—Jan.	6	73½—May	5	75	73½	74¾
International Power	100½	54⅞	199 —Apr.	29	70 —May	27	135	70	70
National Biscuit	46	37	53¼—Mar.	20	43⅝—Jan.	14	50½	47	47¾
National Lead Co.	25½	15	23½—May	23	15⅜—Jan.	18	23½	18¼	23
Pressed Steel Car Co.	52	30	50¼—May	26	39 —Jan.	14	50¼	43	49½
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	24	11¾	20 —Apr.	24	15⅝—Jan.	2	19½	16⅝	17⅞
" preferred	82	55¼	76 —Apr.	25	68 —Jan.	16	75¼	72¼	74¼
U. S. Leather Co.	16⅝	7¾	14¾—Apr.	3	11½—Feb.	20	14	12¾	13½
" preferred	83¾	69½	86½—Apr.	2	79⅞—Jan.	21	85⅝	83¼	84½
U. S. Rubber Co.	34	12½	19¼—Apr.	14	14 —Jan.	2	17⅞	14¾	14⅞
" preferred	85	47	64 —Mar.	24	50½—Jan.	14	60	56½	57
U. S. Steel	55	24	46¾—Jan.	7	36¾—May	19	42½	36¾	40½
" pref.	101⅞	69	97¾—Jan.	7	88¾—May	19	92¾	88¾	90½

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RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	May Sales. *High.*	May Sales. *Low.*	May Sales. *Total.*
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's..............1995	7,000,000	Q J	99¾	May 29,'02	100	99	67,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.							
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1995	138,117,500	A & O	103¼	May 29,'02	103¼	103	430,500
" registered..................	....	A & O	103	May 22,'02	103	103	2,000
" adjustment, g. 4's.....1995	51,055,000	NOV	93¾	May 29,'02	94¼	93⅝	150,000
" registered..................	....	NOV	94⅛	Apr. 15,'02	....	....	....
" stamped..............1995	20,673,000	M & N	91⅛	May 29,'02	93	91⅛	121,000
" serial debenture 4's—							
" series A...............1903	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series B...............1904	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series C...............1905	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series D...............1906	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series E...............1907	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series F...............1908	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series G...............1909	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series H...............1910	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series I...............1911	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series J...............1912	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series K...............1913	2,500,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" series L...............1914	2,500,000	F & A	95¼	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's...1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s..1946	1,000,000	J & D	108¼	Dec. 20,'91	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925	69,796,000	J & J	96¼	May 29,'02	96⅝	96¼	399,000
" registered..................		J & J	97	Apr. 26,'02	....	....	....
" g. 4s..................1948	65,963,000	A & O	102⅛	May 29,'02	102¾	102	506,500
" g. 4s. registered..........		A & O	102⅛	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's..1911	6,541,000	M & S	107¼	May 29,'02	109¼	106	121,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	11,293,000	M & N	90¾	May 27,'02	91	90⅛	58,500
" registered..................		Q Feb	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt L. E. & West Va. System refunding g 4s.........1941	20,000,000	M & N	97⅛	May 29,'02	98⅛	97⅛	260,000
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	41,990,000	J & J	91⅛	May 29,'02	91⅛	90⅞	541,500
" registered..................		Q J	90⅛	June 4,'01	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's 1919	700,000	F & A	104⅛	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s, 1930	1,018,000	M & S	112	Nov. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	M & S	118	Apr. 5,'02	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's....1943	650,000	J & J	130⅛	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's..1921	1,300,000	F & A	130	May 20,'02	130	130	1,000
" cons. 1st 6's,...........1922	3,920,000	J & D	127⅛	May 17,'02	128⅛	127⅛	2,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913	575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st refundg g. 4's.......1951	3,021,000	J & J	102	Apr. 18,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906	6,500,000	J & D	106¼	May 29,'02	106¼	105	28,000
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's...1934	7,250,000	A & O	126¼	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	124⅛	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921	1,905,000	A & O	118	Jan. 27,'02	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g, 1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	May Sales. High.	May Sales. Low.	May Sales. Total.
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	14,000,000	J & J	106¾	May 29,'02	107⅛	106¾	71,000
" 2d mortg. 5's, ... 1913	6,000,000	M & S	109¼	May 21,'02	109½	109	40,000
" registered		M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's. 1948	2,500,000	J & D	94¾	May 3,'02	95	93⅝	24,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1937	4,880,000	M & N	109¾	Apr. 15,'02			
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's. 1945	7,000,000	F & A	122	May 27,'02	122	122	3,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000		F & A					
" con. g. 5's 1945	16,700,000	M & N	108⅞	May 29,'02	110⅛	108⅛	152,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000		M & N	105½	Sept. 18,'01			
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's, ... 1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	85	May 29,'02	86	85	379,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's 1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	38⅝	May 29,'02	41¼	38⅛	360,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's 1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	26	May 29,'02	26	25⅛	64,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's. 1951	1,840,000	J & D	92	May 22,'02	92	92	28,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's 1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99			
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s. 1947	418,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99			
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's 1946	1,000,000	J & J	112½	Apr. 30,'02			
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's .. 1902	1,167,000	M & N	101¼	May 24,'02	101¼	101¼	2,000
" gen. g. 5's 1987	48,924,000	J & J	138¾	May 28,'02	140	138⅝	50,000
" registered		Q J	138	May 9,'02	138	138	5,000
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	114	Feb. 11,'02			
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's .. 1920	1,062,000	J & J					
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's ... 1912	2,691,000	Q M	106	Mar. 27,'02			
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910	12,175,000	Q M	108¾	May 26,'02	108¾	108⅝	38,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941	1,500,000	M & S					
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's 1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99			
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A 1908	2,000,000	A & O	112	May 27,'02	112¼	112	15,000
" Mortgage gold 6's 1911	2,000,000	A & O	114	Apr. 28,'02			
" 1st con. g. 5's 1939	25,858,000	M & N	120⅛	May 29,'02	121	119⅛	149,000
" registered		M & N	116	July 16,'01			
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s 1992	32,833,000	M & S	108¼	May 29,'02	108½	108	314,000
" registered		M & S	103	Apr. 18,'01			
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's 1940	650,000	J & J	114	May 29,'02	115⅛	108⅛	25,000
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	105¼	Apr. 17,'02			
" 2d con. g. 4's 1989	1,000,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 2,'01			
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	102¼	Feb. 20,'02			
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's 1940	2,000,000	M & N					
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903	1,671,000	M & N	104½	Mar. 15,'02			
" refunding g. 3's 1949	29,696,000	A & O	85¾	May 27,'02	86	85	231,000
" " registered		A & O					
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1950	22,000,000	J & J	85	May 29,'02	85¼	84	230,000
" registered		J & J	83¾	Apr. 16,'02			
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903	21,699,000	J & J	106	May 28,'02	106⅛	105⅝	38,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's 1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'			
" Denver div. 4's 1922	5,370,000	F & A	101½	Apr. 22,'02			
" Illinois div. 3½s 1949	26,214,000	J & J	102¾	May 3,'02	102¾	102¾	3,000
" registered		J & J					
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,566,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 18,'02			
" 4's 1919	8,890,000	A & O	105	May 14,'02	105	105	4,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	109⅛	May 26,'02	110	109⅛	27,000
" registered		M & N	112¾	Apr. 17,'01			
" Southwestern div. 4's .. 1921	2,850,000	M & S	100	Mar. 20,'02			
" 4's joint bonds 1921	215,153,000	J & J	96	May 29,'02	96⅛	95⅝	1,969,000
" " registered		Q JAN	95	May 16,'02	95½	94¾	58,000
" 5's, debentures 1913	9,000,000	M & N	108½	May 29,'02	109⅝	107¾	13,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's 1911	8,000,000	M & S	118¾	May 20,'02	118¾	118¾	32,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907	2,989,000	J & D	114	May 19,'02	114	114	2,000
" small bonds		J & D	113	Apr. 3,'96			
" 1st con. 6's, gold 1934	2,653,000	A & O	139½	May 21,'02	139½	139⅛	4,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's 1937	12,986,000	M & N	124½	May 21,'02	124⅝	124	49,000
" registered		M & N	124¾	Mar. 31,'02			
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	125	May 6,'02	125	125	3,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
" refunding g. 6's 1947	4,700,000	J & J	133	May 28,'02	132	131¼	9,000
" ref. g. 5's 1947	3,842,000	J & J	116	May 7,'02	116	116	2,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's .. 1910	3,000,000	J & J	115	May 9,'02	115	114¼	12,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	MAY SALES. *High.*	MAY SALES. *Low.*	MAY SALES. *Total.*
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's,	1905	2,606,000	J & J	196	Apr. 4,'02	....	....	....
" terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	115	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	116¼	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.	1989	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's,	1921	1,360,000	J & J	120⅛	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's,	1926	3,083,000	J & J	124⅛	Apr. 29,'02	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's,	1910	3,000,000	J & J	117⅛	May 6,'02	117⅛	117⅛	4,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.	1921	25,340,000	J & J	121⅛	May 27,'02	121½	121½	48,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.	1916	2,856,000	J & J	115¾	May 16,'02	115¾	115¾	4,000
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's,	1910	5,680,000	J & J	124	May 20,'02	124	123½	23,000
" 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	110½	Apr. 16,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex,	1908	1,226,000	J & J	182½	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...	1919	2,500,000	J & J	118¾	May 26,'02	118¾	118⅝	8,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's,	1910	2,840,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 7,'02	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....	1910	7,432,000	J & J	117	May 29,'02	117	116⅝	14,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.,	1909	4,000,000	J & J	115	Mar. 4,'02	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.	1921	4,755,000	J & J	120¾	May 21,'02	120¾	120¾	10,000
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.	1910	2,155,000	J & D	117	Mar. 19,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	123¼	May 14,'02	123¼	123¼	4,000
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...	1915	12,832,000	Q F	138	May 29,'02	188	188	8,000
" gold 7's	1902	7,316,000	J & D	104¾	May 28,'02	104¾	104¼	8,000
" registered gold 7's....	1902		J & D	104	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
" extension 4's.....	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	107½	May 8,'01	107½	107½	5,000
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	18,059,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's..	1879-1929	5,808,000	A & O	118	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'..	1879-1929	6,917,000	A & O	110	Apr. 10,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	107⅜	May 24,19'	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	107½	May 27,'02	107½	107¼	23,000
" registered			M & N	108	Oct. 3,'01	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	114¼	May 23,'02	114½	114	7,000
" registered			A & O	114	Oct. 23,'01	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's.	1933	9,800,000	M & N	123	May 2,'02	123	123	8,000
" registered			M & N	123	May 28,'01	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...	1905	1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23,'01	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	109½	Mar. 7,'02	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's..	1909	1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug. 30,'01	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	119½	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.	1921	5,000,000	M & N	133⅝	May 29,'02	134	133⅝	22,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	126	Apr. 25,'02	....	....	....
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	142½	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.	1924	1,281,000	J & J	139¾	Jan. 10,'02	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21,'01	....	....	....
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	110½	May 2,'02	110½	110½	5,000
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...	1917	12,500,000	J & J	131½	May 22,'02	131½	131½	10,000
" registered	1917		J & J	131	Apr. 7,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1988	58,581,000	J & J	111⅝	May 27,'02	112½	110¾	512,000
" registered			J & J	112	Apr. 8,'02	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.	1905	1,200,000	J & J	99⅛	May 20,'01	99⅛	99⅛	10,000
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19,19'	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..	1923	2,750,000	A & O	110½	Apr. 4,'02	....	....	....
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	107	Oct. 1,'01	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.	1930	14,483,000	J & D	141⅞	May 24,'02	141⅞	141⅞	12,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..	1918	1,951,000	M & N	141⅜	Mar. 21,'02	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..	1930	779,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....	1919	6,070,000	A & O	128¾	Apr. 21,'02	....	....	....
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..	1947	13,635,000	J & J	89½	May 29,'02	90	88¾	101,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	119	May 21,'02	119	118	6,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...	1921	5,753,000	J & D	109	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s .	1919	5,500,000	J & J	114½	May 14,'02	114½	114½	2,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.	1905	996,000	A & O	111½	Dec. 9,'01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..	1941	3,500,000	M & N	113¾	May 7,'02	113¾	113¾	4,000

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Clev., Cin., Chic. & St.L. gen. g. 4's	1993	15,650,000	J & D	104½	May 26,'02	104½	103¾	71,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	102	Apr. 9,'02	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	103⅝	May 19,'02	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	102⅝	May 29,'02	103½	102⅝	29,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,085,000	M & S	100	June 14,'01	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105⅝	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	668,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 23,'01	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	134½	Jan. 7,'02	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	138	May 9,'02	138	138	1,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's	1940	981,500	A & O	104½	Nov. 19,'01	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	100	May 28,'02	101	100	61,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	73	May 23,'02	75	72	89,000
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	116½	May 27,'02	116½	116½	1,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	127½	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	85	May 28,'02	85¼	84	145,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,446,000	J & J	84½	May 29,'02	85¼	84	13,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	18,050,000	F & A	95	May 29,'02	96	94¾	207,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	117½	May 1,'02	117½	117½	1,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138	Apr. 1,'02	....	....	....
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	140	May 21,'02	140	140	8,000
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
" 1st refund. gtd. g. 3½'s	2000	7,090,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	137	May 19,'02	137	137	1,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	118¼	May 2,'02	118¼	118¼	5,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	103⅝	Apr. 29,'02	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	114¼	May 28,'02	114¼	114¼	5,000
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s	2000	905,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	144	May 12,'02	144	144	1,000
" reg	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5,'01	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	115¾	Feb. 19,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	108¾	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Nov. 16,'01	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	151	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17,'01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	31,050,000	J & J	104½	May 13,'02	104½	104¼	58,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	110½	May 26,'02	110½	110½	9,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	112	May 26,'02	112½	111	106,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's	1929	4,923,000	J & D	87	May 26,'02	88	87	6,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28,'01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	102	July 22,'01	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	95½	May 15,'02	95½	94½	8,000
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4's	1951	2,750,000	J & D	87½	May 29,'02	87¾	87¼	276,000
" Ohio South. div. 1st g. 4's	1941	4,000,000	M & S	94¼	May 29,'02	94½	94	128,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	112⅝	May 6,'02	112⅝	112⅝	1,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	115	May 20,'02	115	115	1,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	8,852,000	M & N	113	May 28,'02	113	112⅝	20,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	118	May 14,'02	118	118	5,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	118	May 22,'02	118⅝	118	8,000
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116½	Apr. 16,'02	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	120	May 26,'02	120	120	1,000
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	109¼	Jan. 16,'02	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	138½	May 27,'02	139	138	28,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	136	May 21,'02	136	136	7,000
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds.	1996	34,000,000	J&J	100½	May 28,'02	100½	99⅞	181,000
" registered			J&J	99	Aug. 16,'01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s	1996	34,885,000	J&J	88	May 28,'02	88¼	87½	251,000
" registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's	1951	32,000,000	F & A	94⅝	May 29,'02	95⅝	94½	266,000

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				Price.	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	133	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	124	May 29,'02	124	123¼	23,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	103¾	Apr. 1,'02	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	May 21,'02	136¼	136¼	11,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118½	Apr. 23,'02	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	115¾	May 22,'02	115¾	115¾	1,000
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	117	May 29,'02	117	117	2,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	103	Apr. 1,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	110	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	116½	May 8,02'	116½	116½	1,000
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	115½	May 20,'02	115½	115½	1,000
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123½	May 27,'02	125½	123	18,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	112	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	115	May 28,'02	115	114	5,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 26,'02	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	116⅝	May 29,'02	116½	114	262,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	90	May 28,'02	90¾	89½	53,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'02	103½	102	14,000
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	111½	Mar. 20,'02	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	11,237,000	J & J	110¾	May 27,'02	112	110½	221,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	105¾	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	115½	Apr. 15,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	104½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	106¾	May 29,'02	106¾	106	26,000
" regist'd			A & O	102	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	......
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	103¾	May 19,'02	103¾	103½	6,000
" registered			M & N	104⅝	May 20,'02	104⅝	104⅝	10,000
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¼	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	87½	May 24,'02	87½	87½	26,000
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	100[illegible]	May 8,'02	100⅞	100⅞	1,000
" registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113½	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	131	May 29,'02	131	131	7,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	124	Sept. 24,'01	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	104[illegible]	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	101	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....

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Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	105⅝	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7,'01	....	....	....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1950	4,500,000	J & J	102¾	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	9,351,000	M & N	123	May 26,'02	123	121½	39,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	8,451,000	M & S	99⅞	May 28,'02	101¼	99¾	54,500
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,728,500	M & S	75	May 13,'02	75	75	3,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,650,000	J & D	119	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 4's	1951	2,000,000	M & S	96½	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	30,000,000	A & O	72¼	May 28,'02	72⅝	71⅞	690,000
" registered			A & O	63¾	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121½	May 16,'02	121½	121½	2,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117⅝	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	112½	May 23,'02	112½	112½	11,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	8,000,000	M & N	110	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	111½	May 23,'02	112	111	25,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	118½	May 15,'02	118½	118½	10,000
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27,'01	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	97	Nov 12,'01	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	122	Mar. 27,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	104¼	May 28,'02	104¼	103¾	36,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	103	May 29,'02	103	103	1,000
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	102	May 21,'02	102¾	102	21,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	111	Jan. 22,'02	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	109½	June 17,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	112	Mar. 10,'02	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	112½	Jan. 10,'02			
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	112½	Apr. 9,'02	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,221,000	J & D	121⅛	May 26,'02	121⅛	121	21,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	117	Apr. 24,'02	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	29,276,000	J & J	103¼	May 28,'02	103¼	102¼	301,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	115	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	7,500,000	A & O	100	May 22,'02	100	100	16,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,840,000	J & D	115	May 9,'02	116	115	4,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	130½	Feb. 28,'02	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	124⅝	Apr. 16,'02	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	116⅝	Mar. 22,'02	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125½	May 27,'02	125½	125½	2,000
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	77½	Apr. 19,'01	....	....	....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g 6's	1931	1,652,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	101	May 29,'02	101	101	4,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 20,'02	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	114¾	Feb. 11,'02	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's	1921	2,659,000	F & A	114	May 28,'02	114	114	1,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	115	Dec. 5,'01	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	104¾	May 28,'02	105¾	104¾	127,000
" registered			A & O	105¼	May 7,'01	....	....	....

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Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	113¾	May 29,'02	114	113¾	89,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's...........1911	65,643,000	J & J	82⅞	May 28,'02	84	82¼	163,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's..........1939	20,511,000	JULY	32	May 29,'02	34	31⅛	769,000
" 2d 3's.....................1939	11,724,000	JULY	23	May 24,'02	23⅛	20⅛	202,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	700,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's..........1919	815,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	90⅝	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	10,779,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's.1927	950,000	J & D	147½	Jan. 9,'02	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's......1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	Apr. 7,'02	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	126⅛	Apr. 23,'02	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	121	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's............1934	5,000,000	M & N	122¼	May 19,'02	123	122¼	10,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's...1949	7,600,000	M & S	105⅛	May 27,'02	105⅛	104¾	29,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	3,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1938	21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3,'01	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	101¼	May 27,'02	101⅛	100¾	204,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	83	May 29,'02	83¾	82½	306,500
" 1st ext gold 5's.. 1944	1,972,000	M & N	106⅛	May 28,'02	106⅞	104⅛	63,000
St. Louis div. 1st refundg 4s...2001	1,826,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's....1940	1,340,000	M & N	102¼	May 12,'02	102¼	102¼	5,000
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	3,597,000	M & S	106	Apr. 22,'02	....	....	....
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's1943	1,689,000	J & D	105½	Jan. 11,'02	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's...1990	2,500,000	F & A	90½	May 16,'02	91	90½	21,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's.........1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	111⅛	May 15,'02	112½	111⅛	9,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	122¼	May 29,'02	123	122	43,000
" 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	110⅝	May 27,'02	110⅝	110⅛	7,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917	14,376,000	M & S	108	May 28,'02	108	107⅛	239,000
" registered.................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	9,636,000	F & A	107	Apr. 23,'02	....	....	....
" registered.................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtg. g. 4's.1919	3,459,000	F & A	93½	May 28,'02	93¾	93⅛	16,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	100	May 1,'01	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	105¼	May 15,'02	105¼	105¼	5,000
" 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	114	Jan. 29,'02	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's1931	36,418,000	A & O	116⅛	May 27,'02	117	115¼	76,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	115½	Dec. 17,'01	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's.1929	24,195,000	J & J	94½	May 29,'02	95	94	507,000
" registered.................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small.......................	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" mtg. g. 4's...............1945	700,000	J & J	93	Apr. 25,'02	....	....	....
" small.......................	500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's.1946	1,000,000	J & D	97	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	132	May 28,'02	132	131⅛	34,000
" 1st extension 6's......1927	974,000	J & D	127	Feb. 3,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's.............1938	9,472,000	Q J	100	May 22,'02	100	99	8,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	116¾	May 26,'02	118½	116	14,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" collateral g. 4's........1930	2,494,000	Q F	96½	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,300,000	J & J	128	May 21,'02	128½	128	11,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's..........1928	7,412,000	A & O	114	May 26,'02	114¾	114	57,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28,'01	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M. W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb..........1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
Nat. R.R. of Mex. prior lien g. 4½'s.1926	20,000,000	J & J	104	May 15,'02	104	103½	65,500
" 1st con. g. 4's............1951	22,000,000	A & O	79¼	May 27,'02	80⅜	79	145,000
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	106½	Aug. 18,'94	....	....	....

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N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	18,327,000	J & J	104⅝	May 28,'02	104⅝	104⅛	18,000
• 1st registered..........1903		J & J	104¼	May 21,'02	104¼	104¼	25,000
• g. mortgage 3½s......1997	39,566,000	J & J	109	May 1,'02	109	109	6,000
• • registered......		J & J	108½	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
• debenture 5's.....1884-1904	4,499,000	M & S	103	May 27,'02	103	102¾	3,000
debenture 5's reg..........		M & S	102⅛	Apr. 29,'02	....	....	....
• reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	649,000	M & S	108⅛	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
• debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	5,097,000	J & D	101¾	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
• registered..................		J & D	100¼	Jan. 4,'02	....	....	....
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	3,609,000	M & N	101½	Apr. 15,'02	....	....	....
• registered..................		M & N	100⅛	Nov. 21,'01	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s..........1998	90,578,000	F & A	95½	May 29,'02	95¾	94¾	195,000
• registered..................		F & A	93¾	May 29,'02	94	93¾	6,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	19,336,000	F & A	94½	May 23,'02	95	94½	47,000
• registered..................		F & A	93¼	Feb. 15,'02	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's........1936	5,000,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 10,'01	....	....	....
• registered..................		J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
• 2d gtd. g. 5's............1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered..................	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• ext. 1st. gtd. g. 3½'s..1951	4,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
• registered..................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940	770,000	J & J	95	Apr. 3,'02	....	....	....
• small bonds series B.......	33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's.1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's.1991	2,500,000	M & S	107¼	July 6,19'	....	....	....
• inc. 5's..................1992	3,900,000	Sept.	110¼	Dec. 6,'01	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's.1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	Dec. 14,'01	....	....	....
• reg. certificates...........		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's.1993	4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 15,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's..1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's.2361	50,000,000	J & J	115¼	May 29,'02	115¼	114	44,500
• registered..................		J & J	114¾	May 27,'02	114¾	113	45,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's..........1903	6,312,000	J&D	107⅞	Apr. 22,'02	....	....	....
• con. 2d registered....1903		J&D	104⅝	May 20,'02	104⅝	104⅝	13,000
• g 3½s.................1997	43,119,000	J & D	109½	May 14,'02	109½	108½	6,000
• registered..................		J & D	111	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's.1906	924,000	F & A	114	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's...1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's....1934	1,500,000	J & J	127½	Feb. 6,'01	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's..1932	2,250,000	J & J	146⅝	Apr. 12,'01	....	....	....
• 2d gtd 6's............1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's.. 1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6's.....1909	1,500,000	M & S	118⅝	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
• coup. 5's...............1931	3,576,000	M & S	130	May 28,'02	130	130	2,000
• reg. 5's................1931		Q M	132½	Feb. 6,'02	....	....	....
• mort. 4's...............1940	2,600,000	J & J	110	Dec. 7,'01	....	....	....
• mtge. 4's reg...............		J & J	106½	Nov. 26,19'	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's...1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c..1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
• 7's registered..........1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's.....1927	1,200,000	A & O	121½	May 1,'02	121½	121½	1,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's...1922	9,081,000	A & O	123¼	May 12,'02	124¼	123¼	4,000
coup. g. bond currency..........		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's.1915	400,000	F & A	113¾	Jan. 25,'02	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's.1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's..1922	1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 25,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's...1937	19,425,000	A & O	105¼	May 29,'02	106¾	105¼	45,000
• registered..................		A & O	107	Dec. 20,'01	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's.1903	2,000,000	J & D	100	Dec. 18,'01	....	....	....
• con. deb. receipts.....$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	214	Apr. 16,'01	....	....	....
• small certifs............$100	1,430,000	......	212½	Apr. 21,'02	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's.........1937	2,838,000	M & N	135½	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's..1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's......1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
• 1st 6's....................1905	4,000,000	J & J	106¼	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's.1992	16,937,000	M & S	103⅞	May 29,'02	104¾	103½	121,000
• registered.......$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's....1941	1,350,000	M & N	116¼	Mar. 25,'02	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's.1931	7,283,000	M & N	135½	Apr. 12,'02	....	....	....
• imp'ment and ext. 6's...1934	5,000,000	F & A	133¾	May 29,'02	135⅝	133¾	18,000
• New River 1st 6's........1932	2,000,000	A & O	135¼	May 26,'02	135¼	135	7,000

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	May Sales. High	May Sales. Low.	May Sales. Total.
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	33,210,500	A & O	101⅞	May 29,'02	102	101⅛	333,500
" registered			A & O	100⅛	Jan. 13,'02	....	....	....
" small bonds			A & O	....		....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107½	July 1,'01	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's,	1989	5,000,000	J & N	102	May 17,'02	102¼	102	9,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	96,844,500	Q J	105	May 29,'02	105⅛	104⅛	377,000
" registered			Q J	103⅛	Apr. 12,'02	....	....	....
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	73⅛	May 29,'02	73⅞	73	482,500
" registered			Q F	72	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's	1996	9,215,000	J & D	102½	May 20,'02	102½	102½	25,000
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's.	1923	7,985,000	F & A	129⅛	May 1,'02	129⅛	128⅛	6,000
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	122	Apr. 15, 02	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	110⅝	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	102	Apr. 26,'02	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	94½	Feb. 19,'01	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,741,000	J & J	119½	May 29,'02	119½	119	12,000
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3,'01	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,000	J & D	113½	May 22,'02	113¾	113	6,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,526,000	A & O	102⅛	May 14,'02	102½	102⅛	17,000
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,202,000	M & N	102	Apr. 14,'02	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	113⅛	May 26,'02	113⅛	112¾	21,000
" reg	1921		J & J	112¾	May 26,'02	112¾	112¾	10,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B	1941	10,000,000	F & A	97⅞	May 27,'02	98	97½	18,000
" Trust Co. ctfs. g. 3½'s.	1916	20,000,000	M & N	97½	May 12,'02	97½	97½	1,000
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	122½	May 2,'02	122½	122½	5,000
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
" Series D 3½s	1950	1,713,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'	....	....	....
" " " C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's.	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s.								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	114¾	Apr. 7,'02	....	....	....
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4,'01	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	11,257,000	F & A	97½	May 26,'02	97½	97½	6,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,407,000	J & J	131½	Mar. 6,'02	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1912	2,047,500	J & J	131½	May 2,'02	131½	131½	1,000
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11,'01	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	110½	Mar. 8,'02	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's,	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111½	Mar. 19,'02	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's.	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¼	Feb. 10,'02	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	124½	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	112	May 24,'02	112	112	2,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's.	1939	3,325,000	A & O	113½	May 23,'02	113½	113½	20,000
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1931	1,000,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....

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Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11,'01	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	121	May 2,'02	121	121	30,000
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	101⅛	May 6,'02	101⅛	101⅛	19,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	101	Apr. 23,'02	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8,'01	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	62,759,000	J & J	100⅛	May 29,'02	100⅛	99¼	775,000
" registered			J & J	92	Apr. 16,19'	....	....	....
" Jersey Cent. col. g. 4's	1957	23,000,000	......	96⅛	May 29,'02	96⅛	95¾	168,000
" " registered						....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	101¼	May 29,'02	102¾	101	105,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A.	1949	10,000,000	A & O	93¾	May 27,'02	93¾	93	7,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1917	550,000	A & O	97	Jan. 3,02'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's,	1939	1,850,000	J & D	114	May 13,'02	114	114	6,000
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's	1940	2,233,000	J & J	94¼	May 15,'02	94¼	94	29,000
" guaranteed		2,277,000	......	92½	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½ s	1941	2,440,000	J & J			....	....	....
Ogdnsb. & L. Ch'n. Ry. 1st gtd g4s	1948	4,400,000	J & J			....	....	....
Rutland Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1949	1,350,000	J & J	101¼	Nov. 18,'01	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's,	1913	297,000	J & J			....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.342	1947	3,500,000	J & J	98	May 24,'02	98	97	19,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's.	1996	800,000	J & J			....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1996	400,000	A & O			....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class B,	1906	999,000	M & N	107¼	May 12,'02	107¼	107¼	2,500
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	880,000	M & N	107	May 14,'02	107	107	2,000
" gen. g. 6's	1931	3,715,000	J & J	132⅝	Apr. 9,'02	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1931	5,817,000	J & J	118	May 21,'02	118	118	6,000
St. L & San F. R. R. con. g. 4's.	1996	1,595,000	J & D	99	May 6,'02	99	99	3,000
" S. W. div. g. 5's	1947	880,000	A & O	100	Jan. 3,'02	....	....	....
" refunding g. 4's	1951	40,514,000	J & J	96⅞	May 27,'02	97¼	96¾	112,000
" " registered			J & J			....	....	....
Kan. Cy Ft. S. & Mem R R con g 6's	1928	13,736,000	M & N	123¼	Dec. 2,'01	....	....	....
Kan. Cy Ft. S & M Ry ref g gtd g4s.	1936	11,650,000	A & O	91	May 29,'02	91⅛	91	174,000
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.,	1989	20,000,000	M & N	98	May 29,'02	98¾	97½	740,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	10,000,000	J & J	84⅛	May 29,'02	85½	83⅝	107,000
" Trust Co. certifs.			......	81⅝	May 29,'02	81¾	80⅝	511,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1947	339,000	J & D			....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	7,564,000	A & O	114⅛	May 16,'02	114⅛	114⅛	2,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	141	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	140	May 14,'02	140	140	10,000
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s		20,562,000	J & J	115⅛	May 27,'02	116	115	21,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15,'01	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's	1910	5,580,000	M & N	115⅝	May 28,'02	115⅝	115⅝	2,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	10,185,000	J & D	107¾	May 27,'02	107¾	107½	6,000
" registered			J & D	106	May 6,'01	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	107½	Mar. 14,'02	....	....	....
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O			....	....	....
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd	1937	6,000,000	J & J	141¼	Apr. 24,'02	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	125	Apr. 17,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's,	1938	3,625,000	J & D	125½	Feb. 17,'02	....	....	....
" registered			J & D			....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's,	1942	4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15,'01	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's,	1919	3,872,000	J & J	118¾	Dec. 11,'01	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	128	Dec. 31,'01	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's	1934	1,850,000	J & J	95¼	Nov. 30,'01	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	110	May 28,'02	110	110	1,000
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22,'01	....	....	....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's	1918	1,107,000	J & J	98	Apr. 7,'02	....	....	....
Seaboard Air Line Ry g. 4's	1950	12,775,000	A & O	86	May 29,'02	87¼	85⅝	319,000
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
" col. trust refdg g. 5's	1911	8,809,000	M & N	103	May 27,'02	103	102⅝	103,000

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Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.	1949	2,847,000	J & J	96¼	Mar. 3,'02	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold,	1924	500,000	J & J	100	Dec. 4,'01	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.								
• 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s.	1905	15,000,000	J & D	101	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
• g. 4's Central Pac. coll..	1949	28,818,500	J & D	95¼	May 29,'02	96	95	610,000
• • registered......			J & D	95	Apr. 10,'02	....	....	....
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's...	1941	1,920,000	J & J	111	June26,'01	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..	1949	58,041,000	F & A	102¾	May 29,'02	102¾	101¾	201,000
• registered..............			F & A	99⅝	June 1,19'	....	....	....
• mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...	1929	19,027,500	J & D	89	May 27,'02	89	88¼	73,500
• • registered........			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's..	1910	4,756,000	F & A	112	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
• 2d g 7's..............	1905	1,000,000	J & D	108	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
• Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.	1931	13,418,000	M & N	110¼	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's.	1924	1,514,000	M & N	108	May 14,'02	109⅛	108	15,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..	1933	501,000	M & N	106	Feb. 24,'02	....	....	....
• 1st gtd. g. 5's..........	1933	2,199,000	M & N	104⅛	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..	1937	6,060,000	J & J	112	May 26,'02	114⅛	111¾	19,000
• con. g 6's int. gtd......	1912	2,961,000	A & O	110½	May 16,'02	110¾	110½	8,000
• gen. g 4's int. gtd......	1921	4,287,000	A & O	94¼	May 19,'02	95	94¼	33,000
• W&Nwn. div. 1st. g. 6's.	1930	1,105,000	M & N	127½	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....	1920	1,494,000	J & J	123½	Feb. 5,'02	....	....	....
• 1st 7's.................	1918	5,000,000	A & O	133⅛	May 28,'02	133⅛	133⅛	2,000
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's..	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's.	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
• gtd. g. 5's..................		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4,'01	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's........	1927	19,742,000	J & J	105⅛	Nov. 7,'01	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's.	1943	18,900,000	J & J	90⅛	May 16,'02	91¼	90⅛	87,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's.....	1909	6,000,000	J & J	112¾	Apr. 18,'02	....	....	....
• • •	1910	4,000,000	J & J	114⅛	May 26,'02	114⅛	114⅛	4,000
• of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.	1905	30,217,500	A & O	105¼	Apr. 23,'02	....	....	....
• • • ser. B.	1905		A & O	108	Dec. 23,'01	....	....	....
• • • C. & D.	1906		A & O	110⅝	Jan. 14,'02	....	....	....
• • • E. & F.	1902		A & O	114⅛	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
• • •	1912	....	A & O	120	Feb. 15,'01	....	....	....
• 1st con. gtd. g 5's...	1937	6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27,19'	....	....	....
• stamped........	1905-1937	20,420,000	......	109	May 26,'02	109	108⅛	56,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's.	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116¼	Apr. 23,'00	....	....	....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's......	1905	915,000	F & A	108	May 20,'02	108	108	1,000
• Sabine div. 1st g 6's...	1912	2,575,000	M & S	114⅛	Feb. 14,'02	....	....	....
• con. g 5's.............	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29,'01	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's.	1994	33,706,000	J & J	123	May 29,'02	123	122⅛	286,000
• registered..................			J & J	122	Jan. 2,'02	....	....	....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's.	1938	7,855,000	M & S	99	May 27,'02	99	98½	42,000
• registered................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's.	1996	5,083,000	J & J	115	Mar. 18,'02	....	....	....
• registered..................			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's...	1951	11,250,000	J & J	101	May 29,'02	101¼	101	30,000
• • registered.........			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's.......	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25,'01	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's..	1948	3,925,000	J & J	98	May 27,'02	98	98	15,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s.	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's.....	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June12,'01	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's.	1930	3,106,000	J & J	119	May 20,'02	119	118⅛	4,000
• con. 1st g 5's..........	1956	12,770,000	M & N	121⅛	May 29,'02	122	120¼	42,000
• reorg. lien g 4's.......	1938	4,500,000	M & S	117¼	May 24,'02	117¼	113½	21,000
• registered..............			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's......	1922	5,660,000	J & J	128	May 9,'02	128	128	1,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's.....	1925	2,000,000	J & J	125	Jan. 30,'02	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....	1915	5,597,000	J & J	122	May 8,'02	122⅛	122	15,000
• equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
• deb. 5's stamped.....	1927	3,368,000	A & O	111¼	May 1,'02	111¼	111¼	4,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's.	1948	315,000	M & N	90	May 7,'02	90	90	5,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's....	1919	5,250,000	M & S	110⅛	May 29,'02	110⅛	109	25,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's..	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• small.....................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. B 6's............	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• small.....................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. C 6's............	1916	1,100,000	M & S	123	Feb. 8,'02	....	....	....
• small.....................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. D 4-5's............	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
• small.....................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. E 5's..............	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10,'01	....	....	....
• small.....................			M & S	....	....	....	....	....

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BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	MAY SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
• ser. F 5's..............1931	1,310,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's......1936	2,392,000	M & N	115½	May 16,'02	116	115½	12,000
• gen.5's. gtd. stamped.1926	2,466,000	M & N	116½	Dec. 30,'01	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's.....1924	1,025,000	F & A	98	Apr. 22,'02	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's........1914	2,531,000	J & J	120½	May 15,'02	121	120½	12,000
Spokane Falls & North.1st g.6's..1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl.Ry.N.Y.1stgtd.g.4½'s.1943	500,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s.1939	7,000,000	A & O	114½	Mar. 11,'02	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's.....1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	110½	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's.1930	3,500,000	A & O	115½	May 15,'02	115½	115	15,000
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th 1905	3,055,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15,19'	....	....	....
• 1st gold 5's..............2000	21,986,000	J & D	122	May 29,'02	122	121	101,000
• 2d gold income, 5's......2000	963,000	MAR.	97½	Apr. 22,'02	....	....	....
• La. Div.B.L. 1st g.5's...1931	2,661,000	J & J	111	June18,'01	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935	3,000,000	J & J	113¾	Apr. 10,'02	....	....	....
• 1st M. g 5's West. div...1935	2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov.13,'01	....	....	....
• gen. g. 5's..............1935	2,000,000	J & D	109	May 23,'02	109	109	10,000
• Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's.1990	2,469,000	A & O	98½	Apr. 22,'02	....	....	....
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,900,000	J & D	92½	May 26,'02	93	92½	17,000
Tol., St.L.&Wn. prior lien g 3½'s.1925	9,000,000	J & J	91½	May 29,'02	91½	91¼	17,000
• registered..................		J & J	....		....	....	....
• fifty years g. 4's........1925	6,500,000	A & O	82½	May 23,'02	83¼	82	82,000
• registered..................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Toronto,Hamilton &Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	May 26,'02	99½	99	9,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1925	1,852,000	J & D	113	May 20,'02	113	113	11,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	100,000,000	J & J	106¼	May 29,'02	106¼	105½	556,500
• registered.................		J & J	105¼	May 14,'02	105¼	105¼	5,000
• 1st lien con. g. 4's......1911	91,952,000	M & N	107½	May 29,'02	107⅞	105⅝	15,690,000
• registered.................		M & N	106	Apr. 14,'02	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	21,482,000	J & D	104¾	May 29,'02	104¾	104¼	126,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	127	May 21,'02	128	127	22,000
• 1st con. g. 5's.1946.........	12,328,000	J & J	118½	May 28,'02	119	118	63,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's..........1908	4,993,000	J & J	117½	June20,'01	....	....	....
• g. 5's.......................1926	1,877,000	J & J	114½	Apr. 19,'02	....	....	....
Wabash R. R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	120⅛	May 26,'02	120⅛	118⅝	113,000
• 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	112½	May 27,'02	112½	110½	91,000
• deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	102	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
• series B.................1939	25,740,000	J & J	75¾	May 29,'02	78	74½	4,188,000
• first lien eqpt. fd.g. 5's.1921	3,000,000	M & S	105¾	Apr. 29,'02	....	....	....
• 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,411,000	J & J	111¼	May 23,'02	111¼	111¼	3,000
• Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	97	May 12,'02	97	97	1,000
• Omaha div. 1st g. 3½s..1941	3,500,000	A & O	89	May 16,'02	89	87¾	32,000
• Tol. & Chic.div.1stg.4's,1941	3,000,000	M & S	98	Mar. 17,'02	....	....	....
St.L., K.C. & N. St.Chas. B.1st6's1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 26,'02	110	110	6,000
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	121	May 23,'02	121	120½	19,000
• gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	98½	May 27,'02	98¾	98¼	10,000
• inc. 5's...................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21,'01	....	....	....
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	114½	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	113	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
• Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	894,000	J & J	112½	Jan. 21,'02	....	....	....
• exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	343,000	F & A	113	Dec. 24,19'	....	....	....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	11,130,000	M & S	95	May 29,'02	95½	93	366,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	24,635,000	J & J	94	May 29,'02	94⅞	93¼	453,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	107⅞	May 28,'02	109	107⅞	10,000
• Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
• City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	J & J	114	May 28,'02	114	114	9,000
• Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	M & N	106½	Apr. 30,'02	....	....	....
• Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	16,000,000	F & A	102	May 26,'02	102½	101¾	191,000
• stamped guaranteed......		......	101½	Apr. 3,'02	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's.1949	7,000,000	F & A	90	May 28,'02	91	89¾	66,000
• stamped guaranteed......		......	....		....	....	....
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's.1951	10,474,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Conn.Ry.& Lightg 1st&rfg.g4½'s,1951	8,355,000	J & J	98	Apr. 10,'02	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	780,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	918,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
DetroitCit'ensSt.Ry.1stcon.g.5's.1905	5,485,000	J & J	108	Nov.28,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's........1916	2,500,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....

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Name. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	May Sales. *High.*	May Sales. *Low.*	May Sales. *Total.*
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g.5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	120½	May 26,'02	120	119¼	91,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	119⅞	Apr. 29,'02	....	....	....
" registered		J & D	119⅛	Dec. 3,19'	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave.1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	122½	May 5,'02	123½	122½	14,000
" registered		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	121	May 21,'02	122¼	121	21,000
" registered		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R.R. 1st c.gtd.g.4's..2000	35,000,000	J & J	101	May 28,'02	101¼	100½	601,000
" registered		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Third Ave. R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's...1937	5,000,000	J & J	126½	Apr. 24,'02	....	....	....
Met. West Side Elev.Chic.1stg.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	102¼	May 29,'02	102¼	102	11,000
" registered		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's........1919	4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,'01	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	114½	Nov.14,'01	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov.28,'99	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Name. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	May Sales. *High.*	May Sales. *Low.*	May Sales. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	105½	May 27,'02	105½	104½	51,000
Am.Steamship Co.of W.Va.g.5's.1920	5,452,000	M & N	100¾	May 27,'02	101½	100¾	30,000
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	82	May 17,'02	83	81	37,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	....
De.Mac.&.Mar.ld.gt.3½'s sem.an.1911	2,771,000	A & O	53¾	May 28,'02	55	52	60,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	50	Feb. 21,'08	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Dock Co. 50 yrs. 1st g. 4's...1951	11,580,000	F & A	97	May 29,'02	99	97	97,000
" registered		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s.1951	8,000,000	J & J	91¾	Dec. 19,'01	....	....	....
" registered. Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St.Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	118½	Dec. 18,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's............1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's............1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's............1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's............1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's............1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's............1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" K 4's............1905-1920	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. BicycleCo.sink.fund deb.5's.1919	9,234,000	M & S	65	May 27,'02	69	63	128,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....1915	2,919,000	......	100½	May 27,'02	101	100½	23,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's...1919	8,875,000	M & S	98	May 28,'02	99	97½	63,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,878,000	M & S	88	May 29,'02	88	86	51,000
Am.Thread Co.,1st coll.trust 4's.1919	6,000,000	J & J	83	May 9,'02	83	83	7,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951	156,260,800	F & A	66⅝	May 29,'02	67	65	4,643,000
" registered		F & A	65½	Mar. 31,'02	....	....	....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's..1911	3,580,000	J & J	92½	May 23,'02	93⅝	90⅝	101,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,400,000	A & O	99⅝	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	100	May 2,'02	100	100	1,000
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,806,000	F & A	108	May 28,'02	109	107½	49,000

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	MAY SALES. *High.*	MAY SALES. *Low.*	MAY SALES. *Total.*
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's..1928	2,000,000	A & O	98	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,002,000	J & J	106¾	May 26,'02	106¾	106	62,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's..1925	4,187,000	J & J	94	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,785,000	F & A	73	May 28,'02	74	70	116,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	16⅞	May 28,'02	18	14⅛	1,850,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	112⅛	May 2,'02	112⅛	112	5,000
U. S. Reduction & Refin. Co. 6's..1931	....	......	87	May 29,'02	88	86	72,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Coupons off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	680,000	M & N	115	Apr. 11,'02	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	5,274,000	F & A	106	May 29,'02	106	105	249,000
" conv. deb. g. 5's.........1911	9,069,000	F & A	105⅛	May 29,'02	109⅝	102⅝	6,429,000
" registered....................		F &	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	108	Jan. 20,'02	....	....	....
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's..................1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's....................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Kan. & Hoc. Coal & Coke 1st g. 5's 1951	2,750,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f. 5s. 1928	1,218,000	J & J	106¼	Feb. 27,'02	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's. 1946	1,092,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	879,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	108½	May 10,'02	110	108½	15,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,899,000	J & J	112¾	May 15,'02	112¾	112½	23,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	102¼	May 23,'02	103	102	500
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's. 1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.							
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg. 5's..1939	7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20,'01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con g. 5's. 1945	14,493,000	M & N	118¼	May 28,'02	118⅛	118	24,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's........1923	5,608,000	J & J	98¼	May 29,'02	98¼	96	49,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's.....1918	381,000	F & A	104	May 24,'02	104	104	1,000
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's............1932	3,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Oct. 9,'01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c. g. 5s. 1949	1,146,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2,'01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's. 1915	1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17,19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's. 1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's..1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's....1997	5,000,000	J & J	124	May 23,'02	124	124	3,000
Edison El. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's. 1939	4,275,000	J & J	98	May 21,'02	98	98	5,000
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's. 1919	10,000,000	Q F	109	May 28,'02	110	108½	20,000
" small bonds..................			97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's....1948	5,274,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Co 1st col tr g 5's. 1948	11,500,000	J & D	116	May 28,'02	116	116	1,000
" registered....................		J & D					
" purchase mny col tr g 4's. 1949	20,889,000	F & A	97¾	May 29,'02	98	95¾	341,000
Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's. 1910	4,312,000	M & S	108	May 29,'02	108	107½	25,000
" 1st con. g. 5's...........1995	2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 26,'01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Qus. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st. c. g. 5's 1930	1,980,000	F & A	106⅛	May 26,'02	107⅛	106⅛	17,000
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's..1949	3,317,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's. 1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's.............1904	2,500,000	J & D	106	May 15,'02	106	105½	5,000
" 1st con. g 6's............1943	4,900,000	A & O	121	May 12,'02	121	120⅝	10,000
" refunding g. 5's........1947	2,500,000	M & S	103	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's. 1937	10,000,000	J & J	109½	May 29,'02	109¾	109½	4,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1936	4,346,000	J & D	109½	Apr. 2,'02	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1905	2,000,000	J & J	106	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	5,000,000	M & N	105½	May 26,'02	106	105½	5,000
" registered..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's. 1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8,'01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's. 1950	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	MAY SALES. *High*	MAY SALES. *Low.*	MAY SALES. *Total.*
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.							
Am.Teleph.&Teleg.coll.trust.4's.1929	28,000,000	J & J	100	Mar. 26,'02	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	10,943,000	Q & J	100⅛	Apr. 8,'02	....	....	....
" registered....................		Q & J	100⅛	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $20,000,000.							
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	114⅛	Apr. 28,'02	....	....	....
" registered....................		M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.......1920	1,261,000	M & N	118¾	Oct. 4,'01	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...1938	8,504,000	J & J	112¼	May 17,'02	112⅛	112	16,000
" fundg & real estate g.4½'s.1950	13,000,000	M & N	107	May 29,'02	107⅛	106⅝	81,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	M & N	110¼	May 5,'02	110¼	110¼	1,000
Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	104	May 9,'02	104	104	500

UNITED STATES, STATE AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	YEAR 1902. *High.*	YEAR 1902. *Low.*	MAY SALES. *High.*	MAY SALES. *Low.*	MAY SALES. *Total.*
United States con. 2's registered...1930	445,940,750	Q J	109⅞	108¼	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon............1930		Q J	109⅝	108⅛	109⅝	109⅝	1,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds..1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908–18	97,516,160	Q F	109⅛	108	....	....	......
" 3's coupon..............1908–18		Q F	110	107⅞	108⅛	108	12,000
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908–18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908–18		Q F	109⅛	108¼	....	....	......
" 4's registered..............1907	233,177,050	J A J&O	112⅛	111	111¼	111	16,000
" 4's coupon...............1907		J A J&O	113	110⅝	111¼	110⅝	54,500
" 4's registered..............1925	134,994,200	Q F	139⅛	139	....	....	......
" 4's coupon..................1925		Q F	139¾	139¾	....	....	......
" 5's registered..............1904	19,410,350	Q F	106⅛	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	2,500
" 5's coupon..................1904		Q F	106¼	106¼	....	....	......
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds.....................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
STATE SECURITIES.							
Alabama Class A 4 and 5..............1906	6,859,000	J & J	107	102⅛	107	107	5,000
" " small............	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
" Class B 5's...................1906	575,000	J & J	102⅛	102⅛	....	....	......
" Class C 4's...................1906	962,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" currency funding 4's.......1920	954,000	J & J	111	111	....	....	......
District of Columbia. See U. S. Gov.							
Louisiana new ccn. 4's................1914	10,752,800	J & J	106¼	106	106	106	2,000
" " small bonds.........		....	....	....	....	....	......
Missouri fdg. bonds due.........1894–1895	977,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
North Carolina con. 4's................1910	3,397,350	J & J	104⅛	104	....	....	......
" small.......................		J & J					
" 6's.........................1919	2,720,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	......
South Carolina 4½'s 20–40..............1933	4,392,500	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
Tennessee new settlement 3's........1913	6,681,000	J & J	96⅝	95⅛	....	....	......
" registered........................	6,079,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" small bond......................	362,200	J & J	95	95	....	....	......
Virginia fund debt 2–3's of............1991	18,064,241	J & J	99¾	95¼	95¾	95¼	2,000
" registered........................		J & J					
" 6's deferred cts. Issue of 1871	5,186,105	....	7¼	7¼	....	....	......
" " Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs. of deposit. Issue of 1871.....	7,505,426	....	10½	8	10	8⅛	60,000
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.							
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1......1901	15,000,000 (Marks.)	M & S	95⅛	94¾	....	....	......
Four marks are equal to one dollar.							
Quebec 5's................................1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's....................	....	Q J	99⅛	96	99⅛	96	20,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200...........................	£22,478,560	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20......	....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000....................................	....	......	....	....	....	....	......

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BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Birdsall.—Geo. N. Birdsall, Treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York city, died May 15. He was born in Ohio in 1836. He became Treasurer of the above institution in 1892, having been a trustee for some time previously.

Brown.—Daniel Brown, Vice-President of the Wickersham Banking Company, Petaluma, Cal., died May 20. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago, coming with the family to New Orleans while a boy. He was one of the Pacific Coast pioneers, and had been highly successful in business.

Burnham.—E. P. Burnham, President of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, Saco, Me., died May 12. He was mayor of Saco in 1872, and had held a number of other local offices.

Case.—John S. Case, President of the Rockland (Me.) National Bank, four times mayor of Rockland and a member of the Legislature for four years, died May 10.

Cassils.—John Cassils, Vice-President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Toronto, died May 21.

Fisher.—S. J. Fisher, President of the People's National Bank, Independence, Iowa, died May 21.

Hartman.—Lemuel Hartman, Cashier of the First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind., died May 27, aged sixty-six years. He had been connected with the bank for thirty-nine years.

Harvey.—Blaney Harvey, President of the Tradesmen's Trust and Saving Fund Company, Philadelphia, died June 3. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago, and came to this country in 1849.

Hulshizer.—A. H. Hulshizer, Vice-President of the Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, Philadelphia, died May 19.

Kite.—John H. Kite, Cashier of the First National Bank, Rockville, Conn., died May 15, aged fifty-three years. He had worked in the bank continuously since he was of age, and since 1870 had been Cashier.

Lee.—John R. Lee, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Plymouth, Pa., died May 7, aged fifty-two years.

Martin.—Charles E. Martin, Vice-President of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) National Bank, died May 29.

Maxwell.—Henry W. Maxwell, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Maxwell & Graves, New York city, Vice-President of the Liberty National Bank, and a director of several other banks and trust companies, died May 11. He was identified with many social and benevolent enterprises, and was one of the leading citizens of the Borough of Brooklyn.

McCormick.—Hon. Henry C. McCormick died at Williamsport, Pa., May 26. He was born in Lycoming county, Pa., June 30, 1844, and after being educated was admitted to the bar in 1866. For two terms he was city solicitor of Williamsport, and was a member of Congress from 1886 to 1890. In 1895 he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He was one of the organizers of the Lycoming National Bank, of Williamsport, and in 1887 he organized the banking firm of Cochrane, Payne & McCormick, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

McIntosh.—Andrew J. McIntosh, President of the Chicopee National Bank, Springfield, Mass., and one of Springfield's oldest business men, died May 9, aged seventy-nine years. He had been a director of the bank since 1871, Vice-President since 1891, and President from 1893 until his death.

Park.—R. A. Park, President of the Atchison (Kans.) Savings Bank, died May 2, aged seventy-five years.

Ramsey.—J. L. Ramsey, Cashier of the Homestead (Pa.) National Bank, died May 29, aged twenty-four years.

Robinson.—J. F. Robinson, President of the Rock Island (Ill.) National Bank and also President of the Central Trust and Savings Bank, died May 23. Mr. Robinson was born in Rock Island county in 1849 and had always resided there. Besides his banking interests, he was associated with a number of important manufacturing and other business enterprises.

Sorg.—Paul J. Sorg, a former member of Congress from Ohio, and President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Middletown, died May 28. Mr. Sorg's wealth was estimated at from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Springs.—H. G. Springs, Vice-President of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., and one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of that section, died May 25.

Stone.—Hon. Jesse Stone, Vice-President of the Bank of Watertown, Wis., died May 11. He was a member of the State Assembly for three terms, and was twice elected Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin.

Wakefield.—Geo. W. Wakefield, for ten years Secretary and Treasurer of the Camden (N. J.) Safe Deposit and Trust Co., died May 20.

Withington.—Geo. E. Withington, Cashier of the First National Bank, Portland, Ore., and connected with the bank for thirty years, died April 29. He was born at Northumberland, Pa., July 9, 1850.

Woodworth.—Chauncey C. Woodworth, President of the Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., and one of the best-known men of that city, died May 1. He was born at Rochester in 1843.

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JUNE, 1902

BANKERS MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1846

RHODES' JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING

56TH YEAR

CONTENTS

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Deposit Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Firms and Individuals received subject to sight draft. Interest allowed on daily balances and on money deposited pending investment.

Fiscal Agency

Accounts for the payment of bonds, coupons, dividends, etc., and for the transfer and registration of securities received from Municipal, Railroad and other corporations.

Investment Department

United States Bonds and other Investment Securities bought and sold. Orders on the New York Stock Exchange and in sound and marketable unlisted securities executed on commission for cash.

Information furnished regarding the status of corporate securities.

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Accounts of Banks and Bankers Invited.

ORGANIZED { State - - 1834. National - 1900.

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Accounts of Banks Received. Correspondence Invited.

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42 Wall Street

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HEMAN DOWD, ...	Vice-Presidents.	EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, . . .	Secretary.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,		S. D. SCUDDER, ...	Treasurer.
RICHARD J. SCOLES, .		FRANCIS C. PREST, . . .	Asst. Secretary.

Receives deposits subject to check. Transacts a general Trust business.
Named as Depository of the moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as Depository of the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges.
Appointed by the Bank Superintendent Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
Designated Depository by the State of New York for State Funds.
Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
Designated by the State of New York as a depository for Court and Trust Funds.

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WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH,	JOHN HONE,	JOS. J. O'DONOHUE, JR.,	JOHN C. TOMLINSON,
JONATHAN B. CURREY,	JAMES JOURDAN,	E. C. POTTER,	WARNER VAN NORDEN,
E. A. DE LIMA,	JAMES S. KUHN,	JOHN J. RIKER,	R. N. YOUNG.
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TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, - $5,342,122.35

Designated by the State Superintendent of Banking as a Depository for the Money Reserve of State Banks and Savings Banks, by the authorities of the City of New York as a Depository for City Moneys, by the State Comptroller as a Depository for the Moneys of the State of New York, and by the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of the City of New York on Contracts.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque or on Certificate.

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WILLIAM BARBOUR,
H. S. MANNING,
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, . Vice-Presidents.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, . Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, . . Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, . Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

ASHBEL P. FITCH, WM. BARBOUR, H. S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON MCMILLIN, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, EDWD. C. SHAEFER, S. C. T. DODD, JOEL F. FREEMAN, ANSON R. FLOWER, H. S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWD. F. CRAGIN, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, FRANK JAY GOULD, WM. A. CLARK, JOHN W. GRIGGS.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY

Atlantic Building, Cor. of Wall and William Sts.,

NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

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JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary.
CHARLES BAKER, JR., Auditor.

DEPOSITORY; TRUSTEE; EXECUTOR;
GUARDIAN; REGISTRAR; AGENT. . . .

Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.

Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,000,000.

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FRANCIS M. BACON, WM. CARPENDER, D. CRAWFORD CLARK, GEORGE W. ELY, ANDREW H. GREEN, JOHN F. HALSTED, CHARLES R. HENDERSON, LOUIS W. HILL, WM. H. HOLLISTER, WM. B. ISHAM, MARTIN JOOST, W. R. T. JONES, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, C. D. LEVERICH, ROBERT H. MCCURDY, GILBERT M. PLYMPTON, ANTON A. RAVEN, L. V. F. RANDOLPH, JOHN L. RIKER, WM. SCHALL, JR., JOHN W. SIMPSON, FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, FREDERICK STURGES, ALFRED WAGSTAFF.

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No. 52 Wall Street.

CHARTERED IN 1830.

Grants Annuities.
Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise.
Manages Property as Agent for the owners.
Allows Interest on Deposits payable after ten days' notice.
Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

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HENRY PARISH, President. WALTER KERR, 1st Vice-President.
HENRY PARISH, Jr., 2d Vice-President.

GEORGE M. CORNING, Secretary. Z. W. van ZELM, Ass't Secretary.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

Newark, N. J.

Capital, - - - - - $1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 3,500,000.00

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.
GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER, - - - - - - - President.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, - - - - - Vice-President.
THOMAS N. McCARTER, Gen'l Counsel and 2d Vice-Pres't.
JEROME TAYLOR, - - - - - - Trust Officer.
FREDERICK W. EGNER, - Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOMAS N. MCCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. MCCARTER, JOHN C. EISELE, CHARLES A. FRICK, JEROME TAYLOR, J. HERBERT BALLANTINE, WILLIAM N. COLER, JR., WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE, WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, BERNARD STRAUSS.

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Union Trust Company

OF NEW YORK,

No. 80 Broadway.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $6,691,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is

A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Accepts the transfer agency and registry of stocks, and acts as Trustee of mortgages of corporations.

Allows interest on deposits, which may be made at any time and withdrawn on five days' notice with interest for the whole time they remain with the company.

For the convenience of depositors this company also opens current accounts subject, in accordance with its rules, to check at sight, and allows interest upon the resulting daily balances. Such checks pass through the Clearing-House.

Attends specially to the management of Real Estate, and to collection and remittance of rents. Also holds securities for safe keeping, collecting and remitting income of same.

EDWARD KING, PRESIDENT.

CORNELIUS D. WOOD, AUG. W. KELLEY, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. V. B. THAYER, *Secretary.*

EDWARD R. MERRITT, *Assistant Secretary.*

CARROLL C. RAWLINGS, *Trust Officer.*

MUTUAL TRUST CO.

OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Capital, $300,000. Surplus, $60,000.

107 Main Street,

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.

Allows interest on daily balance, subject to check at sight.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee or Agent, and will execute Financial Trusts of every sort.

Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estate.

ACCOUNTS INVITED.

OFFICERS:

GEO. R. READ, - - - - President.
WHITELAW REID, JOHN E. PARSONS, } - Vice-Presidents.
F. G. INGERSOLL, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN LEONARD, - Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. DICKERMAN, JOHN I. DOWNEY, G. G. HAVEN, R. P. LOUNSBERY, D. PERCY MORGAN, WALTER G. OAKMAN, JOHN E. PARSONS, WM. H. PARSONS, CHAS. A. PEABODY, JEROME ALVORD PECK, GEO. R. READ, WHITELAW REID, J. J. RIKER, WM. H. RUSSELL, JOHN RYAN, WILLIAM SALOMON, JOHN W STERLING, J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT.

THE

First National Bank

Mamaroneck (Westchester Co.),

NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - $50,000.00

Surplus and Profits, 62,182.19

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COLLECTIONS on Mamaroneck and contiguous towns are carefully made and promptly accounted for.

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R. G. BREWER, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

DAVID F. BRITT. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL. WILLIAM D. PALMER. WILLIAM M. BARNUM. THOMAS J. MEIGHAN. JOHN H. MCARDLE. REUBEN G. BREWER. BRADFORD RHODES.

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THE

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 191 Broadway.

Capital, $1,000,000. **Surplus, $1,000,000.**

FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, President.
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BANK

New York City

Capital, - $1,700,000

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EDWARD R. THOMAS, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. H. TAYLOR, }
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice-Pres. & Cas.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cas.

DIRECTORS:

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EDWARD R. THOMAS,	CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS,
W. NELSON CROMWELL,	R. W. JONES, JR.,
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Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, California and the Orient. . . . . .

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Municipal
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BONDS

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Prices quoted for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

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Business Founded 1795

JAMES MACDONOUGH, *Chairman.*
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THEO. H. FREELAND, *Vice-Pres. & Treas.*
WARREN L. GREEN, *2nd Vice-President.*
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FROM STEEL PLATES,
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
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Receive deposits subject to check and allow interest on balances.

Buy and sell securities for the usual commission.

Make loans against approved collateral.

Make collections speedily, at favorable rates.

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No. 100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Paid-up Capital, - $2,500,000.

HENRY D. LYMAN, Pres't, WALTER S. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres't.

STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1900.

RESOURCES (Including Capital, $2,500,000)	-	**$5,354,285.87**
LIABILITIES (Including reserve of $592,251.67)	- -	**909,995.71**

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

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SOLICITOR FOR THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE AT TORONTO JUNCTION.

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Capital, $500,000. Surplus, $230,000.

Deposits, $3,700,000.

PROMPT, CAREFUL, PROGRESSIVE.

OTIS H. LUKE, President. J. ADAMS BROWN, Cashier.

JAMES H. CROCKER, Asst. Cashier.

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THE

Continental National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

Report of the Condition at Close of Business April 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$25,828,237.88	
Stocks and bonds	1,037,017.25	
		$26,865,255.13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Overdrafts		16,845.78
Real estate		35,305.29
Redemption fund		2,500.00
Due from banks	$7,803,194.59	
Cash	9,244,281.26	
		17,047,475.85
		$43,517,882.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits	279,817.40
Circulation	50,000.00
Dividends unpaid	1,279.50
Deposits	39,436,285.15
	$43,517,882.05

OFFICERS.

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Vice-Prest. and Cas.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
BENJAMIN S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM W. HILL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John C. Black,
Henry Botsford,
J. Ogden Armour,
Wm. C. Seipp,
Berthold Lowenthal,
A. J. Earling,
William G. Hibbard,
Fred'k Weyerhaeuser,
George M. Reynolds,
P. A. Valentine.

**A general foreign exchange business transacted.
Travelers' circular letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.**

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Conducting a Legitimate Commercial Banking Business in the City of Chicago

John A. Lynch, President
W. T. Fenton, Vice-President
J. H. Cameron, Cashier
R. M. McKinney, Asst. Cashier
R. L. Crampton, Asst. Cashier
W. F. Dodge, 2d Asst. Cashier

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The First National Bank,

Cor. Monroe and Dearborn Streets,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital and Surplus, = $8,000,000.

JAMES B. FORGAN, President.
DAVID R. FORGAN, Vice-President.
GEO. D. BOULTON, Vice-President.
RICHARD J. STREET, Cashier.
HOLMES HOGE, Asst. Cashier.
AUGUST BLUM, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK E. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.
CHARLES N. GILLETT, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK O. WETMORE, Auditor.
EMILE K. BOISOT, Manager Bond Department.
JOHN E. GARDIN, Manager Foreign Exchange Department.
MAX MAY, Asst. Manager " " "

A Regular Banking Business Transacted.

Foreign Exchange, all classes Investment Bonds bought and sold, and Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers' Use issued available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS carefully made and promptly accounted for on moderate terms.

Safe Deposit Vaults in Basement; entrance on Dearborn Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL, - $2,000,000.

SURPLUS, - $1,000,000.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on the most liberal terms consistent with safe and prudent Banking.

OFFICERS.

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOHN C. McKEON, Vice-President.
DAVID VERNON, Second Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.
N. R. LOSCH, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH. N. K. FAIRBANK. ROBERT T. LINCOLN. JOHN C. MCKEON.
JESSE SPALDING. WM. J. CHALMERS. JAMES H. ECKELS. PAUL MORTON.
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THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS, 1781. NATIONAL BANK, 1864

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Undiv. Profits, $1,888,000

JOHN H. MICHENER, President
JOHN H. WATT, Cashier
SAMUEL D. JORDAN, Asst. Cashier
WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

JNO. H. MICHENER
ISRAEL MORRIS
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
THEO. C. SEARCH
RICHARD H. DOWNING
WM. D. WINSOR
ROB'T K. MCNEELY
CHARLES H. HARDING
HARRY G. MICHENER
LINCOLN K. PASSMORE
JOHN P. GREEN
WILLIAM P. HENSZEY

ESTABLISHED 1832.

Girard National Bank,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, $1,500,000. **Surplus, $1,500,000.**

FRANCIS B. REEVES, President.
RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Vice-President.
THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, 2d Vice President.
JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Received.
Correspondence Solicited.

The Fourth Street National Bank

of Philadelphia.

Capital, - - -	$3,000,000
Surplus, - - -	3,500,000
Undivided Profits, -	500,000
Deposits, - - -	33,550,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals solicited. Cable Transfers made. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available throughout the World.

S. F. TYLER, President.
B. M. FAIRES, 2d Vice-President.
R. H. RUSHTON, Vice-President.
E. F. SHANBACKER, Cashier.
W. Z. McLEAR, Assistant Cashier.
FRANK G. ROGERS, Manager Foreign Exchange Dept.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

RICHMOND, - - VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

OFFICERS.

VIRGINIUS NEWTON,	President.
JNO. B. PURCELL,	Vice-President.
JNO. M. MILLER, Jr.,	Cashier.
C. R. BURNETT,	Asst. Cashier.

Accounts and Collections Solicited.

Merchants National BANK

RICHMOND, VA.

Capital Stock,	$200,000.00
Surplus and Profits,	564,000.00
Deposits,	3,300,000.00

United States, State and City Depositary

JOHN P. BRANCH, President
JOHN KERR BRANCH, Vice-Pres.
JOHN F. GLENN, Cashier

A specialty made of collections in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Daily and direct communications with over three-fourths of the banking points in Virginia. Being the largest depositary for banks between Baltimore and New Orleans, this bank offers superior facilities for direct and quick collections. Correspondence solicited.

We would like to have your business

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Report of Condition at Close of Business, Feb. 25th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,833,524.59
Real estate		8,755.09
Bank building and fixtures		159,298.30
Cash Resources—		
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	$221,916.81	
Due from banks	724,426.09	
U. S. bonds	207,000.00	
U. S. Treasurer	19,900.00	
Cash	224,303.96	1,397,546.86
		$5,399,124.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$800,000.00
Surplus and und'd profits (net)	318,632.77
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	4,080,492.07
	$5,399,124.84

OFFICERS.

J. M. Barnett, President. Willard Barnhart, Vice-Pres't.
Harvey J. Hollister, Cas. Clay H. Hollister, Asst. Cas. Hoyt G. Post, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.

James M. Barnett, Willard Barnhart, Jacob Cummer, Jos. H. Martin, W. R. Shelby,
E. G. Studley, Wm. Judson, L. H. Withey, E. Crofton Fox, Geo. C. Peirce,
H. J. Hollister, W. D. Stevens, Clay H. Hollister.

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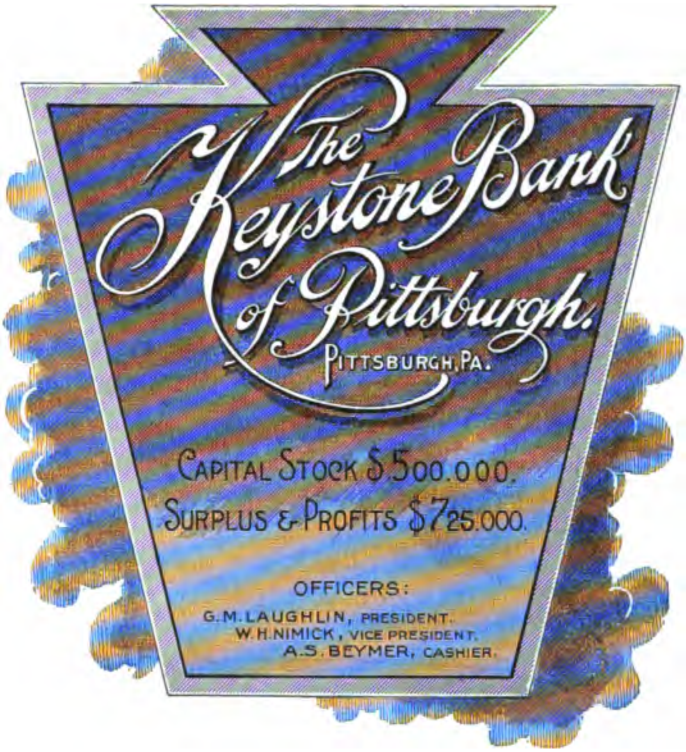

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AUCTIONEERS,

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STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

The undersigned hold regular AUCTION SALES of all classes

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STOCKS AND BONDS every Wednesday.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKS, BANKERS, INVESTORS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES GENERALLY, RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC and PRIVATE SALE.

PROMPT RETURNS ON ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

WM. F. REDMOND. **LOUIS MESIER.**

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The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh

NOS. 335-337-339 FOURTH AVENUE

CAPITAL, - $500,000.00
SURPLUS, - 1,100,000.00
PROFITS, - 192,722.34

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST AND BANKING BUSINESS

OFFICERS

H. C. McELDOWNEY, - - President
A. W. MELLON, - - - Vice-President
J. M. SCHOONMAKER, - 2d Vice-President
H. W. GLEFFER, - - - - Treasurer
SCOTT HAYES, . - - - Secretary

DIRECTORS

H. C. McELDOWNEY, GEORGE I. WHITNEY, A. W. MELLON, JOHN PORTERFIELD, JAMES McCREA, P. C KNOX, J. M. SCHOONMAKER, H. C. FRICK, F. J. HEARNE, H. C. FOWNES, W. N. FREW, D. E. PARK, GEO. E. SHAW, J. B. FINLEY, JAMES H. LOCKHART

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH,

333 FOURTH AVE.

Capital, - $1,000,000

FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, President.
J. D. NICHOLSON, Vice-President.
F. H. SKELDING, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN A. IRWIN, Sec'y and Treas.
A. M. NEEPER, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, J. W. DONNAN, J. B. FINLEY, F. H. SKELDING, J. B. LAUGHLIN, HENRY HICE, W. C. FOWNES, NATHANIEL EWING, J. D. NICHOLSON, BENJAMIN PAGE, WM. B. SCHILLER, A. M. NEEPER, REED B. COYLE, JOHN A. BELL.

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Undiv. Profits, $949,878.87.

JOHN B. JACKSON, President.
JAS. J. DONNELL, Vice-President.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN McGILL, Secretary.
C. E. WILLOCK, Treasurer.
J. A. KNOX, Asst. Secretary & Treasurer.
C. S. GRAY, Trust Officer.
A. F. BENKART, Asst. Trust Officer.
JOHN C. SLACK, Title Officer.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Jr., Asst. Title Officer.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Auditor.

ACTS IN ALL TRUST CAPACITIES.

Pays two per cent. interest on checking accounts. Special rates on time deposits. Examines and insures titles to Real Estate. Safe deposit boxes to rent.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

J. D. NICHOLSON.

W. I. MUSTIN, President Pittsburg Stock Exchange.

Members Pittsburg Stock Exchange.
Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,

Dealers in Stocks and Bonds,

Long Distance Telephones, 146 and 781.
P. O. Box 1093.

244 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.

We have special facilities for furnishing valuable information regarding "Traction," Industrial, Gas, and other local securities.

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The

Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Pittsburgh

Nos. 245 and 247 Fourth Avenue

OFFICERS

A. E. W. PAINTER, President
THOMAS WIGHTMAN, 1st Vice-President
D. McK. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President
WM. T. HOWE, Secretary and Treasurer
ROBT. C. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer
G. L. RODGERS, Assistant Secretary
H. A. MILLER, Counsel
NEWTON PETRIE, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS

A. E. W. PAINTER, W. K. SHIRAS, THOMAS WIGHTMAN, W. L. MCCLINTOCK, WM. R. THOMPSON, D. MCK. LLOYD, JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR., J. D. LYON, GEO. E. PAINTER

Pittsburg Trust Co.

323 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Capital, - $2,000,000
Surplus, - - 2,000,000
Undivided Profits, 2,000,000

Transfer Agent City of Pittsburg,
County of Allegheny.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS.

C. B. McVAY, - - - - President.
J. I. BUCHANAN, - - Vice-President.
CHAS. H. HAYS, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. A. McVAY, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

B. F. JONES, J. I. BUCHANAN, HENRY BUHL, JR., GEO. M. LAUGHLIN, W. P. SNYDER, S. H. VANDERGRIFT, JOHN C. REILLY, C. B. MCVAY, CHAS. H. HAYS.

American Express Co.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CAPITAL, - $18,000,000.

65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

State Savings Bank,

Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

SURPLUS, $100,000.

GEORGE H. RUSSEL, President.
R. W. GILLETT, Vice-President.
H. C. POTTER, Jr., Vice-President.
R. S. MASON, Cashier.
AUSTIN E. WING, Asst. Cashier.
H. P. BORGMAN, Asst. Cashier.
E. A. SUNDERLIN, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. ALGER. F. J. HECKER. H. C. POTTER, JR.
WM. T. BARBOUR. H. B. LEDYARD. HENRY RUSSEL.
H. M. CAMPBELL. W. C. MCMILLAN. GEO. H. RUSSEL.
C. L. FREER. R. S. MASON. HUGO SCHERER.
R. W. GILLETT. T. H. NEWBERRY PETER WHITE.

Commercial and Savings Departments.
Well Established Collection Facilities.

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WE WILL BOND YOU

FIDELITY CONTRACT JUDICIAL BURGLARY

THE

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES OVER $2,500,000.00.

We issue for Banks and Trust Companies Four Forms of Bonds:

INDIVIDUAL FORM.

SCHEDULE FORM.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FORM.

BLANKET FORM.

We insure Banks against Loss of Funds or Securities by

BURGLARY OR ROBBERY

and against Damage to Safe Vaults, Furniture or Fixtures.

We insure Bank Messengers against Loss by Robbery.

JOHN R. BLAND, President. GEO. R. CALLIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Correspondence Solicited.

HOME OFFICE, - BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

METHODS AND MACHINERY OF

PRACTICAL BANKING

BY CLAUDIUS B. PATTEN,

For many years Cashier of the State National Bank of Boston.

The Tenth Edition of this remarkable Book has just been published.

NO WRITER of the present generation has presented so much valuable information on Practical Banking subjects as the author of this work. It is written in an admirable style. The book is entertaining as well as instructive. It has taken *first rank* as an AUTHORITY on banking matters, and it is also regarded as a Text-Book by bank clerks, bank officers and all others who wish to become proficient in the banking business.

A number of the leading banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other principal cities, as well as in smaller towns and villages, have ordered additional copies for their clerks and junior officers.

The book should be in the hands of every one actively connected with a bank—Officers, Tellers, Bookkeepers and general Clerks—and every man should have a copy for his own use.

No bank, be it large or small, in city or country village, old established or just beginning business, can afford to be without Patten's Practical Banking.

An Octavo Volume of 520 pages, printed on fine paper and substantially bound in Cloth sides, with Leather back.

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Single Copy . . . . $5.00.

NOTICE.—Subscribers for THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE will receive a copy of Patten's book at three dollars ($3) by remitting eight dollars ($5 for the MAGAZINE and $3 for the book).

Paid-up subscribers for the MAGAZINE by sending $3 will receive a copy of Patten's Practical Banking, carriage prepaid. In no case will a single copy be sold at less than the regular price, $5, except to MAGAZINE subscribers.

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Five Copies or over in one order	. . . .	$3.00 a copy.
From Three to Five copies, do	. . . .	$3.50 a copy.
Two Copies, do	. . . .	$4.00 a copy.

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BRADFORD RHODES & CO., Publishers, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

City Trust and Banking Co.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chartered by the Maryland Legislature with broad corporate powers.

Began business June, 1899.

Is equipped to do a General Banking and Trust business.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Special rate on deposits for a definite period.

Legal Depository for Moneys paid into Court.
Acts as Administrator, Executor and Trustee.

Operates a Savings Department paying highest rate of interest consistent with safe banking.

Owns and Manages extensive Storage Warehouses and issues negotiable receipts on merchandise.

CHARLES O'DONNELL LEE, President.
FRANK J. KOHLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Taunton Safe Deposit AND Trust Company

TAUNTON, - - MASS.

Opened for business April 1st, 1901.

Capital, - - -	**$200,000**
Undivided Profits, -	**10,000**
Deposits (May 1, 1902) -	**693,000**

Correspondence with banks and bankers cordially invited.

Depository for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and for the City of Taunton.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check, or upon funds awaiting investment.

EDWARD H. TEMPLE, -	President.
ALBERT M. GLEASON,	V.-Pr. & Treas.
PERCIVAL C. LINCOLN,	Asst. Treas.
WILLIS K. HODGMAN, -	Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK....

One Year's Progress:

DEPOSITS.

Feb. 4, 1901, ...	**BEGAN**
Feb. 5, 1901, . .	**$366,371.75**
Feb. 25, 1902,	**$2,697,301.78**

OFFICERS.

JOHN PERRIN, President.
H. A. SCHLOTZHAUER, Cashier.
THEO. STEMPFEL, Assistant Cashier.
ANDREW SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE.

Capital, . . .	**$2,000,000.00**
Surplus & Profits, .	**1,455,228.74**

General Trust and Banking Business Transacted.

Solicits Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies.

Interest Allowed.
Special Rates on Time Deposits.

Send for our Descriptive Booklet.

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American Exchange Bank,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital, Full Paid, $500,000.00. Surplus, $500,000.00.
Undivided Profits, $27,330.17.

Accounts Solicited. Two Per Cent. Paid on Bankers' Balances.

OFFICERS.

WALKER HILL, President.
L. A. BATTAILE, Cashier.
EPHRON CATLIN, Vice-President.
EMISON CHANSLOR, Asst. Cashier.

The Security Bank of Minnesota,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.00.

Collections promptly made on all points of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
PERRY HARRISON, Vice-President.
E. F. MEARKLE, Vice-President.
T. F. HURLEY, Cashier.
GUY C. LANDIS, Assistant Cashier.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

No. 3321.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital Stock, - - - - $100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - 225,000.00

O. J. WOODWARD, President.
W. R. PRICE, Asst. Cashier.
E. A. WALROND, Cashier.
W. J. DICKEY, Secretary.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Issue Drafts on China, Japan and all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

Business Established 1873

JORALMON & CO., BANKERS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS;

229-235 Equitable Building,

DENVER, COLO.

Examine, appraise and report impartially upon investments in Colorado. Act as attorneys in collections and the foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust. Assume general management of properties in Colorado for non-residents.

Extended experience and complete facilities guarantee prompt and most efficient service.

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No. 3587.

THE

Alabama National

BANK

OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Capital, - $200,000.

J. B. COBBS, President.
H. H. MAYBERRY, Vice-President.
W. A. PORTER, Cashier.
S. McGAUGHY, Ass't Cashier.
C. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't Cashier.

Correspondence Invited.

We guarantee reasonable rates and quick returns.

Send us your Alabama Items.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

THE

National Bank OF THE Republic,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Capital, - - -	$300,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits,	53,338.76
Deposits, -	**$1,910,829.70**

OFFICERS.

FRANK KNOX, President.
GEO. A. LOWE, Vice-President.
W. F. ADAMS, Cashier.

Deposits, Sept. 5, 1900, -	$1,824,675.71
Deposits, Sept. 30, 1901, -	1,910,829.70

DIRECTORS.

FRANK KNOX,	HENRY PHIPPS, Pittsburg,
GEO. A. LOWE,	G. S. HOLMES,
J. C. LYNCH,	STEPHEN HAYS,
S. B. MILNER,	JAMES A. MURRAY, Butte,

Hon. THOMAS KEARNS.

Loan and Exchange Bank

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBIA.

Capital, - - - - -	$150,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, -	150,000.00
Surplus Profits, - -	75,000.00
	$375,000.00

The location of Columbia in the geographical center of the State with eleven lines of railroads makes her the Natural Clearing House for the State.

Send us your South Carolina items and save time.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Jordaan, Cohen & Wennink,

BANKERS.

PARIS,

23 Boulevard des Italiens.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

RESERVE DEPOSITORY FOR STATE BANKS.

Capital, $250,000. Surplus and Profits, $90,000.

HENDRICK S. HOLDEN, President.
GEORGE M. BARNES, Vice-President.
ANTHONY LAMB, Cashier.

Collection Facilities Unsurpassed.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. PROMPT ATTENTION. LIBERAL TERMS.

National Commercial Bank

ALBANY, N. Y.

Capital, $300,000 Surplus and Profits, $840,000

ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
GRANGE SARD, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice-President.

EDWARD J. HUSSEY, Cashier.
LAURENCE H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Asst. Cashier.

Designated Depositary of the United States, State of New York and City of Albany.

The Officers of the National Commercial Bank will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

NATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $200,000.00.

HOME OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Does a Larger New Business than any Iowa Company.

OFFICERS.

G. L. DOBSON .... President.
D. G. EDMUNDSON .... Vice-President.
CALVIN MANNING .....Second Vice-President.
GEO. E. PEARSALL .... Treasurer.
P. M. STARNES .... Secretary.
N. E. COFFIN .... Counsel.
DE FORREST BOWMAN..Assistant Secretary.
LEWIS SCHOOLER, M.D......Medical Director.

DIRECTORS.

LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.
GEO. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.
GEO. E. PEARSALL, Cashier Citizens National Bank.
D. G. EDMUNDSON, President Security Loan & Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
N. E. COFFIN, of Dudley & Coffin, Attorneys.
P. M. STARNES, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. S. J. PATTERSON, Cas. Dunlap Bank, Dunlap, Ia.
LEWIS HAAS, Cashier Woodbine Savings Bank, Woodbine, Iowa.
A. S. STULTS, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. E. PINNEY, Wholesale Coal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
CALVIN MANNING, President Iowa National Bank, Ottumwa, Iowa.

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...THE...

State National Bank

OF

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Capital - $500,000

Surplus, - $100,000

OFFICERS:

M. A. BRADLEY, President.
H. C. ELLISON, Vice President.
H. R. SANBORN, Cashier.
B. A. BRUCE, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

MORRIS A. BRADLEY, LESTER A. COBB,
HENRY D. COFFINBERRY, ROBERT WALLACE,
FRANK A. ARTER, WM. CHISHOLM, SR.,
HENRY C. ELLISON.

This Bank respectfully solicits accounts and will extend the usual banking facilities to customers.

Condensed Report of the Condition of the

New England National Bank

OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

At Close of Business, April 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.		
Loans		$2,709,366.16
United States bonds		300,000.00
Premium on United States bonds		....
Redemption fund		5,550.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		....
City, school, railroad and county bonds	$297,000.00	
Cash and sight exchange	1,246,752.18	1,543,752.18
		$4,558,668.34
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		150,294.35
National bank notes outstanding		111,000.00
Deposits—Individual	$2,760,201.91	
Banks	1,237,172.08	3,997,373.99
		$4,558,668.34

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct. GEO. B. HARRISON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICERS.

J. F. DOWNING, President.
C. J. HUBBARD, Vice-President.
GEO. B. HARRISON, JR., Cashier.
F. T. CHILDS, Asst. Cashier.

YOUR KANSAS CITY BUSINESS SOLICITED.

Prompt attention given Collections.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

COLUMBUS, GA.

Capital, - - - $200,000

Profits and Surplus, - 123,000

Organized in 1889 . . .
Thirteen years in business

G. GUNBY JORDAN, President
W. C. BRADLEY, Vice-President
C. E. BEACH, Cashier
GEO. C. BATES, Asst. Cashier

BANKERS' SUPPLIES.

Manufacturers and dealers in Bankers' Supplies, such as Safes and Vaults, Office Furniture, Blank Books, Bankers' Stationery, and in fact everything required to fit up and maintain a modern banking room, should bear in mind these facts:

1—It is much cheaper to place an attractive advertisement in a high-class publication going regularly to the people you wish to reach than it is to send them circulars, which usually go unread into the waste basket; besides, the advertisement appearing in a medium of character and influence among bankers secures in a large degree the prestige and influence of the publication in which it is seen.

2—THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE aims to bring before its readers only such advertisements as will interest them, and at the same time the publishers strive to present only THE BEST in the several lines of business seeking bankers and capitalists as customers.

3—It is an undisputed fact that the MAGAZINE'S paid-up circulation is *more than double* that of any other banker's publication in the United States; and moreover its character and influence in the field of banking and finance outranks all others.

4—The MAGAZINE'S advertising rates are low considering the many advantages it offers. Terms are printed in each issue and there is no deviation therefrom.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

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FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,

MONTAGUE, COR. CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital, - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,200,000

GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
President.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
Vice-President.

JAS. R. COWING,
2d VICE-PREST. & SEC'Y.

CROWELL HADDEN, Jr.,
Ass't Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low.
Edwin Packard.
Darwin R. James.
Joseph E. Brown.
Wm. H. Wallace.
D. H. Houghtaling.
Albro J. Newton.
Crowell Hadden.
H. E. Pierrepont.
Geo. M. Olcott.
Geo. H. Southard.
Thos. E. Stillman.
Martin Joost.
Geo. M. Coit.
Robt. B. Woodward.
Stewart L. Woodford.
Geo. H. Prentiss.
Clinton L. Rossiter.
Frederick W. Moss.
Henry C. Hulbert.

AUTHORIZED by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN or COMMITTEE, and offers special advantages as such.

IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR COURT MONEYS.

Offers its services on favorable terms as TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORTGAGES, REGISTRAR, OR TRANSFER AGENT FOR CORPORATIONS OR MUNICIPALITIES. LOANS MONEY ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Checks on this company will be paid through the New York Clearing-House.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WM. H. WALLACE. JOSEPH E. BROWN.
GEO. M. OLCOTT. ROBT. B. WOODWARD
GEO. H. SOUTHARD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

THE

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $300,000. Surplus and Undiv. Profits, $200,000.

J. N. VANCE, President.
WM. ELLINGHAM, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE E. SANDS, Cashier.
CHAS. W. JEFFERS, Asst. Cashier.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS. ACTS AS ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN OR AGENT. BECOMES TRUSTEE UNDER WILL OR APPOINTMENT OF COURT. MANAGES ESTATES, REAL AND PERSONAL.

WESTERN FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CHAS. H. TURNER, PRESIDENT.
GEO. O. CARPENTER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. M. WOODS, SECRETARY.
L. B. TEBBETTS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
LAWRENCE B. PIERCE, VICE-PRESIDENT.
A. G. DOUGLASS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Capital, Paid Up, $6,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $2,600,000.**

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Esq., *President.* JOHN CASSILS, Esq., *Vice-President.*
JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq. J. P. DAWES, Esq.
ROBERT MACKAY, Esq. THOS. LONG, Esq. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE and THOS. FYSHE, General Managers.

E. F. HEBDEN, Superintendent of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Acton,	Elora,	Kincardine,	Mildmay,	Markdale,	Quebec,	St. Johns, Q.
Alvinston,	Eganville,	Kingston,	Mitchell,	Napanee,	do St. Sauveur Branch.	St. Thomas,
Athens,	Galt,	Lachine, Q.	Mile End, Q.	Oakville,	Renfrew,	Tara,
Belleville,	Gananoque,	Lansdowne,	Montreal,	Ottawa,	Shawville, Q.	Tillbury,
Beauharnois, Q.	Hamilton,	Sub-Agency to Gananoque,	do 812 St. Catharine St.,	Owen Sound,	Sherbrooke, Q.	Toronto,
Berlin,	Hanover,	Leamington,	do 2200 St. Catharine St.,	Parkdale,	Ste Cunegonde,	Walkerton,
Bothwell,	Hespeler,	London,	do St. Law. St.	Perth,	Stratford,	Watford,
Brampton,	Hull, Q.	Lucan,		Prescott,	St. Jerome, Q.	Westport,
Chatham,	Ingersoll,			Preston, Ont.		Windsor.
Chesley,						

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Brandon, Carberry, Gladstone, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Souris, Winnipeg, Man.—Edmonton, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Al'ta. Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Ass'a.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK.

63 and 65 Wall St., T. E. MERRETT, Agent.

Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Bankers in United States.—New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. Chicago—Northern Trust Co. St. Paul, Minn.—First National Bank. Detroit—First National Bank. Buffalo—Bank of Buffalo. San Francisco—Anglo-Californian Bank.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada.
British Columbia.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Head Office: Toronto.

Paid-up Capital, - - $8,000,000.
Rest, - - $2,000,000.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. ROBT. KILGOUR, Vice-President.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

Branches in Canada:

Ontario:	Collingwood	Orangeville	Seaforth	Windsor	**Br. Columbia:**	Sandon
Ayr	Dundas	Ottawa	Simcoe	Woodstock	Atlin	Vancouver
Barrie	Dunnville	Paris	Stratford	**Quebec:**	Cranbrook	Victoria
Belleville	Fort Frances	Parkhill	Strathroy	Montreal.	Fernie	**Yukon Territory.**
Berlin	Galt	Peterboro	Toronto	**Manitoba:**	Greenwood	Dawson
Blenheim	Goderich	Port Perry	Toronto Junct'n	Winnipeg.	Kamloops	White Horse
Brantford	Guelph	St. Catharines	Walkerton		Nanaimo	
Cayuga	Hamilton	Sarnia	Walkerville		Nelson	
Chatham	London	Sault Ste. Marie	Waterloo		New Westm'ster	

In the United States:

NEW YORK: LAIRD & GRAY, AGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SEATTLE, WASH.
PORTLAND, ORE. SKAGWAY, ALASKA.

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travelers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—Bank of Scotland; INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; GERMANY—Deutsche Bank; AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia; FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais, Paris; Lazard Freres & Cie, Paris; BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils, Brussels; HOLLAND—Disconto Maatschappij, Rotterdam; NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank; CHICAGO—Northern Trust Company; BERMUDA—Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston; Colonial Bank and branches.

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BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

Capital, $2,000,000 **Reserve Fund, $2,800,000**

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, VICE-PRESIDENT.
R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON,
HECTOR McINNES.

General Office . . . . Toronto, Ont.

H. C. McLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER. D. WATERS, CHIEF INSPECTOR.
GEO. SANDERSON, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES:

Nova Scotia.—AMHERST, ANNAPOLIS, BRIDGETOWN, DARTMOUTH, DIGBY, GLACE BAY, HALIFAX, KENTVILLE, LIVERPOOL, NEW GLASGOW, NORTH SYDNEY, OXFORD, PICTOU, PUGWASH, STELLARTON, WESTVILLE, YARMOUTH.

New Brunswick.—CAMPBELLTON, CHATHAM, FREDERICTON, MONCTON, NEWCASTLE, PORT ELGIN, ST. ANDREWS (Sub. to St. Stephen), ST. JOHN, ST. STEPHEN, SUSSEX, WOODSTOCK.

Prince Edward Island.—CHARLOTTETOWN, SUMMERSIDE.

Ontario.—ARNPRIOR, BERLIN, OTTAWA, TORONTO.

Quebec.—MONTREAL, PASPEBIAC.

Manitoba.—WINNIPEG. **Newfoundland.**—HARBOR GRACE, ST. JOHN'S.

United States.—BOSTON, Mass.; CHICAGO, Ills.

West Indies.—KINGSTON, Jamaica.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Dominion of Canada.—Canadian Bank of Commerce and Branches.
Great Britain.—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.
France.—Credit Lyonnais and Branches.
Germany.—Dresdner Bank and Branches.
United States.—New York: Bank of New York N. B. A. Chicago: First National Bank. Philadelphia: Fourth Street National Bank. Baltimore: Citizens' National Bank. Boston: Merchants' National Bank. San Francisco: Canadian Bank of Commerce. Minneapolis: First National Bank.
Cuba.—Havana: Zaldo & Co.

The Royal Bank of Canada.

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, $3,000,000.

Capital Paid-up, $2,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $1,700,000.**

Head Office: HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THOMAS E. KENNY, ESQ., PRESIDENT. THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILEY SMITH, ESQ., HENRY G. BAULD, ESQ. HON. DAVID MACKEEN.

Chief Executive Office: MONTREAL, QUE.

General Manager, EDSON L. PEASE. Superintendent of Branches, W. B. TORRANCE.
Inspector, W. F. BROCK.

BRANCHES.

In Nova Scotia.—Halifax Branch; Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Louisburg, Lunenburg, Maitland, Pictou, Pt. Hawkesbury, Shubenacadie, Sydney, Truro, Weymouth.
In New Brunswick.—Bathurst, Caraquet, Dalhousie, Dorchester, Fredericton, Rexton, Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, St. John, Woodstock.
In Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown, Summerside.
In Quebec.—Montreal (City office); Montreal, West End; Westmount.
In Ontario.—Ottawa.
In British Columbia.—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Victoria, Vancouver (City Office), Vancouver (East End).
In Newfoundland.—St. John's.
In Cuba.—Havana.—F. J. Sherman, O. A. Hornsby, J. A. Springer, Agents.

IN UNITED STATES.

New York (68 William St.), S. H. Voorhees, Agent; Republic, Washington State.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

New York—The Chase National Bank. **Boston**—National Shawmut Bank. **Chicago**—Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. **San Francisco**—Nevada National Bank. **Portland, Ore.**—First National Bank. **Spokane**—Exchange National Bank and Spokane & Eastern Trust Co. **Seattle**—Washington National Bank. **Buffalo**—Marine Bank. **China and Japan**—Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. **Ontario and Quebec**—Merchants' Bank of Canada. **Great Britain**—Bank of Scotland. **Germany**—Deutsche Bank. **France and Spain**—Credit Lyonnais. **Hamilton, Bermuda**—Bank of Bermuda.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND REMITTED FOR ON LOWEST TERMS.

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The Bank of British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - - £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - £365,000 STERLING.

LONDON OFFICE, 5 GRACECHURCH ST., E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq. RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq. HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
J. J. CATER, Esq., EDW. ARTHUR HOARE, Esq. FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
HENRY R. FARRER, Esq. GEO. DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq. A. G. WALLIS, Esq., SECRETARY.
M. G. C. GLYN, Esq.

BANKERS, THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York. 52 Wall Street. W. LAWSON AND J. C. WELSH, Agents.

San Francisco. 120 Sansome Street. H. M. J. McMICHAEL AND J. R. AMBROSE, Agents.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Province of Ontario.
LONDON, BRANTFORD, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MIDLAND, KINGSTON OTTAWA.

Province of Quebec.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Province of Nova Scotia.
HALIFAX.

Province of New Brunswick.
ST. JOHN, FREDERICTON.

Yukon District.
DAWSON CITY.

Province of Manitoba.
WINNIPEG, BRANDON.

Province of British Columbia.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, ROSSLAND, ASHCROFT, GREENWOOD, KASLO, ATLIN,

General Manager, H. STIKEMAN. Inspector, JAMES ELMSLY.

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.
Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, East and West Indies; the Brazils, River Plate, Australia, etc.
Circular Notes issued in pounds Sterling, available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital (Paid up), $2,500,000. Rest, $1,850,000.

DIRECTORS.

T. R. MERRITT, PRESIDENT. D. R. WILKIE, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. RAMSAY. ROBERT JAFFRAY. T. SUTHERLAND STAYNER. ELIAS ROGERS.
WM. HENDRIE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, GENERAL MANAGER. E. HAY, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.—ESSEX, FERGUS, GALT, HAMILTON, INGERSOLL, LISTOWEL, NIAGARA FALLS, OTTAWA, PORT COLBORNE, RAT PORTAGE, SAULT STE. MARIE, ST. CATHARINES, ST. THOMAS, TORONTO, WELLAND, WOODSTOCK.

BRANCH IN QUEBEC.—MONTREAL.

BRANCHES IN NORTHWEST.—WINNIPEG, Man.; BRANDON, Man.; PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta; PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.; ROSTHERN, Sask.; STRATHCONA, Alta.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—VANCOUVER, GOLDEN, NELSON, REVELSTOKE, FERGUSON.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank Limited.
Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
FRANCE—Crédit Lyonnais.
UNITED STATES—NEW YORK—Bank of Montreal.
BUFFALO—Bank of Buffalo.
BOSTON—Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.
CHICAGO—First National Bank.
DETROIT—Detroit National Bank.
DULUTH—First National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA—Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank.
ST. PAUL—Second National Bank.
MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Wells Fargo & Co's Bank.
PORTLAND, OREGON. " " "

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Interest allowed at Current Rates.
COLLECTIONS made and accounted for on day of payment.
MUNICIPAL and other DEBENTURES Bought and sold

Dealers in Sterling Exchange.

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THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK,

No. 152 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

This bank now occupies its new building and is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks, individuals, firms and corporations. It respectfully invites correspondence or a personal interview with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

DIRECTORS: WILLIAM BEST, MAURICE ROSENFELD, F. M. BLOUNT, ANDREW McNALLY, J. R. WALSH, C. K. G. BILLINGS, JOHN M. SMYTH.

OFFICERS: J. R. WALSH, President; ANDREW McNALLY, Vice-Pres't; F. M. BLOUNT, Vice-Pres't; T. M. JACKSON, Cashier; F. W. McLEAN, Ass't Cashier; A. UHRLAUB Ass't Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

DENVER, COLORADO.

DEPOSITS, $19,000,000. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

D. H. Moffat, President.
W. S. Cheesman, Vice-President.
G. E. Ross-Lewin, Vice-President.

Thomas Keely, Cashier.
W. C. Thomas, Assistant Cashier.
F. G. Moffat, Assistant Cashier.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE BANKERS NATIONAL BANK,

OPENED FOR BUSINESS, **CHICAGO.** *AUGUST 11, 1893.*

CAPITAL, - - - - - $1,000,000.00.

EDWARD S. LACEY, President,
Ex-Comptroller of the Currency.

GEO. S. LORD, Vice-President.

JOHN C. CRAFT, Cashier,
FRANK P. JUDSON, Asst. Cashier.
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier,

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

The Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative banking. CORRESPONDENCE solicited with those contemplating a change or division of their Chicago accounts.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN DEPOSITS.

December 10, 1896....	$3,236,104.33	December 10, 1898...	$6,957,942.76	December 10, 1900...	$10,850,180.44
December 10, 1897....	6,000,393.77	December 10, 1899....	8,717,007.53	December 10, 1901...	12,770,935.33

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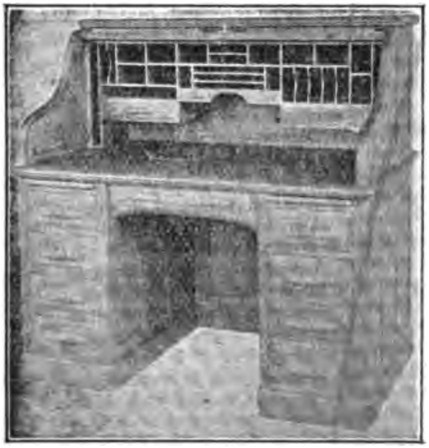

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Our No. 1 Roll Top Desk

MADE IN SIZE			Price Quartered Oak.	Price Mahog.
50 in., Long	34 in. Deep	50 in. High	$30	$48
55 "	34 "	50 "	34.50	54
60 "	34 "	50 "	39	60
66 "	34 "	50 "	45	70

This Desk is also made in all sizes as a Flat Top Desk with the writing table 32 inches deep. Price one-third less than corresponding size of Roll Top Desk.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS,

275 Canal Street, New York.

TELEPHONE 1299 SPRING One door East of Broadway

INSURANCE—Fidelity, Etc.

AMERICAN SURETY CO.,

100 Broadway. Cash Capital, $2,500,000.
For full particulars see their Card on another page.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.,

S. W. Cor. German and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Md.
For full particulars see their Card on another page.

AUCTIONEERS—Real Estate, Stocks, Etc.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

Stocks and Bonds at auction. Real estate at public and private sale. *For particulars see their Card in this issue of the* MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT TO SAVINGS BANKS.

Hasler's 3 1-2 p. c. Interest Table.

Computation at 3½ per cent. on $1 to $3,000 for *3 and 6 months,* showing the entire table at one opening. Mail, postpaid, single copies, $1.00. Five copies and over, 75 cents each.

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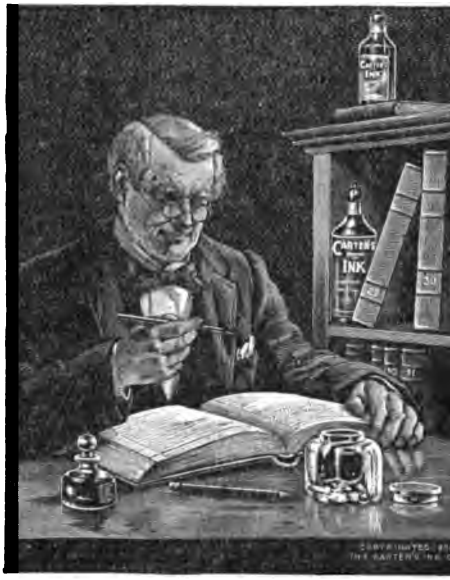
"AFTER ALL CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



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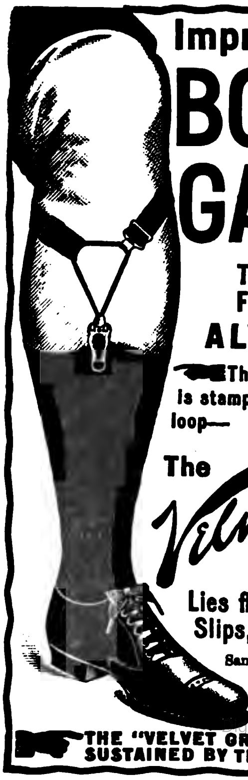
Better take his advice and use CARTER'S.
Send for *Booklet,* "Inklings"—FREE.
THE CARTER'S INK CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Improved

BOSTON GARTER

THE STANDARD FOR GENTLEMEN

ALWAYS EASY

The Name "BOSTON GARTER" is stamped on every loop—

The *Velvet Grip* CUSHION BUTTON CLASP

Lies flat to the leg—never Slips, Tears nor Unfastens

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c.
Mailed on receipt of price.

GEO. FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT

ADVERTISING RATES.

The Bankers' Magazine

AND

Rhodes' Journal of Banking

CONSOLIDATED.

THE advertisements of Banks, Bankers and Financial Institutions, and such other advertisements as may be of interest to Bank officers, Bankers or Investors, will be accepted for publication at the following rates:

For the advertising pages in FRONT PART:

Quarter page *one year*	....	**$150**
Half page, lower, *one year*	....	**250**
Half page, upper,	"	**300**
One page	"	**500**

Advertisements in BACK PART, *page not specified.*

Quarter page *one year*	....	**$100**
Half page	"	**175**
One page	"	**300**

COVER PAGES, the spaces *facing reading matter*, and the pages *facing front and back cover*, are not included in above quotations. Terms for these choice locations will be furnished on application.

☞ *There is no discount from the published rates except on contracts running two years and over, on which ten per cent. discount is made.*

DIVIDEND NOTICES, wants, business announcements and other transient advertising, one dollar ($1) a line each insertion.

NOTICE.—Yearly advertisers occupying a Quarter-page or over are allowed the usual space in the MAGAZINE'S "Special List of Banks and Bankers" *without additional charge*, in which attention will be directed to their advertisement.

SPECIAL LIST OF BANKS AND BANKERS.

The "Special List of Banks and Bankers" is corrected monthly and published in every number, thus enabling Subscribers to keep their Names, Capital, Correspondents and the Main Features of their business prominently before the public at a *small expense*.

Only paid-up annual subscribers are solicited for representation in the Special List.

Terms, **$10** a year, in addition to subscription, for the usual style and space.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

NOTICE.—The subscription price of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is **$5** a year. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and are continued from year to year and until orders to the contrary in writing are received and arrears paid up. On Foreign subscriptions add 96 cents for postage.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO., Publishers,
87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

A Friendly Word to Bankers.

The value of the collateral in your loans is steadily changing for better or for worse as the properties represented by the collateral develop. Often these changes are noticed only by careful study of the operations of the properties. The quoted prices of the collateral are sometimes no criterion whatever. It is a positive help therefore to have your office equipped with the most representative daily paper of Wall street which makes a specialty of Studies in Value and posts you on securities, viz.:— THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, published by Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St., New York, for 20 years specialists in this business. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is cheap insurance on investments; $12 a year.

Travelers to California

Naturally desire to see the grandest and most impressive scenery en route. This you will do by selecting the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western, "The Scenic Line of the World," and "The Great Salt Lake Route," in one or both directions, as this line has two separate routes across the Rocky Mountains between Denver and Ogden. Tickets reading via this route are available either via its main line through the Royal Gorge, Leadville, over Tennessee Pass, through the Canon of the Grand River and Glenwood Springs, or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison, thus enabling the traveler to use one of the above routes going and the other returning. Three splendidly equipped fast trains are operated to and from the Pacific Coast, which carry through standard sleepers daily between Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco. Dining cars (service a la carte) on all through trains. If you contemplate such a trip, let us send you beautifully illustrated pamphlets, free. S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

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THE *SPECIAL LIST* OF

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Conveniently arranged for ready reference; carefully revised and corrected each month.

—SHOWING—

1. Name and Location. 2. Officers of Banks, and co-partners of Banking Firms.
3. Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.
4. The special facilities afforded to Correspondents, Depositors, and others.
5. Names of New York and other Correspondents.

Terms are printed at the end of this list.

ALABAMA.

Place.	*Bank.*	*Officers.*	*Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.*	*New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.*
Birmingham..	**Alabama National Bank...**	J. B. Cobbs..............P	200,000	National Park Bank.
		H. H. Mayberry.... V.-P	30,000	Merchants' Nat. Bank, *Phila.*
		W. A. Porter............C	....	....
	See card on another page.			
"	**Birmingham Tr.& Sav. Co.**	Arthur W. Smith........P	500,000	National City and Hanover
		Tom O. Smith...........C	75,000	National Banks.
		W. H. Manley..Sec.&A.C	66,000	....
	This bank does a general banking business, and respectfully solicits the accounts of individuals banks and corporations generally. Collections a specialty			
"	**First National Bank........**	N. E. Barker ....P	250,000	Chase Nat. Bank.
		J. H. Barr................C	168,000	Louisiana Nat., *New Orleans.*
		W. W. Crawford.....A.C	....	....
	Collections solicited. Careful attention and low rates.			
"	**Jefferson Co. Sav. Bank..**	C. F. Enslen.............P	100,000	Western National Bank and
		C. E. Thomas......... V.-P	40,000	Nat. Bank Commerce.
		Eugene F. Enslen......C	....	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		Otto Marx...............A.C	....	Whitney Nat., *New Orleans.*
	Chartered and established 1885. Special attention given to collections and returns made with the utmost promptness.			
Huntsville....	**Rison & Co., W. R..........**	(W. R. Rison	52,000	Mechanics' National Bank and
		A. L. Rison.)	35,000	Bank of America.
	Collections will receive prompt attention and be remitted for on day of payment. Established 1866.			
Montgomery..	**Merch.& Planters'Nat.Bk.**	Robert Goldthwaite....P	250,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		M. P. Le Grand...... V.-P	95,937	First Nat. Bank, *Balto.*
		S. B. Marks.............C	....	....
	The largest capital, largest net surplus and largest deposits of any bank in the city.			
Tuskaloosa...	**First National Bank........**	Frank S. Moody.........P	60,000	National City Bank.
		John Little, Jr...........C	20,000	Louisiana Nat., *New Orleans.*
		Frank M. Moody....A.C	4,000	....
	Send us your Tuskaloosa business direct. Prompt and careful attention given to same. Will remit at lowest current rate on date of payment.			

ARIZONA.

Place.	*Bank.*	*Officers.*	*Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.*	*New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.*
Phoenix	**The Valley Bank............**	William Christy.........P	100,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		J. C. Kirkpatrick.... V.-P	40,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago.*
		W. D. Fulwiler...........C	....	Wells, Fargo & Co., *San Fran.*
		Lloyd B. Christy ...A. C	....	First Nat., *Los Angeles.*
	Collections receive careful and prompt attention and remitted for at lowest rates.			
Prescott	**Bank of Arizona..........**	Hugo Richards.........P	50,000	Laidlaw & Co. and Nat. City
	(Incorporated, 1877.)	Ed. W. Wells......... V.-P	....	Bank.
		M. B. Hazeltine.........C	30,000	Bank of Cal., *San Fran.*
		C. A. Peter............A. C	....	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		....	....	Nat. Bk.Commerce, *Kans. City.*
	Oldest bank in Arizona. All sorts of collections at fair prices with quick returns. Deposits, nine hundred thousand. We serve others—we want to serve YOU.			

ARKANSAS.

Place.	*Bank.*	*Officers.*	*Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.*	*New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.*
Little Rock...	**Bank of Little Rock........**	A. Stiewel................P	200,000	Chemical National Bank.
		C. T. Walker.............C	....	American Exchange Bank,
		T. W. Yeakle..... ...A C	....	*St. Louis.*
	Our schedule time on collections in Arkansas and Indian Territory is faster and connections surer than those of any bank in Arkansas.			
"	**Exchange National Bank...**	Charles F. Penzel......P	200,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		J. Niemeyer.......... V.-P	50,888	Third Nat. Bank, *St. Louis.*
		J. T. Pollock.............C	....	....
	United States Depository. Collections carefully attended to, and properly accounted for.			
"	**German National Bank.....**	John G. Fletcher........P	300,000	First National Bank.
		Oscar Davis..............C	60,000	Merchants'-Laclede Nat.,
		Edwin T. Reaves....A. C	78,000	*St. Louis.*

CALIFORNIA.

Place.	*Bank.*	*Officers.*	*Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.*	*New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.*
Eureka........	**Bank of Eureka............**	C. P. Soule..............P	100,000	German-American Bank.
		Robert Porter......... V.-P	....	Merch. L. & T. Co., *Chicago.*
		L. T. Kinsey..............C	56,288	Anglo-Cal., *San Fran. and*
		C. H. Palmtag.........A.C	....	*London.*
		G. A. Belcher..........A.C		
	Directors: William Carson, Allen A. Curtis, Alex. Connick, J. K. Dollison, Robert Porter, A. Berding, C. P. Soule. Transacts a general banking business. Collections promptly attended to. Rates reasonable Correspondence invited. Enquiries cheerfully answered.			

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CALIFORNIA (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Fresno	First National Bank	O. J. Woodward ... P	100,000	First National Bank.
		E. A. Walrond ... C	225,000	Bankers Nat., *Chicago.*
		W. R. Price ... A. C	....	Bank of Cal., *San Fran.*

Prompt attention paid to collections. For further particulars see their Card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Los Angeles	First National Bank	J. M. Elliott ... P	400,000	First National Bank and
		W. G. Kerckhoff ... V.-P	370,000	Brown Bros. & Co.
		J. C. Drake ... 2d V.-P	....	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		W. T. S. Hammond ... C	....	Continental Nat., *St. Louis.*
		....	....	London, P. & Am. and First
		....	....	Nat., *San Fran.*

Largest National bank in Southern California. Superior facilities for making Pacific Coast collections.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Pasadena	First National Bank	P. M. Green ... P	100,000	Chase National Bank.
		B. F. Ball ... V.-P	60,000	Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*
		Ernest H. May ... C	13,000	Crocker-Woolworth Nat.,
		H. I. Stuart ... A. C	....	*San Francisco.*

Your Pasadena and Southern California business solicited on most favorable terms. Remittances promptly made. Lowest rates.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Stockton	Farmers' & Merch. Bank (Chartered, 1888.)	Philip B. Fraser ... P	300,000	First National Bank.
		D. S. Rosenbaum ... V.-P	175,000	London, P. & Am., Nevada Nat.
		Chas. H. Keagle ... C	....	and Crocker-W. Nat., *San F.*

Collections made a specialty. Enquiries cheerfully answered. This bank has a Safe Deposit department. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.

COLORADO.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Denver	First National Bank	D. H. Moffat ... P	500,000	Fourth National Bank.
		W. S. Cheesman ... V.-P	551,000	Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*
		Thomas Keely ... C	....	....

For further particulars see the bank's advertisement on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Joralmon & Co.	....	....	Brown Bros. & Co.
		....	....	Girard Trust Co., *Phila.*

See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Western Bank	W. G. Brown ... P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		W. A. Hover ... V.-P	15,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Chicago.*
		W. T. Perkins ... C	7,000	Crocker-Woolworth Nat., *S.F.*

Special attention to collections. Prompt returns on all business entrusted to us.

DELAWARE.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Wilmington	Nat. Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine	Geo. S. Capelle ... P	200,010	Chase National Bank.
		C. M. Sheward ... C	190,000	Philadelphia Nat., *Phila.*
		....	40,000	....
		....	....	....

Special attention given to collections and correspondence. Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment.

GEORGIA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Atlanta	Atlanta National Bank	Jas. Swann ... P	150,000	Fourth National Bank.
		P. Romare ... V.-P	600,522	....
		C. E. Currier ... C	....	....
		H. R. Bloodworth ... A. C	....	....
"	Maddox-Rucker Bkng. Co.	William L. Peel ... P	200,000	National Park Bank and First
		Robert F. Maddox ... V.-P	50,000	National Bank.
		Thomas J. Peeples ... C	35,000	....

General banking business. Prompt attention given to all matters entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Augusta	Georgia Railroad Bank	Jacob Phinizy ... P	200,000	American Ex. Nat. and Natl.
		H. H. Hickman ... V.-P	201,000	City Banks.
		Charles G. Goodrich ... C	....	....

Capital paid up. Careful attention to all business entrusted to us. Special care given to investments. Correspondence invited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	National Bk. of Augusta	L. C. Hayne ... P	250,000	Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		Frank G. Ford ... C	125,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*

Send your business direct for prompt and careful attention. We remit daily.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Brunswick	Nat. Bank of Brunswick	C. Downing ... P	150,000	Nat. Park and Chemical Nat.
		E. H. Mason ... V.-P	16,613	Savannah Bank & Trust Co.,
		E. D. Walter ... C	....	*Savannah.*

Special attention given collections which are actually presented and remitted for on day of payment. Write us for terms on accumulated balances.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Columbus	Nat. Bank of Columbus	William B. Slade ... P	100,000	Nat. City, Mercantile, Hanover and Cent. Nat. Banks.
		J. Douglas Neill ... C	110,000	
		....	16,898	....

Send us your collections. Prompt attention given.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Third National Bank	G. Gunby Jordan ... P	200,000	National Park Bank.
		W. C. Bradley ... V.P	110,000	New Orleans Nat. Bank,
		C. E. Beach ... C	13,000	*New Orleans.*

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Macon	American National Bank	J. M. Johnston ... P	250,000	Chemical National and Fourth
		R. J. Taylor ... V.-P	108,715	National Banks.
		L. P. Hillyer ... C	....	....

Collections solicited. Remittances prompt and accurate. Exchange reasonable.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Exchange Bank of Macon	J. W. Cabaniss ... P	500,000	Hanover National Bank.
		C. M. Orr ... C	100,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		W. H. Burdick ... A. C	....	Southern, *Savannah.*

Special attention paid to, and unusual facilities for making, collections on all points in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	First National Bank	R. H. Plant ... P	200,000	National Park and Western
		....	60,000	National Banks.
		....	2,000	....
"	Plant's Son, I. C.	....	20,000	American Exch. Nat. Bank.
		Chas. D. Hurt ... C	135,000	Merchants' Nat., *Savannah.*

A general banking business transacted. Special attention given to collections.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Savannah	Savannah Bank & Trust Co	Joseph D. Weed ... P	350,000	Fourth National Bank.
		John C. Rowland ... V.-P	75,000	Merchants' National, *Phila.*
		W. F. McCauley ... C	....	....
		S. L. Clay ... A. C	....	....

Collections handled promptly and remitted for at lowest rate of exchange. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, corporations and individuals solicited.

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HAWAII.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Hilo	**First Bank of Hilo, Ltd**	P. Peck .... *P*	200,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank.
		C. C. Kennedy .... *V.-P*	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, *San F.*
		John T. Moir .... *2d V.-P*	....	Bank of Hawaii, *Honolulu.*
		C. A. Stobie .... *C*	....	Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
		A. E. Sutton .... *Sec*	....	*London.*

Incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. Solicits the accounts of firms, corporations, trusts, individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sells and purchases Foreign Exchange, issues Letters of Credit.

Honolulu	**Bishop & Co.**	(S. M. Damon	800,000	Laidlaw & Co.
		S. E. Damon	250,000	Bank of California, *San Fran.*
		H. E. Waity)	50,000	Union National, *Chicago.*

Collections anywhere in the Islands promptly made and remitted for at most favorable rates.

IDAHO.

Boise	**Bank of Commerce**	B. F. Olden .... *P*	60,000	Hanover National Bank.
		M. Alexander .... *V.-P*	3,000	Merchants' L. & Tr. Co., *Chic.*
		H. N. Coffin .... *C*	....	First Nat., *San Fran.*
		Jno. M. Haines .... *A. C*	....	Merch. Nat., *Portland, Ore.*
		....	....	Walker Bros. and Nat. Bank
		....	....	Republic, *Salt Lake City.*

Deposits, $500,000. Loans and discounts, $350,000.
Collections carefully made on Idaho and the West. Prompt remittance at lowest rates.

"	**Capital State Bk. of Idaho**	Geo. D. Ellis .... *P*	50,000	Chase National Bank.
		Jos. C. Pence .... *V.-P*	25,000	Merchants' Nat. Bank,
		H. E. Neal .... *C*	5,000	*Chicago.*
		Fay D. Young .... *A. C*	....	Anglo-Cal. Bank, *San Fran.*

Send us your Idaho items. We will give them prompt attention and remit on day of payment.
Deposits, $515,000; Loans, $315,000.

ILLINOIS.

Cairo	**Alexander Co. Nat. Bank**	F. Bross .... *P*	100,000	First National Bank.
		E. A. Buder .... *V.-P*	20,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		J. H. Galligan .... *C*	....	Continental Nat., *St. Louis.*
		Frank Spencer .... *A. C*	....	....

Send us your Cairo items. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Champaign	**Champaign National Bank.**	Edward Bailey .... *P*	50,000	Fourth National Bank.
		W. A. Heath .... *C*	50,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		W. W. Maxwell .... *A. C*	42,000	....

Collections carefully made and remitted for promptly at moderate rates.

Chicago	**Bankers National Bank**	E. S. Lacey .... *P*	1,000,000	Chase National Bank.
		Geo. S. Lord .... *V.-P*	160,000	....
		Jno. C. Craft .... *C*	154,000	....

See bank's card on another page.

"	**Chicago National Bank**	J. R. Walsh .... *P*	1,000,000	Phenix National Bank.
		And'w McNally .... *V.-P*	1,000,000	Mass. Nat., *Boston.*
		F. M. Blount .... *V.-P*	279,000	....
		T. M. Jackson	....	....

This bank solicits accounts of banks and other corporations, and will give careful attention to any business it may undertake. See card on another page.

"	**Commercial Nat'l Bank**	James H. Eckels .... *P*	2,000,000	Hanover and First National
		Jos. T. Talbert .... *C*	1,000,000	Banks and Nat. Bank of
		N. R. Losch .... *A. C*	444,000	Commerce.

Letters of credit available in all parts of the world. General foreign exchange business transacted. For further particulars see card on another page.

"	**Continental Nat'l Bank**	John C. Black .... *P*	3,000,000	First Nat. Bank, Kountze Bros.
		George M. Reynolds	750,000	and Nat. City Bank.
		V.-P. & C	280,000	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

"	**Farson, Leach & Co**	140 Dearborn St., Chic.	....	American Ex. Nat. Bank.
		35 Nassau St., New York	....	....
		28 State St., Boston	....	....

Dealers in Government, State, Municipal, School and Corporation bonds.

"	**First National Bank**	Jas. B. Forgan .... *P*	5,000,000	Fourth Nat., Nat. City and
		David R. Forgan .... *V.-P*	2,000,000	Kountze Bros.
		George D. Boulton .... *V.-P*	1,769,000	2d and Com'l Nat., *Boston.*
		Richard J. Street .... *C*	....	First Nat., *Phila.*
		H. Hoge .... *A. C*	....	....
		August Blum .... *A. C*	....	....
		Frank E. Brown .... *A. C*	....	....
		Charles N. Gillett .... *A. C*	....	....

For further particulars see Card on another page in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

"	**N. W. Harris & Co,** Bankers	204 Dearborn, Chicago	1,500,000	Guaranty Trust Co.
		67 Milk, Boston	....	First National, *Chicago.*
		31 Nassau, New York	....	Second National, *Boston.*

Bonds of Street Railroad, Gas and Electric Light Companies, also City, County, Town and School Bonds bought and sold.

"	**Nat'l Bank Republic**	John A. Lynch .... *P*	1,000,000	National Park Bank.
		W. T. Fenton .... *V.-P*	200,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston.*
		J. H. Cameron .... *C*	71,000	....

See card on another page.

"	**Nat'l Live Stock Bank**	Simon R. Flynn .... *P*	1,000,000	Western National Bank.
		Roswell Z. Herrick .... *V.-P*	750,000	N. Bk Redemption, *Boston.*
	Union Stock Yards.	G. A. Ryther .... *C*	489,000	4th Street Nat., *Phila.*

We respectfully solicit accounts from banks and bankers, and offer to our patrons every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

Danville	**First National Bank**	C. L. English .... *P*	150,000	Merchants' National Bank.
		E. R. E. Kimbrough .... *V.-P*	150,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		L. D. Gass .... *C*	26,000	....
		C. P. Nelson .... *A. C*	....	....

First and oldest established bank. Established 1863. Collections a specialty and remitted on day of payment.

Decatur	**Millikin National Bank**	James Millikin .... *P*	200,000	Hanover National Bank.
		Orville B. Gorin .... *V.-P*	50,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Jos. M. Brownback .... *C*	16,000	....
		Smith E. Walker .... *A. C*	....	....

United States Depositary. Collections on this city solicited, to which prompt attention and lowest rates will be given.

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ILLINOIS (Continued).

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
East St. Louis	EastSt.LouisTr.&Sav.Bk	M. M. Stephens.........P	250,000	Trust Co. of America.
		StephenD.Sexton 1st V.-P	250,000	American Tr. & Sav. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Wm. K. Murphy..2d V.-P	....	
		C. R. Hissrich...Sec.&Tr	....	....
		N. C McLean......A. Sec	....	....

Transacts a general banking, financial, trust and real estate business. Executes trusts. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Curator, Guardian, Assignee or Receiver. Acts as Trustee. Manages estates of non-residents, pays taxes and attends to insurance.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Evanston	State Bank of Evanston	Robt. D. Sheppard......P	100,000	First National Bank.
		Wm. G. Hoag C	50,000	State Bank, *Chicago.*
		Edwin F. Pierce......A.C	13,000	....

This bank, the oldest in the city (established in 1874), has unusual facilities for making collections, to which special attention is given. We solicit your business.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Jacksonville	Ayers National Bank	M. P. Ayers............P	200,000	American Exch. Nat. Bank.
		A. E. Ayers..........V.-P	10,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		John A. Ayers...........C	....	....
		C. G. Rutledge.......A. C	....	....

Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for on moderate terms. Foreign Exchange. U. S. bonds bought and sold. Circular letters of credit issued available in Europe.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Moline	First National Bank	J. M. Gould.............P	150,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat Bank.
		J. T. Browning......V.-P	30,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		J. S. Gillmore C	14,000	....

Collections carefully made and remitted for promptly at moderate rates.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Quincy	Ricker National Bank	H. F. J. Ricker..........P	400,000	First National Bank.
		Geo. E. Ricker...........C	60,000	First Nat. Bank, *Kansas City and Chicago.*
		B. Awerkamp........A. C	54,000	

Collections of banks and bankers and of merchants and manufacturers receive special and prompt attention. United States Depository.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Springfield	Illinois National Bank	A. Farr....................P	300,000	First National Bank.
		J. A. Connolly ......V.-P	30,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Chas. G. Brown..2d V.-P	5,000	....
		B. R. Hieronymus......C	....	....
		H. M. Merriam......A. C	....	....

Banking in all its branches. Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Sycamore	Daniel Pierce & Co	....	....	Chemical National Bank.
		Fredk. B. Townsend...C	....	First Nat., *Chicago.*

Established 1867. General banking business transacted. Real estate loans a specialty. All collections receive prompt attention. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.

INDIANA.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Brazil	First National Bank	C. S. Andrews...........P	50,000	National City Bank.
		H. Stevenson............C	15,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		....	7,000	Indiana Nat., *Indpls.*

Send us your collection items. We give them prompt attention and remit on day of payment.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Hartford City	Blackford County Bank	W. B. Cooley.............P	75,000	Western National Bank.
		J. A. Newbauer......V.-P	10,000	Am. Tr. Sav. Bank, *Chicago.*
		A. G. Lupton.............C	2,487	First Nat., *Cincin.*
		A. W. Frazier.........A. C	....	Capital Nat., *Indpls.*

Incorporated 1892. Collections carefully made and accounted for at reasonable rates. We answer all enquiries.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Indianapolis	American National Bank	John Perrin ....P	350,000	National Bank of Commerce.
		H. A. Schlotzhauer.... C	10,000	Continental Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Theo. Stempfel.......A.C	13,000	
		Andrew Smith........A.C	....	....

We try to get the money for every collection sent us, presenting local items daily by messengers. Reasons given if returned unpaid. Checks on Indiana points handled direct.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Fletcher National Bank (Successor to Fletcher's Bank.)	S. J. Fletcher............P	500,000	Bank of America.
		Charles Latham..........C	500,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		S. A. Fletcher.........A. C	50,000	Nat. LaFayette, *Cincin.*

Established in 1839. Collections given most careful attention, with best facilities in our locality.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Merchants' Nat. Bank	Otto N. Frenzel.........P	1,000,000	National Park Bank.
		John P. Frenzel.....V.-P	300,000	Corn Ex. and First Nat., *Chicago.*
		Fredk. Fahnley..2d V.-P	47,000	
		O. F. Frenzel C	....	Merchants'-Laclede Nat., *St. Louis.*
		....	....	

Indianapolis and Indiana collections a specialty.

IOWA.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank	Arthur T. Averell.......P	100,000	Western National Bank.
		G. F. Van Vechten..V.-P	60,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		R. Van Vechten.........C	6,000	Third Nat., *St. Louis.*

Special collection department. Reasonable rates and prompt returns. Splendid connections for handling collections throughout Iowa. Send us your items on all points in the State. Largest resources of any bank in Iowa of same capital doing a strictly commercial business.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Council Bluffs	First National Bank	E. E. Hart..............P	100,000	National Park Bank.
		T. G Turner.............C	100,000	Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*

We make a specialty of making collections throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest. Terms: par, when payable with exchange; others, one-tenth of one per cent. Accounts of Banks and Bankers solicited.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Davenport	Iowa National Bank	Chas. Beiderbecke......P	100,000	Hanover National Bank.
		A. P. Doe.............V.-P	30,000	Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*
		Chas. Pasche.............C	....	Nat. Bank Commerce, *St. L.*

Prompt and economic handling of Iowa Collections. Members of American Bankers' and Iowa Bankers' Associations. Attorneys: Schmidt & Vollmer.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Union Savings Bank	John W. Ballard.........P	100,000	National Park Bank.
		Fred B. Sharon.......V.-P	19,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		S. L. Ely...................C	....	N. B. Com., *Kans. C. and St. L.*

A general banking business transacted. Send us your collections. Accounts of banks, bankers, firms and individuals solicited. Interest paid on accounts.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Indianola	Warren Co. State Bank	Wm. Buxton ....P	50,000	Chemical National Bank.
		F. C. Sigler...........V.-P	30,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Wm. Buxton, Jr.. C	6,749	....
		J. H. Derrough ....A.C	....	....

We want your collections. Prompt remittance guaranteed at reasonable rates. Try us. Deposits, $505,286. Loans, $402,361.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Sioux City	First National Bank	James F. Toy............P	200,000	Chemical National Bank.
		A. Groninger.........V.-P	20,000	First National Bank and Corn Ex. Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		A. S. Garretson.........C	....	
		I. C. Brubacher .....A. C	....	....

Collections made promptly and remitted for on day of payment. Oldest National Bank in West Iowa.

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KANSAS.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Arkansas City	**Home National Bank**	F. M. Strong......P	125,000	Fourth National Bank.
		Howard Ross......C	....	Nat. Bank Com., *Kans. City.*
		W. E. Wilcox......A. C	5,000	Merch.-Laclede Nat., *St. L.*

The largest bank in the county. Prompt attention to all collections. Special facilities for all Oklahoma and Ind. Ter. points.

KENTUCKY.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Louisville	**John W. & D. S. Green, Brokers**	....	....	Kelley, Miller & Co.
				Drexel & Co., *Phila.*

Investment securities a specialty. Have direct private wire to New York and Chicago.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Louisville Nat. Bkg. Co.**	Theodore Harris......P	250,000	Hanover National Bank.
		J. E. Sutcliffe......V.-P	10,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		John H. Leathers......C	10,924	....

Collections receive prompt attention.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**National Bank of Ky.**	Oscar Fenley......P	1,645,000	Bank of America.
		J. M. Atherton......V.-P	1,000,000	Commercial National Bank,
		E. W. Hays......C	....	*Chicago.*

Accounts of banks and bankers received. Correspondence invited. For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Owensboro	**Bank of Commerce**	John Thixton......P	50,000	Hanover National Bank.
		J. D. Atchison......V.-P	1,500	Louisville Nat. Banking Co.,
		J. A. Frayser......C	6,500	*Louisville.*

This bank gives special attention to collections and offers the results of many years' experience in the treatment of all items entrusted to it. For prompt returns send your collections to the Bank of Commerce.

LOUISIANA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Natchitoches	**Peoples Bank**	L. Caspari......P	50,000	Western National Bank.
		H. M. Hyams....*1st V.-P*	... .	Hibernia Nat., *New Orleans.*
		J. W. Freeman...*2d V.-P*	....	Citizens' Nat., *Shreveport.*
		S. H. Hill......C	....	Merchants'-Laclede Nat., *St.L.*

Accounts and collections of banks, bankers, corporations, firms and individuals solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
New Orleans	**New Orleans Nat. Bank**	Albert Baldwin......P	200,000	Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		R. E. Craig......V.-P	800,000	Chicago Nat., *Chicago.*
		Wm. Palfrey......C	103,000	....
		D. G. Baldwin......A.C		....

Send us your New Orleans business direct. Remitted for at the lowest rates soon as paid. Correspondence invited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**State National Bank**	Jno. H. O'Connor......P	300,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. and
		C. H. Culbertson, V.-P&C	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		Hillyer Rolston......A. C	42,000	....

Special attention to collections and correspondence. Reserve agency for country banks.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Shreveport	**Citizens' National Bank**	S. B. McCutchen......P	100,000	....
		John M. Tucker......V.-P	....	....
		M. A. McCutchen......C	....	....

Successor to S. B. McCutchen. We solicit accounts of banks, bankers and individuals. Collections will receive prompt attention and remitted for on day of payment at current rates.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Merchants & Farmers' Bk.** (Chartered, 1892.)	Leon M. Carter......P	100,000	Hanover National Bank.
		P. J. Trezevant......V.-P	60,000	Boatmen's, *St. Louis.*
		C. S. Bauman......C	....	Hibernia Nat., *N. Orleans.*
		R. L. Mayfield......A. C	....	....

Special attention given to collections in Louisiana. We are in direct communication with a points in the State. It will pay you to send us your business.

MAINE.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Portland	**First National Bank**	Frederick Robie......P	600,000	National Park Bank.
		Dan'l F. Emery, Jr..V.-P	120,000	Second Nat., *Boston.*
		James E. Wengren......C	92,000	....

Collections a specialty. Rates low. Send us your Maine items.

MARYLAND.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Baltimore	**Citizens' National Bank**	Wesley M. Oler......P	1,000,000	National City Bank.
		David Ambach......V.-P	1,400,000	Corn Ex. National, *Chicago.*
		W. H. O'Connell......C	429,000	Nat. Shawmut, *Boston.*
		A. D. Graham......A.C	....	Central Nat., *Phila.*

This bank offers its services for the transaction of all branches of legitimate banking.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**City Tr. & Banking Co.**	Chas. O'Donnell Lee....P	200,000	Bowling Green Trust Co.
		Frank J. Kohler, *Sec.-Tr*	50,000	and Gansevoort Bank.
		....	10,000	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**German-American Bank**	Alex. Y. Dolfield......P	300,000	Gallatin National Bank.
		Louis F. Dietz......C	50,000	Bankers Nat., *Chicago.*
		....	57,000	Winthrop Nat., *Boston.*

For prompt returns at reasonable rates send your Baltimore collections to the German-American Bank.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Internat'l Tr. Co. of Md.**	Douglas H. Gordon....P	2,000,000	....
		C. D. Fenhagen, *Sec.&Tr*	1,000,000	....

For further particulars see card on page xxiii.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Cumberland	**First National Bank**	Robert Shriver......P	100,000	Central and 1st Nat. Banks.
		J. L. Griffith......C	100,000	Phila Nat., *Phila.*
		....	30,911	First Nat., *Balto.*

Transacts a general banking business. Prompt attention given to collections and correspondence.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Second National Bank**	Lloyd Lowndes......P	100,000	Hanover National Bank.
		Daniel Annan......C	250,000	Farm. & Mer. Nat., *Balto.*
			24,000	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*

Collections promptly made at satisfactory rates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Boston	**Central National Bank**	Otis H. Luke......P	500,000	Nat. Bank North America.
		J. Adams Brown......C	100,000	Bankers Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		James H. Crocker....A.C	124,000	....

See card on another page.

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Boston	**Colonial National Bank**	David J. Lord ... *P*	1,000,000	First Nat. and Nat. Park.
		Chas. F. Smith ... *V.-P*	500,000	Bankers Nat., *Chicago.*
		F. E. Seaver ... *C*	60,000	N. B. Commerce, *St. Louis.*
	Special attention given to the collections and accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, corporations, firms and individuals.			
Cambridge	**Charles River Nat. Bank**	Walter S. Swan ... *P*	100,000	National Exchange, *Boston.*
		Geo. H. Holmes ... *C*	50,000	....
	Special attention given to collections and correspondence. Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment.			
Fall River	**National Union Bank**	Thomas D. Covel ... *P*	200,000	Chase National Bank.
		J. T. Burrell ... *C*	40,000	Second National, *Boston.*
		....	39,000	....
	Established 1823. Collections given most careful attention, with best facilities in our locality.			
Lowell	**Traders' National Bank**	Charles J. Glidden ... *P*	200,000	Hanover National Bank.
		William F. Hills ... *V.-P*	200,000	Nat. Exchange Bank, *Boston.*
		Frederic A. Holden ... *C*	13,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
	Collections a specialty. Prompt remittances. Items refused, we get reasons.			
Taunton	**Taunton S. D. & Trust Co.**	Edward H. Temple ... *P*	200,000	National Park Bank.
		A. M. Gleason. *V.-P. & Tr*	....	Central Nat., *Boston.*
		Willis K. Hodgman .. *Sec*	10,000	Merchants' Nat., *Phila.*
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
Worcester	**Citizens' National Bank**	Henry S. Pratt ... *P*	150,000	Chase National Bank.
		Geo. A. Smith ... *C*	50,000	National Bank Republic,
		F. Richardson ... *A. C*	32,000	*Boston.*
	Collections given prompt attention. Accounts solicited and a general banking business transacted.			

MICHIGAN.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Bay City	**Bay City Bank**	Geo. H. Young ... *P*	150,000	Central National Bank.
		J. Wentwort ... *V.-P*	50,000	Detroit Nat. Bank,
		H. C. Moulthrop ... *C*	30,000	*Detroit.*
	Collections promptly attended to at the lowest rates. Drafts sold for all parts of the United States. Interest paid on deposits in the Savings department.			
Detroit	**Marine Savings Bank**	Joseph W. Dailey ... *P*	100,000	Western National Bank.
		Wm. E. Reilly ... *C*	20,000	American Tr. & Sav. Bank,
		Geo. R. Beard ... *A. C.*	14,000	*Chicago.*
	Special attention given and quick returns made on all collections. Correspondence invited.			
"	**State Savings Bank**	George H Russel ... *P*	500,000	Lincoln Nat. and Nat. Park.
		R. W. Gillett. ... *V.-P*	100,000	Amer. Tr. & Sav. and Mer L. & Tr. Co., *Chicago.*
		H. C. Potter, Jr. ... *V.-P*	102,000	
		R. S. Mason ... *C*	....	Third National Bank, *Boston.*
	For further particulars see their card on another page.			
Grand Rapids	**Old National Bank**	J. M. Barnett ... *P*	800,000	National Park Bank.
		H. J. Hollister ... *C*	318,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		C. H. Hollister ... *A. C*	....	....
	For further particulars see the bank's card in this issue of the MAGAZINE.			
Ionia	**State Savings Bank**	O. S. Tower ... *P*	50,000	First National Bank.
		O. R. Long ... *V.-P*	10,000	First Nat. Bank, *Detroit.*
		W. B. Heath ... *C*	12,000	....
	The only bank in town making personal presentation of drafts.			
Kalamazoo	**Kalamazoo National Bank** (Chartered, 1884.)	Edwin J. Phelps ... *P*	150,000	National Park Bank.
		M. J. Bigelow ... *V.-P*	50,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		H. den Bleyker ... *C*	20,500	Detroit Nat., *Detroit.*
		Lillie M. Phelps ... *A. C*	....	....
	Special attention given to collections. A general banking business transacted.			
Port Huron	**Commercial Bank**	A. D. Bennett ... *P*	100,000	National City Bank.
		Wm. Hartsuff ... *V.-P*	81,000	First Nat. Bank, *Detroit.*
		C. N. Runnels ... *C*	....	....
		C. D. Beard ... *A. C*	....	....
	A personal presentation of all drafts. We want your collections on Port Huron.			

MINNESOTA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Duluth	**American Exchange Bank**	H. M. Peyton ... *P*	500,000	First National Bank.
		James C. Hunter ... *C*	131,000	Bank of Montreal, *Chicago and*
		W. G. Hegardt ... *A. C*	....	*London.*
	Special attention given to the collections and accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, corporations, firms and individuals.			
Minneapolis	**Farmers & Mechs. Savgs. Bk**	Clinton Morrison ... *P*	Mutual	National City Bank.
		Thos. Lowry ... *V.-P*	280,000	First National Bank, *Chicago.*
		E. H. Moulton ... *S. & Tr*	88,000	....
	Deposits, $10,250,000.			
"	**First National Bank**	John Martin ... *P*	1,000,000	First Nat. and Nat. Park.
		F. M. Prince ... *V.-P*	250,000	First and Coml. Nat., *Chicago.*
		C. T. Jaffray ... *C*	65,000	Nat. Shawmut, *Boston.*
		D. Mackerchar ... *A. C*	....	Philadelphia Nat., *Phila.*
		Ernest C. Brown ... *A. C*	....	....
	Special facilities for Northwestern business. Correspondence solicited.			
"	**Metropolitan Bank**	J. T. Wyman ... *P*	200,000	Nat. Bank of North America.
		L. S. Gillette ... *V.-P*	40,000	First and Corn Ex. Nat.
		F. E. Holton ... *C*	15,000	Banks, *Chicago.*
		W. J. Byrnes ... *A. C*	....	Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila.*
	Collections carefully made and promptly remitted at lowest rates. Correspondence invited.			
"	**Nat. Bank of Commerce**	S. A. Harris ... *P*	1,000,000	Merchants' National Bank.
		H. H. Thayer ... *V.-P*	180,000	Corn Exchange Nat. Bank,
		Chas. J. Martin. *2d V.-P*	15,000	*Chicago.*
		A. A. Crane ... *C*	....	....
		W. S. Harris ... *A. C*	....	....
"	**Security Bk. of Minnesota.**	F. A. Chamberlain ... *P*	1,000,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
		Perry Harrison ... *V.-P*	107,000	Commercial and First Nat.,
		E. F. Mearkle ... *V.-P*	79,500	*Chicago.*
		Theo. F. Hurley ... *C*	....	Nat. Exchange, *Boston.*
	Collections promptly made on all parts of the North-West, and remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited. See bank's card on another page.			
St. Paul	**Merchants' National Bank**	Kenneth Clark ... *P*	1,000,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		C. H. Bigelow ... *V.-P*	200,000	First Nat. Bank,
		Geo. H. Prince ... *C*	....	*Chicago.*
		H. W. Parker ... *A. C*	....	....
	United States Depository. Send us your St. Paul and Northwest business direct for prompt attention.			
Winnebago City	**Faribault County Bank** (Organized, 1887.)	David Secor ... *P*	25,000	Hanover National Bank.
		S. S. Secor ... *C*	....	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		P. M. Reagan ... *A. C*	....	Mankato Nat., *Mankato.*
	Largest bank in the county. Responsibility, $100,000. Collections on this city and Huntley, Nashville Center and Delavan given prompt attention. We remit same day collection is made.			

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MISSISSIPPI.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Greenville....	Citizens' Bank...............	Jas. Robertshaw.........P	50,000	Bank of America.
		J. A. Crawford.......V.-P	25,000	Louisiana Nat. Bank,
		S. C. Bull, Jr.......C. Dep.	363,000	*New Orleans.*

Send us your Greenville items direct for prompt attention. Remitted for on day of payment.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Jackson.......	Merchants' Bank............	C. M. Williamson.......P	100,000	Bank of America.
		R. Griffith...............C	10,000	Hibernia Nat. Bank,
		F. B. Neal.........1st A. C	14,675	*New Orleans.*
		W. A. Montgomery, 2d A. C	....	....

Send your collections to The Merchants' Bank. They will have prompt attention and the personal care of an officer of the bank.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Meridian......	First National Bank........	W. W. George..........P	130,000	National Park Bank.
		Edwin McMorries......C	100,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		....	31,000	Continental Nat., *St. Louis.*

Banking in all its branches. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold on all parts of the civilized world. Prompt and careful attention given collections. Send us your business.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Meridian National Bank...	J. H. Wright.............P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		E. B. McRaven..........C	50,000	Central Nat., *Phila.*
		E. L. Carter..........A. C	30,000	Corn Exchange Nat., *Chic.*

Send your collections to the Meridian National Bank. They will receive the personal care of an officer of the bank.

MISSOURI.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Kansas City..	American National Bank..	C. S. Jobes...............P	250,000	Chemical National Bank
		G. B. Gray...............C	124,000	First National Bank, *Chicago.*
		David Thornton.. ...A.C	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	City National Bank...........	S. W. Jurden..............P	250,000	Western National Bank.
		Jas. G. Strean.......V.-P	25,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce,
		....	28,000	*St. Louis.*

Send us your Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas, Oklhoma and Indian Territory items, which will be remitted for at lowest rates. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and individuals solicited.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	New England Nat. Bank...	J. F. Downing............P	300,000	Chase National Bank.
		C. J. Hubbard.........V.-P	100,000	Continental Nat. Bank,
		G. B. Harrison, Jr......C	50,000	*Chicago.*

Your Kansas City business solicited. Prompt attention given collections. For further particulars see card on another page.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Union National Bank........	David T. Beals..........P	600,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce.
		E. P. Neal............V.-P	225,000	Merch. Laclede Nat., *St. L.*
		W. H. Seeger.....2d V.-P	40,000	First Nat. Bank, Chicago.
		Chas. V. Lewis..........C	....	....

Depository State of Missouri. Special attention given to collections. Accounts of individuals, corporations, banks and bankers solicited.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
St. Joseph....	Tootle-Lemon Nat. Bank..	John S. Lemon...........P	200,000	Hanover National Bank.
		Milton Tootle.........V.-P	....	Merchants' Loan & Tr. Co.,
		Graham G. Lacy.....V.-P	....	*Chicago.*
		E. H. Zimmerman ..C	....	....
		W. A. Evans..........A.C	... .	....

Individual responsibility. Strictly commercial banking.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
St. Louis......	American Exchange Bank.	Walker Hill...............P	500,000	Bank of New York N. B. A.
		Ephron Catlin.........V-P	500,000	Bank of North America,
		L. A. Battaile............C	27,330	*Phila.*
		Emison Chanslor....A.C	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Commonwealth Trust Co.	Chas. H. Turner.........P	1,000,000	....
		J. M. Woods...........Sec	1,000,000	....
		A. G. Douglass....A. Sec	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Mechanics' National Bank	R. R. Hutchinson.. ...P	1,000,000	First National Bank.
		C. O. Austin...............C	500,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Pope Sturgeon...........A	103,000	

For further particulars see card on another page.

MONTANA.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Butte..........	Daly Bank & Trust Co. of Butte..............	John D. Ryan............P	100,000	National City Bank.
		John R. Toole.......V.-P	30,000	Am. Trust & Savings Bank,
		C. C. Swinborne.........C	....	*Chicago.*
		R. A. Kunkel..........A.C	....	....

Send us your Montana items. We remit promptly at moderate rates.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Great Falls...	Cascade Bank.............. (Incorporated 1889.)	S. E. Atkinson...........P	75,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		F. P. Atkinson...........C	25,000	Continental Nat. Bank,
		W. W. Miller..........A. C	....	*Chicago.*

The oldest bank in the city.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Helena........	Thomas Cruse Sav. Bank	Thomas Cruse.......... P	100,000	Nat. City, Market & Fulton
		Frank H. Cruse.....V.-P	137,000	Nat. and Nat. Bank Com.
		W. J. Cooke...............Tr	....	First Nat. Bank, *Omaha.*
		F. J. Lange......Asst. Tr	....	Chicago Nat. and Hibernian
		....	....	Banking Assn., *Chicago.*
		....	....	Bank of Cal., *San Fran.*

Established 1887. Transact a general banking business. Send us your Montana items for collection; remittance made the same day item is paid.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Kalispell.....	Conrad National Bank.....	C. E. Conrad.............P	125,000	National Park Bank
		J. H. Edwards.......V.-P	30,000	First Nat. and Continental
		W. A. Conrad............C	....	Nat., *Chicago.*
		Geo. Phillips ....A.C	....	First Nat., *St. Paul and San F.*

A general banking business transacted. Careful attention given to collections.

NEBRASKA.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Omaha.........	First National Bank........	Herman Kountze......P	500,000	Kountze Brothers.
		J. A. Creighton......V.-P	100,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago.*
		F. H. Davis...............C	125,000	....
		C. T. Kountze.......A. C	....	....
		L. L. Kountze.......A. C	....	....

Collections receive special attention. Rates the lowest. Correspondence invited.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	Omaha National Bank......	J. H. Millard.............P	1,000,000	Chemical National Bank.
		C. F. McGrew.........V.-P	100,000	First Nat., *Chicago and*
		Wm. Wallace............C	82,000	*San Fran.*
		E. E. Balch...........A. C	....	Boatmen's Bank, *St. Louis.*

United States Government Depository. Particular attention paid to collections throughout the West and Northwest.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Concord	**First National Bank**	Wm. F. Thayer.........P	150,000	National City Bank.
		C. G. Remick.........C	200,000	First Nat. and N. B. of Redemption, *Boston.*
		W. A. Stone, Jr.......A.C	....	

Special attention given to collections on Concord, and all accessible points throughout New Hampshire and Vermont. Low rates. Prompt returns.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Manchester	**First National Bank**	David Cross.........P	150,000	First National Bank.
		Francis B. Eaton....V.-P	50,000	National Shawmut Bank, *Boston.*
		Arthur H. Hale.....V.-P	51,488	
		Leonard G. Smith.......C	....	....

Send us your Manchester business direct. Prompt and careful attention given to same. Will remit at lowest current rate on day of payment.

NEW JERSEY.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Bridgeton	**Bridgeton National Bank**	Thos. U. Harris.........P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		James W. Trenchard....C	100,000	Corn Exchange Nat., *Phila.*
		S. H. Hitchner.......A. C	45,000	....

Collections on Bridgeton and vicinity at reasonable rates. Returns promptly made.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Camden	**Security Trust Co.**	Francis R. Fithian......P	50,000	Girard National Bank, *Phila.*
		Henry D. Moore.....V.-P	50,000	....
		David Baird.........V.-P	80,000	....
		William K. Hurff.......Tr	....	....
		C. H. Polhemus. *Sec. & Tr. Off.*	....	....

Collections on Philadelphia and Camden remitted for on day of payment at lowest terms.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Englewood	**Citizens' National Bank** (Chartered, 1890.)	Donald Mackay.........P	50,000	Fourth National Bank.
		Clinton H. Blake...V.-P	50,000	Hackensack Bank, *Hackens.*
		Chas. F. Park...........C	23,000	Paterson Nat., *Paterson.*
		........Dep.	446,400	Nat. Newark Bkg. Co., *New'k.*
				Second Nat., *Jersey City.*

Collections solicited. Remittance on day of payment at lowest rates. Send us your business.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Newark	**Fidelity Trust Co.**	Uzal H. McCarter.......P	1,500,000	....
		John F. Dryden......V.-P	3,500,000	....
		F. W. Egner. *Sec. & Tr.*	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Paterson	**First National Bank**	Edward T. Bell.........P	400,000	First, Western and Nat. Park Banks.
		John Reynolds.......V.-P	300,000	
		Robert J. Nelden........C	208,493	....
		........Dep.	2,720,000	....

Depository of the United States and the State of New Jersey. Collections a specialty.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
"	**Paterson National Bank** (Organized, 1889.)	John W. Griggs.........P	300,000	Hanover National Bank.
		John S. Cooke.......V.-P	100,000	....
		Elmer Z. Halsted.......C	118,000	....
		........Dep.	1,893,000	....

Collections on Paterson and adjacent points remitted for on day of payment at lowest terms.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Salem	**Salem Nat'l Banking Co.**	Wyatt W. Miller.......P	150,000	National City Bank.
		H. M. Rumsey...........C	100,000	First and Fourth St. National Banks, *Phila.*
		....	54,000	

All business has our best attention. Personal attention given to collections. The oldest bank in the city.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Vineland	**Vineland National Bank**	Myron J. Kimball.......P	50,000	Imp. & Traders' and Western Nat. Banks.
		D. Harry Chandler. V.-P	30,000	
		C. H. Anderson.........C	16,593	Fourth Street Nat., *Phila.*
		Wm. Macgeorge.....A.C	....	....

Prompt and careful attention to all collections in Southern New Jersey at minimum expense.

NEW YORK.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Albany	**Nat. Commercial Bank**	Robert C. Pruyn.........P	300,000	National Bank of Commerce.
		Grange Sard.........V.-P	700,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		Charles H. Sabin...V.-P	140,000	....
		E. J. Hussey.............C	....	....

See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Brooklyn	**Franklin Trust Co.**	Geo. H. Southard.........P	1,000,000	Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
		Wm. H. Wallace.....V.-P	1,200,000	....
		Jas. R. Cowing. *2d V.-P & Sec*	....	....
		Crowell Hadden, Jr...*A. Sec*	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Buffalo	**Bank of Buffalo**	E. C. McDougal.........P	500,000	Imp. & Traders' and Chemical National Banks.
		L. D. Rumsey.........V.-P	200,000	
		John L. Daniels.........C	363,000	Merch. L. & Tr. Co., *Chicago.*
		George Meadway.....A.C	....	Union Bk. of London, *London.*

This bank has superior facilities for making collections in and out of the city on the most liberal terms, and with careful attention to the best interests of its correspondents.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Elmira	**Second National Bank** (Chartered, 1863.)	Seymour Dexter.........P	300,000	Chemical and First National Banks.
		J. Sloat Fassett......V.-P	90,000	
		D. M. Pratt.............C	72,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago.*
		M. Y. Smith...........A.C	....	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*

Bank collections a specialty for Central, Western and "Southern Tier" counties of New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
N. Y. City	**Atlantic Trust Co.**	L. V. F. Randolph.......P	1,500,000	....
		John L. Riker.....*1st V.-P*	1,000,000	....
		Wm. Carpender..*2d V.-P*	....	....
		John Alvin Young.....*Sec*	....	....

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
"	**Chase National Bank**	H. W. Cannon...........P	1,000,000	....
		A. B. Hepburn.....V.-P	3,100,000	....
		E. J. Stalker.............C	....	....
		C. C. Slade.........A. C	....	....
		S. H. Miller.........A. C	....	....
		H. K. Twitchell.....A. C	....	....
		W. O. Jones..........A. C	....	....
"	**Hanover National Bank**	Jas. T. Woodward.........P	3,000,000	Nat. Hide & Leather, *Boston.*
		Jas. M. Donald.......V.-P	5,000,000	Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*
		Wm. Halls, Jr.........V.-P	912,000	Union Nat., *Philadelphia.*
		Wm. Logan.............C	....	Fourth Nat., *St. Louis.*
		Wm. I. Lighthipe.....A. C	....	....
		E. E. Whittaker.....A. C	....	....

See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
"	**Manhattan Trust Co.** Wall corner Nassau Streets.	J. I. Waterbury.........P	1,000,000	....
		Charles H. Smith *Sec. & Tr*	1,681,000	....
		Deposits	9,646,000	....

See card on third page of cover.

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NEW YORK (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
N. Y. City...	**Mercantile National Bank**	Fredk. B. Schenck.....P	1,000,000	
		James V. Lott..........C	1,000,000	
		Emil Klein.............A.C	386,000	
	See bank's card on another page			
"	**Merchants' National Bank**	Robert M. Gallaway...P	2,000,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		E. A. Brinkerhoff... V.-P	1,150,000	Phila. Nat., *Phila.*
		Wm. B. T. Keyser......C		
	See bank's Card on another page.			
"	**Nat. Bk. of No. America..**	Warner Van Norden...P	1,000,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago.*
		Wm. F. Havemeyer. V.-P	500,000	Third Nat., *Boston.*
		Henry Chapin, Jr.........C	605,000	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*
	See card on another page.			
"	**National City Bank.........**	James Stillman..........P	10,000,000	First National, *Chicago.*
		Samuel Sloan........ V.-P	1,300,000	Second National, *Boston.*
		A. G. Loomis......... V.-P	5,303,000	
		Gilson S. Whitson.. V.-P		
		Frank A. Vanderlip V.-P		
		H. M. Kilborn...........C		
	For further particulars see bank's card on last page of cover.			
	National Park Bank.........	Richard Delafield.......P	2,000,000	
		George S. Hickok.......C	4,080,000	
	For further particulars see their card on another page.			
"	**New Amsterdam Nat. Bk.**	B. R. Moore......... P	250,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago.*
		C. W Morse..........V.-P	250,000	Freeman's Nat. Bank,
	See card on another page.	G. J. Bauman...........C	409,000	*Boston.*
"	**N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co..**	Henry Parish............P	1,000,000	
		Walter Kerr.......1st V.-P	3,958,000	
		Henry Parish, Jr.2d V.-P		
		George M. Corning...Sec		
	See card on another page.			
"	**North American Trust Co.**	Oakleigh Thorne.......P	2,000,000	
		E. C. Lockwood.......Sec	2,639,000	
		Francis C. Prest..A. Sec		
	See card on another page.			
"	**Seaboard National Bank...**	S. G. Bayne..............P	500,000	Central National, *Phila.*
		S. G. Nelson.......... V.-P	500,000	Bankers National, *Chicago.*
		J. F. Thompson..........C	600,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston.*
		C. C. Thompson......A. C		Drovers' & Mechs. Nat, *Balto.*
	See their card on another page.			
"	**Seventh National Bank....**	Edwin Gould..............P	1,700,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila.*
		R. W. Jones,Jr.. V.-P.&C		N. B. Redemption, *Boston.*
		Geo. W. Adams......A. C	99,000	State, *Chicago.*
	Specially equipped for handling the accounts of banks and bankers.			
"	**Trust Co. of America......**	Ashbel P. Fitch.........P	2,500,000	
		William H. Leupp.. V.-P	2,500,000	
		Raymond J. Chatry..Sec	342,000	
		Albert L. Banister....Tr		
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	**Union Trust Co.............**	Edward King ....P	1,000,000	Nat. Bank Commerce, Chemical Nat. and Hanover Nat.
		J. V. B. Thayer......Sec	6,691,000	
		Ed. R. Merritt.....A.Sec		
	See card on another page.			
"	**Western National Bank....**	V. P. Snyder ....P	2,100,000	Nat. Shawmut, *Boston.*
		H. A. Smith..............C	50,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		C. L. Robinson..... A. C	2,498,000	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*

Accounts of banks, merchants and corporations received on favorable terms. Correspondence invited. See the bank's card on back cover.

PRIVATE BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Name.	Address.	Principal Business.
" **Berg & Co., Simon**	20 Nassau Street	Bankers.
" **Fisk & Robinson**	35 Cedar Street	Bankers.
" **Gilman, Son & Co**	62 Cedar Street	Bankers.
" **Harris & Co., N. W.**	31 Pine Street	Investment Bankers.
" **Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne**	13 William Street	Foreign & Domestic Bankers.
" **Lincoln, Caswell & Co**	18 Wall Street	Investment Securities.
" **Morgan & Co., J. P.**	23 Wall Street, cor. Broad	Domestic & Foreign Bank
" **Munroe & Co., John**	32 Nassau Street; Boston House: 4 Post Office Sq.	Foreign Bankers.

Berg & Co., Simon — (Simon Borg; Leo Speyer, Member New York Stock Exchange; Sidney C. Borg; Myron I. Borg.) High-grade Investment Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks for Institutions, Savings Banks, Trust Estates and Individual Investors. List sent upon application.

Fisk & Robinson — (Harvey Edward Fisk, George H. Robinson.) See card on another page.

Gilman, Son & Co — (Winthrop S. Gilman; Theodore Gilman.) For full particulars see their Card in this issue of the MAGAZINE. Accounts of banks, bankers, corporations and individuals received on favorable terms. Investment securities.

Harris & Co., N. W. — See card on another page.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne — (Percival Kuhne; Frederick Nachod; Alphons Jacobson; Max Hessberg.) Draw on Parr's Bank (Limited), London; Credit Lyonnais, Paris; Dresdner Bank, Berlin; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Leipsig. For full particulars see their Card in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co — See card on another page.

Morgan & Co., J. P. — See card on another page.

Munroe & Co., John — (John Munroe; Edgar Lockwood; H. W. Munroe; F. de Beiset.) Circular Credits for Travelers. Exchange on Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort, Amsterdam, Vienna, Zurich, St. Gall, Rome, Florence. Sell cable transfers.

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NEW YORK (Continued).

	Name.	Address.	Principal Business.
N. Y. City...	**Redmond, Kerr & Co.......**	41 Wall Street........................	General Banking and Investment Securities.
	See card on another page.		
"	**Seligman & Co., J. & W....**	21 Broad Street......................	Domestic & Foreign Bankers.
	Letters of Credit, etc. Special facilities for California business.		
"	**Sweet & Co., Edward.......**	38 Broad Street	Investment Securities.
	See card on another page.		

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Rochester.....	**Flour City National Bank..**	C. C. Woodworth.......P	300,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce.
		Wm. C. Barry,.....1st V.-P	150,000	....
		E. Frank Brewster, 2d V.-P	......	....
		P. A. Vay................C	......	....
		E. W. Burton.......A. C	......	....

Send us your collections. We have unsurpassed facilities for handling items on this city and Western and Central New York. Returns made promptly on lowest terms.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Saratoga Springs...	**First National Bank ....**	Jas. M. Marvin.........P	125,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
	(Chartered, 1865.)	H. B. Hanson........V.-P	100,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston*.
		Wm. Hay Bockes.......C	20,000	N. Y. State Nat., *Albany*.

Collections on Saratoga and vicinity receive prompt attention and remittance. A general banking business transacted. The accounts of Summer visitors solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Syracuse......	**American Ex. Nat. Bank..**	Manning C. Palmer.....P	200,000	Nat. City and Mercantile Nat Banks.
		Salem Hyde..........V.-P	20,000	
		Graham K. Betts........C	20,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago*.
		....	....	Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila*.

Collections sent us will receive careful attention. Remittances made on day of payment. Send us your business.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**Commercial Bank............**	Hendrick S. Holden....P	250,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce and National City Bank.
		George M. Barnes..V.-P	78,862	
		Anthony Lamb.........C	......	....

State Reserve Depository, Accounts of Banks and Bankers solicited. Terms liberal. Collections made on all points at lowest rates. Correspondence invited. See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**First National Bank........**	Edward B. Judson......P	250,000	First, Fourth and Merchants National Banks.
		E. B. Judson, Jr.....V.-P	250,000	
		F. W. Barker....2d V.-P	70,193	First Nat., *Chicago*.
		E. S. Tefft................C	......	....
		J. W. Walter..........A. C	......	....

Collections a specialty.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**Merchants' Nat'l Bank....**	H. W. Plumb............P	180,000	Seaboard Nat. Bank and Nat. Bank of North America.
		Wm. H. Warner.....V.-P	100,000	
		Chas. A. Bridgman.....C	......	....

Transacts a general banking business. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**Third National Bank........**	Henry Lacy..............P	300,000	National Park Bank.
	(Chartered, 1864.)	L. H. Groesbeck........C	80,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston*.
		L. G. Lacy............A. C	117,000	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila*.

United States Depository. Collections a specialty. Lowest rates. Prompt attention and remittance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Charlotte.....	**Charlotte National Bank..**	B. D. Heath...............P	125,000	Hanover National Bank.
		W. H. Twitty............C	48,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila*.

United States Depository. Collections are given special attention and remitted for promptly and at lowest rates, on day of payment.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**Commercial National Bank**	J. S. Spencer.............P	200,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		A. G. Brenizer...........C	288,000	Central Nat., *Phila*.
		....	....	First Nat., *Balto*.

Special attention given North and South Carolina collections, which are remitted for at lowest rates. United States Depository.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Goldsboro.....	**Bank of Wayne...............**	E. B. Borden.............P	125,000	Hanover National Bank.
		W. E. Borden.............C	50,000	Norfolk Nat., *Norfolk*.
		J. W. Aycock.........A. C	12,921	....

Send us your collections. Eastern and Central Carolina paper remitted for by totals on receipt.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Greensboro...	**City National Bank.........**	J. M. Walker..............P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		Lee H. Battle............C	20,000	....
		....	1,500	....

Send us your North Carolina collections in bulk. We remit daily. Local items especially cared for.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**Greensboro Nat. Bank.....**	Neil Ellington...........P	100,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank.
		W. S. Hill............V.-P	23,000	Nat. Mechanics', *Balto*.
		A. H. Alderman.........C	......	....

North Carolina collections a specialty. Quick returns. Low rates.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Raleigh........	**Citizens' National Bank...**	Jos. G. Brown...........P	100,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		Henry E. Litchford.....C	50,000	Fourth Street Nat., *Phila*.
		....	15,000	Farm. & Mer. Nat., *Balto*.

Careful attention to all business.

OHIO.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Akron.........	**Citizens' National Bank..**	E. Steinbacher..........P	150,000	National Park Bank.
		Henry Robinson.....V.-P	32,000	Merchants' Nat., *Phila*.
		D. P. Wheeler...........C	....	Commercial Nat., *Cleveland*.

Collections a specialty and actually remitted on day of payment.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
"	**City National Bank.........**	Geo. W. Crouse..........P	100,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		E. S. Day..............V.-P	75,000	Park National Bank,
		N. C. Stone...............C	14,000	*Cleveland*.
		Harry Williams.....A. C	......	....

Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment at lowest rate.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Cincinnati....	**Nat'l La Fayette Bank.....**	W. A. Goodman.........P	600,000	American Ex. Nat. Bank.
		S. R. Burton..........V.-P	400,000	....
		C. J. Stedman............C	165 000	....

This Bank deals in Government and Cincinnati Bonds and Sterling Exchange, issues Travellers' Credits through Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England, and is prepared to offer favorable terms to Depositors and Correspondents.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Correspondents.
Cleveland....	**Bankers' National Bank...**	Luther Allen ....P	500,000	Hanover and Seaboard Nat. Banks.
		C. N. Schmick....1st V.-P	100,000	
		F. W. Gehring....2d V.-P	....	Bankers Nat. Bank, *Chicago*.
		Joseph R. Kraus.........C	....	....

Special attention given collections at lowest rates.

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OHIO (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Cleveland	**Colonial National Bank**	Henry C. Cristy.........P	1,500,000	First Nat. and Western Nat.
		Henry A. Hawgood. V.-P	550,000	Banks.
		John F. Harper.........C	50,000	Bankers and Continental
		G. A. Coulton.........A. C	....	Nat. Banks, *Chicago*.

Collections or other business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention. Accounts of banks and bankers solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**State National Bank** (Chartered, 1889.)	M. A. Bradley...........P	500,000	National Park Bank, National
		H. C. Ellison..........V.-P	100,000	City Bank and National Bank
		H. R. Sanborn...........C	27,000	of North America.

Give careful and prompt returns on collections at lowest rates. See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Columbus	**Commercial National Bank**	W. T. Cope..............P	200,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		W. F. Goodspeed.... V.-P	80,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago*.
		W. F. Hoffman..........C	34,000	First Nat., *Cincin*.

Oldest National bank in the city. Collections a specialty and remitted on day of payment. Prompt attention to all banking matters entrusted to us.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Hooker Bros**	....	....	Miller & Co.
		....	....	Lamson Bros. & Co., *Chicago*.
		....	....	J. W. & D. S. Green, *Louisv*.

Investment bankers and brokers. For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Merch. & Mfrs. Nat. Bank**	William D. Park.........P	500,000	Hanover National Bank.
		G. Moore Peters .... V.-P	175,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago*.
		Howard C. Park.........C	40,397	Second Nat., *Cincin*.

We make a specialty of collections and respectfully solicit your business in this line.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Hamilton	**Miami Valley Nat. Bank**	F. W. Whitaker.........P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		O. M. Bake...........V.-P	50,000	Fourth Nat., *Cincin*.
		C. E. Mason............C	9,000	....
		H. W. Shollenbarger..A.C		....

Special attention to collections. We make personal presentation and remit on day of payment.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Youngstown	**First National Bank**	Robt. McCurdy ....P	500,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank.
		M. E. Dennison..........C	100,000	Phila. Nat. Bank, *Phila*.
		....	244,000	First Nat., *Cleveland*.

Collections or other business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Allegheny	**German National Bank**	F. N. Hoffstot............P	200,000	Imp. & Traders' and Mercan-
		J. W. Friend.......... V.-P	555,000	tile Nat. Banks.
		Albert Helm..............C	....	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila*
		....		First Nat., *Chicago*.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny collections promptly made and remitted.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Minersville	**First National Bank**	Charles R. Kear.........P	50,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
		Harry F. Potter.........C	70,000	Corn Exchange Nat., *Phila*.

National Bank, No. 423. Organized 1864.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Mt. Carmel	**First National Bank**	E. C. Tier...............P	50,000	First National Bank.
		M. K. Watkins...........C	31,300	Market St. Nat., *Phila*.
Philadelphia	**Bank of North America**	John H. Michener......P	1,000,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
		John H. Watt............C	1,500,000	First Nat., *Chicago*.
		Samuel D. Jordan...A. C	389,000	....

See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Corn Exchange Nat. Bank**	Benj. Githens............P	500,000	Imp. & Traders' and Seaboard
		Chas. S. Calwell.........C	600,000	Nat. Banks.
		M. N. Willits, Jr......A.C	122,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Chicago*.
"	**Fourth Street Nat. Bank**	Sidney F. Tyler.........P	3,000,000	Chase Nat. and Nat. City.
		R.H. Rushton......... V.-P	3,500,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago*.
		B. M. Faires......2d V.-P	500,000	....
		E. F. Shanbacker.......C	....	....
		W. Z. McLear...........A.C	....	....
		Frank G. Rogers.....Mgr. of Foreign Exchange Dep't.		

Organized October 4, 1886. Exceptional facilities for making collections in Pennsylvania and adjoining States. Accounts solicited. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Cable transfers. Travelers' credits. See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Franklin National Bank**	Henry Tatnall...........P	1,000,000	Western National Bank.
		J. R. McAllister.........C	1,000,000	First Nat. Bank, *Chicago*.
		....	163,000	Nat. Bank Commerce, *St. Louis*

Prompt attention to all bank matters entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Girard National Bank**	Francis B. Reeves......P	1,500,000	Chemical National Bank.
		John G. Whiteman.....C	1,500,000	National Bank of Commerce,
		Joseph Wayne, Jr...A.C	234,000	*Boston*.

For further particulars see card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Penn National Bank**	S. S. Sharp..............P	500,000	Chemical Nat. Bank.
		H. G. Clifton.............C	749,000	First Nat., *Chicago*.
		H. C. Beitzel...........A.C	....	....

See card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Pittsburg	**American Trust Co**	Francis L. Robbins....P	1,000,000	....
		J. A. Irwin......Sec. & Tr	....	....

Transacts a general banking business. See advertisement on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Bk. Pittsburgh Nat'l Ass'n**	James J. Donnell.......P	1,200,000	National Bank of Commerce.
		Wm. Roseburg..... V.-P	600,000	Merchants' Loan & Tr. Co.,
		W. F. Bickel.............C	154,000	*Chicago*

Send us your Pittsburg items direct for prompt attention. Will remit on day of payment at lowest rates.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Citizens' National Bank**	H. C. Bughman ....P	800,000	First National Bank.
		S. M. McElroy.. V.-P.&C	200,000	Continental Nat. Bank,
		A. M. Irwin...........A.C	112,000	*Chicago*.

Special attention and prompt remittance on all collections. Accounts of banks and bankers solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Diamond National Bank**	Wm. M. Hersh ....P	200,000	Fourth and Seaboard Nat.
		John S. Scully...... V.-P	250,000	Banks.
		G. W. Crawford C	81,000	Fourth St. Nat. Bank, *Phila*.

Collections sent us will receive prompt attention.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Federal National Bank**	Joseph A. Lanfitt.......P	2,000,000	....
		G. W. Eisenbeis . V.P.&C	400,000	....
		C. H. E. Sucoop.........A.C	....	....

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited. Collections will receive prompt attention and remittance.

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PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Pittsburg	**Fidelity Title & Trust Co.**	John B. Jackson .... *P* Jas. J. Donnell .... *V.-P* C. E. Willock .... *Tr* John McGill .... *Sec*	1,000,000 949,000	J. P. Morgan & Co. and Western National Bank. Franklin and Tradesmen's Nat., *Philadelphia.*
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	**Hill & Co., Geo. B.** 244 Fourth Ave.	.... (Wm. I. Mustin .... J. D. Nicholson)	....	W. S. Lawson & Co. De Haven & Townsend, *Phila.*
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	**Keystone Bank**	G. M. Laughlin .... *P* W. H. Nimick .... *V.-P* A. S. Beymer .... *C*	500,000 550,000 187,000	Seaboard National Bank. Mechanics' National Bank, *Phila.*
	Accounts of banks, bankers, corporations and individuals solicited. See advertisement on another page.			
"	**Pittsburg Trust Co.**	C. B. McVay .... *P* J. I. Buchanan .... *V.-P* Chas. H. Hays .. *Sec. & Tr* F. A. McVay .. *Asst. Sec. & Tr*	2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	Colonial Trust Co. and National City Bank. ....
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	**Prudential Trust Co.**	Thos. A. Watkins .... *P* W. D. Johnston ...... *V.-P* R. M. Mackenzie ...... *Tr*	200,000 32,000	Brown Bros. & Co. ....
	A new Institution under high-class management. Collections carefully attended to. Remittances forthwith at minimum exchange.			
"	**S. D. & Tr. Co. of Pittsburg**	A. E. W. Painter .... *P* Wm. T. Howe .. *Sec. & Tr* G. L. Rodgers ...... *A. Sec*	1,000,000 600,000 84,000	....
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	**Sproul & Co. Henry** 236 Fourth Avenue.	(Henry Sproul .... James W. Scully .... Charles A. Painter)	500,000	....
	Members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. Investment securities a specialty.			
"	**Union Trust Co.**	H. C. McEldowney ..... *P* H. W. Gleffer .... *Tr* Scott Hayes .... *Sec*	1,000,000 5,600,000 300,000	Bank of America and Mercantile Trust Co. Franklin Nat., *Phila.* Merchants' Loan & Tr., *Chic.* Mississippi Val. Tr. Co., *St. L.*
	Do a general trust and banking business. For further particulars see card on another page.			
Warren	**Warren Savings Bank**	A. J. Hazeltine .... *P* O. W. Beaty .... *V.-P* G. B. Ensworth .... *C* Geo. H. Jackson ..... *A. C*	100,000 200,000 100,000	Imp. & Traders' and Seaboard Nat. Banks. Merchants' Nat., *Phila.* N. B. Commerce, *Pittsburg.*
	We solicit your Warren collection business. Will be prompt. Established in 1870 and now stand No. 6 in the list of State banks as to amount of surplus in proportion to capital.			
Waynesburg	**American National Bank**	Thomas Adamson ...... *P* Peter Bradley .... *V.-P* John S. Fuller .... *V.-P* Thomas C. Bradley .... *C*	50,000	Seaboard National Bank. Allegheny Nat., *Pittsburg.* Penn Nat., *Phila.* Commercial Nat., *Chicago.*
	Greene County Depository. Incorporated Dec. 11, 1901. Collections made throughout County and remitted at reasonable rates.			
Wilkes-Barre	**Wyoming National Bank**	Geo. S. Bennett .... *P* Chas. A. Miner .... *V.-P* Geo. H. Flanagan .... *C*	150,000 400,000 28,000	First and Chemical Nat. First and Merchants' Nat., *Phila.*
	Collections promptly made on all accessible points at reasonable rates, and remitted for on day of payment.			
York	**City Bank**	Chas. H. Stallman ...... *P* G. P. Yost .... *V.-P* C. T. Kraft .... *C* T. B. Baird .... *A. C*	100,000 50,000 17,000	Chase National Bank. Merchants' Nat., *Phila.* First Nat., *Balto.* ....
	Collections solicited and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. Facilities for making collections unexcelled.			
"	**First National Bank**	J. D. Schall .... *P* John H. Small .... *V.-P* R. H. Shindel .... *C* W. I. Koller .... *A. C*	300,000 100,000 76,000	Western National Bank. Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.* Merchants' Nat., *Balto.* ....
	Send your items direct to us. We remit promptly at lowest rate.			

RHODE ISLAND.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Newport	**Merchants' Bank** (Incorporated, 1817.)	Wm. B. Sherman .... *P* A. S. Sherman .... *C*	100,000 21,000 4,000	Hanover National Bank. Merchants' National Bank, *Boston.*
	Special attention given and quick returns made on all collections. Correspondence invited.			
Pawtucket	**Industrial Trust Co.** PAWTUCKET BRANCH.	William H. Park, *Mgr* ... Chas. L. Knight *A. Mgr*	1,500,000 1,000,000	National Park Bank. National Shawmut, *Boston.*
	Collections on this city and vicinity solicited and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. (Succeeded First National and Pacific National Banks of Pawtucket.)			
"	**Slater Trust Company**	Frank A. Sayles .... *P* H. W. Fitz .... *V.-P* Chas. H. Newell. ...... *Tr*	500,000 500,000 96,000	Fourth National Bank. Nat. Bank Redemp., *Boston.* Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*
	This Company has superior facilities for making collections in and out of the city on the most liberal terms, and with careful attention to the best interests of its correspondents. Succeeded to the business of Slater National Bank April 2, 1900.			
Providence	**American National Bank**	Francis W. Carpenter .. *P* Edwin Milner .... *V.-P* Horatio A. Hunt .... *C* Walter G. Brown .... *A. C*	1,000,000 105,000 68,000	Fourth Nat., Nat. Park and Nat. Bank Commerce. Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston.* ....
	This bank solicits new business and invites correspondence.			
"	**Blackstone Canal Nat. Bk.**	Wm. Ames .... *P* H. F. Hinckley ...... *V.-P* Oren Westcott .... *C*	500,000 100,000 103,000	Nat. Park and N. B. No. Am. First National, *Boston.* ....
	Collections will receive prompt attention at reasonable rates.			

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents Other Correspondents.
Charleston	**Bk. of Charleston N. B. A.**	E. H. Pringle .... P	300,000	Mer. Ex. Nat., First Nat. and
		M. W. Wilson C	100,000	Nat. Bank of No. Am.
			138,000	
	Special attention given to collections.			
"	**Germania Savings Bank**	Charles Litschgi .... P	40,000	Nat. Bank of No. America.
	Deposits, $2,205,129.	Walter Williman C	100,000	
		J. Alex. Gordon .... A. C	63,272	
"	**People's National Bank**	R. G. Rhett .... P	250,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A., Nat.
		E. H. Sparkman C	100,000	City, Hanover Nat. and
		E. P. Grice .... A. C	35,662	Western Nat. Banks.
		J. B. Calder .... 2d A. C		
	Oldest National Bank in South Carolina. Collections handled at best rates. Special inducements given for out-of-town accounts.			
"	**So. Ca. Loan & Trust Co.**	John F. Ficken .... P	100,000	Hanover National Bank.
		Henry H. Ficken .... V.-P		First Nat. Bank, *Chicago*.
		F. A. Mitchell C	6,600	
	Organized in 1869. Exchange of all kinds a specialty. Collections handled upon most advantageous terms.			
Columbia	**Carolina National Bank**	W. A. Clark .... P	200,000	Nat. City, Nat. Park and Mer-
		Willie Jones .... V.-P & C	50,000	chants' Nat. Banks.
			20,000	Merchants' Nat., *Balto.*
	We afford the best facilities for collections throughout the State of South Carolina.			
"	**Palmetto Bank & Tr. Co.**	Wm. H. Lyles .... P	250,000	Hanover National Bank.
		J. H. Walker .... V.-P. & Tr		First National Bank, *Balto.*
		J. P. Matthews .... Sec		
	Loan & Exch. Bank of S. C.	E. W. Robertson .... P	300,000	Fourth Nat. and National
		A. C. Haskell .... V.-P	131,000	Park Banks.
		G. M. Berry C		
	General banking business transacted. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited. See card on another page.			

TENNESSEE

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents Other Correspondents.
Chattanooga	**Chattanooga Nat. Bank**	Chas. A. Lyerly .... P	200,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		J. T. Lupton .... V.-P	3,000	Citizens' Nat. Bank,
		J. P. Hoskins C	13,688	*Cincinnati.*
	We have superior facilities for making Southern collections promptly.			
Memphis	**Memphis National Bank**	G. W. Macrae .... P	500,000	National City Bank.
		H. M. Neely .... V.-P	100,000	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		E. B. McHenry C	26,866	Merchants' Nat., *Phila.*
		E. L. Menager .... A. C		
	We solicit your Memphis and West Tennessee items. Remittance on day of payment.			
Nashville	**American Nat. Bank**	W. W. Berry .... P	1,000,000	National Park Bank.
		A. H. Robinson .... V.-P	11,000	Citizens' Nat. Bank, *Cincin.*
		N. P. Le Sueur C	17,307	
	The large capital of this bank is a strong bulwark of protection for depositors. Banking in every department a specialty with us.			
"	**First National Bank**	Joel W. Carter .... P	400,000	Western Nat. and Nat. City.
		D. S. Williams .... V.-P	79,580	First Nat., *Chicago.*
		F. O. Watts C		Third Nat., *St. Louis.*
		R. E. Donnell .... A. C		Ohio Valley Nat., *Cincin.*
	This bank shows a larger gain of deposits in two years than all other banks in this city combined.			
"	**Fourth National Bank**	S. J. Keith .... P	600,000	Merch. & Mechs. Nat. Banks.
		J. H. Fall .... V.-P	120,000	First Nat. Bank, *Cincin.*
		J. T. Howell C	288,000	Am. Nat. Bank, *Louisville.*
	This bank has larger Surplus and Profits than all other banks in this city combined.			

TEXAS.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents Other Correspondents.
Dallas	**Gaston & Ayres**	W. H. Gaston .... P		Ninth National Bank.
		R. C. Ayres C		Union Trust Co., *St. Louis.*
		R. K. Gaston .... A. C		
	We do a general banking business and solicit your Texas collections. Individual responsibility, $350,000.			
"	**Nat. Exchange Bank**	Royal A. Ferris .... P	500,000	Nat. Park, Seaboard and Han-
		E. M. Reardon .... V.-P	500,000	over Nat Banks.
		A. V. Lane C	80,000	Cont'l and First Nat., *Chicago.*
		Nathan Adams .... A. C		Merch.-Laclede Nat. and Nat. Bank Commerce, *St. Louis.*
	This bank gives special attention to collections, and offers the result of many years' experience in the treatment of all items intrusted to it.			
El Paso	**Lowdon National Bank**	H. L. Newman .... P	100,000	Hanover National Bank.
		T. M. Wingo C	25,000	American Nat., *Kans. City.*
		W. H. Webb .... A. C	5,000	U. S. Bnkg. Co., *Mexico City.*
	Prompt and careful attention to collections throughout this section and Mexico. Collection department under personal supervision of Cashier.			
Gainesville	**Gainesville Nat'l Bank**	J. M. Lindsay .... P	150,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
		Jno. L. Simpson .... V.-P	70,000	Nat. Bk Commerce, *St. Louis.*
		H. R. Eldridge C	....	First Nat., *Kansas City.*
		L. B. Lindsay .... A. C		
	Send us your collections. Will be promptly attended to and remitted the day collected.			
Galveston	**Ed. McCarthy & Co.**			First National Bank.
				American Exchange, *St. Louis.*
				State Nat., *New Orleans.*
	General banking business. Send us your Texas items, especially your Galveston business. Prompt attention given.			
San Antonio	**Frost National Bank**	T. C. Frost .... P	250,000	National Park Bank.
		J. P. Barclay .... V.-P	150,000	Continental Nat., *St. Louis.*
		J. T. Woodhull C	10,000	Nat. Bank Com., *Kans. City.*
				Drovers' Nat., *Chicago.*
	We have superior facilities for giving prompt and satisfactory service. Collections carefully handled and promptly accounted for on moderate terms.			

UTAH.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents Other Correspondents.
Salt Lake City	**Bank of Commerce**	J. A. Cunningham .... P	100,000	First National Bank.
		F. S. Bascom .... V.-P		First Nat. Bank,
		E. W. Wilson C		*Chicago and Denver.*
	We make a specialty of collections and remit on the day of payment. Minimum charges.			

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UTAH (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Salt Lake City	National Bank Republic	Frank Knox ... P	300,000	National Park Bank.
		Geo. A. Lowe ... V.-P	53,000	Nat. Bank Commerce, *Kansas City*.
		W. F. Adams ... C		

See card on another page.

"	Utah Coml. & Sav. Bank	W. F. Armstrong ... P	200,000	Chase National Bank.
		P. W. Madsen ... V.-P	6,855	Continental Nat. Bank, *Chicago*.
		Joseph E. Caine ... C		
		W. H. Harris ... A. C		

A general banking business. Special attention to collections. Pays four per cent. interest on Savings deposits.

VERMONT.

Burlington	Howard National Bank (Chartered, 1870.)	Joel H. Gates ... P	300,000	Chase National Bank.
		H. T. Rutter ... C	60,000	Nat. Hide & Leather, *Boston*.
		H. S. Weed ... A. C	40,000	

Vermont State collections a specialty at lowest rates. We guarantee prompt service and save you money in exchange charges. Correspondence solicited.

VIRGINIA.

Leesburg	People's National Bank	E. V. White ... P	50,000	Hanover National Bank.
		H. A. Thompson ... C	35,000	Nat. Bank Commerce, *Balto.*

Correspondence solicited. Good facilities and lowest rates on collections. Special terms for regular correspondents.

Newp't News	First National Bank	W. A. Post ... P	100,000	Bank of New York N. B. A. and Chase Nat.
		J. R. Swinerton ... V.-P	58,000	
		J. A. Willett ... C	45,000	Norfolk Nat., *Norfolk*.
		Arthur Lee ... A. C		First Nat., *Richmond*.

Collections on this and accessible points solicited and promptly accounted for. We collect and remit at minimum exchange on all points in Southeast Virginia.

Norfolk	Citizens' Bank	Walter H. Doyle ... P	300,000	Am. Ex. and First Nat. Banks.
		J. W. Perry ... V.-P	200,000	Bank of No. Amer., *Phila.*
		Tench F. Tilghman ... C		Citizens' National, *Balto.*
		Deposits	1,800,000	

Send us your business direct for prompt attention. Will remit on day of payment at lowest rate

"	Nat. Bank of Commerce	Nathl. Beaman ... P	500,000	National Park Bank.
		R. P. Voight ... V.-P	250,000	First and Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila.*
		H. M. Kerr ... C		First Nat. Bank, *Balto.*
		M. C. Fereber ... A. C		

Collections sent us will receive prompt and careful attention. Superior facilities. Accounts of banks solicited.

"	Norfolk National Bank	Caldwell Hardy ... P	400,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce and Nat. City Bank.
		C. W. Grandy ... V.-P	200,000	
		A. B. Schwarzkopf ... C	183,000	Nat. Bank Republic, *Boston*.
		W. A. Godwin ... A. C		

Oldest National Bank and largest resources in the city. Collections a specialty, and remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited.

Petersburg	The National Bank	B. B. Vaughan ... P	100,000	Western Nat. and Nat. Park Banks.
		Carter R. Bishop ... C	60,000	
		B. B. Jones ... A. C	40,000	

We want your Virginia business. We remit for bank items on day received.

Portsmouth	Merch. & Farmers' Bank	Jno. T. Griffin ... P	51,500	Irving National Bank.
		James H. Toomer ... C	65,000	Fourth St. Nat., *Phila.*
		Wm. G. Maupin, Jr. ... A. C	45,000	Nat. Exchange, *Balto.*
"	People's Bank	Franklin D. Gill ... P	50,000	Chase National Bank.
		Alex. B. Butt ... C	39,000	Merchants' Nat., *Phila.*

Collections sent us will receive special attention. Remitted for on day of payment.

Richmond	American National Bank (Organized Nov. 1, 1899.)	Oliver J. Sands ... P	300,000	Central National Bank.
		Chas. E. Wingo ... V. P	5,000	Corn Ex. Nat. Bank, *Phila.*
		O. Baylor Hill ... C	26,000	
		W. Halladay ... A. C		

Collections given prompt attention. Low rates.

"	City Bank of Richmond	Wm. H. Palmer ... P	400,000	American Ex. Nat. Bank.
		E. B. Addison ... V. P	100,000	Nat. Mechanics' Bank, *Balto.*
		Jas. W. Linton ... C	8,000	

Collections made and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. Correspondence invited

"	First National Bank	Virginius Newton ... P	600,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
		John B. Purcell ... V.-P	120,000	Phila. Nat., *Phila.*
		John M. Miller, Jr. ... C	480,000	Merchants' Nat., *Balto.*
		Chas. R. Burnett ... A. C		

Accounts of banks and bankers and collections solicited on favorable terms. See card on another page.

"	Merchants' National Bank	John P. Branch ... P	200,000	National City Bank.
		John Kerr Branch ... V.-P	564,000	Citizens' Nat., *Balto.*
		John F. Glenn ... C		

Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited. See card on another page.

"	The State B'k of Virginia	John S. Ellett ... P	500,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. and Chemical Nat. Bank.
		William M. Hill ... C	279,000	

Collections remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited.

Winchester	Shenandoah Valley Nat. B'k	S. H. Hansbrough ... P	100,000	Bank of America and Chase National Bank.
		H. S. Slagle ... V.-P	100,000	
		Jno. W. Rice ... C		
			Prof., 61,000	

Collections in the Shenandoah Valley a specialty. Remittances promptly made at low rates. Try us.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle	First National Bank	Jas. D. Hoge, Jr. ... P	150,000	National Park Bank.
		Maurice McMicken, V.-P	25,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago*.
		Lester Turner ... C	37,000	Nat. Shawmut, *Boston*.
		R. F. Parkhurst ... A. C		First Nat., *San Fran.*

A specialty of collections throughout the Northwest and British Columbia. Have bank at Nome, Alaska.

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WASHINGTON (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Seattle	**Scandinavian Am. Bank**	A. Chilberg .... P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		A. H. Soelberg ...... V.-P	20,000	State Bank, *Chicago.*
		J. F. Lane C		
		Geo. R. Fisher ...... A. C		

We solicit your Washington and Alaska items. Prompt remittances at lowest current rates.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Tacoma	**Pacific National Bank**	W. M. Ladd .... P	200,000	Chemical National Bank.
		C. H. Hyde .... V.-P	15,009	Bank of Cal., *San Fran.*
		L. J. Pentecost C	5,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago.*
				First Nat., *St. Paul.*

Collections solicited throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska. Correspondence invited.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Charleston	**Kanawha Bnkg. & Tr. Co.**	Chas. C. Lewis .... P	200,000	Chase National Bank.
		F. M. Staunton ...... V.-P	50,000	Fifth Nat., *Cincin.*
		H. B. Lewis C	3,000	Nat. Bank of Va., *Richmond.*

Transacts a general banking, trust, financial and real estate business. Special attention given to collections. Accounts of banks and bankers solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Parkersburg	**Central Banking & Security Co.**	W. H. Smith, Jr. .... P	150,000	National Bank of Commerce.
		Levin Smith .... V.-P	5,000	Corn Ex. Nat., *Phila.*
		Jas. A. Davidson ..... *Sec.*		First Nat., *Pittsburg.*
		W. H. Ogdin C		

Send us your West Virginia and Southern Ohio items direct. Will receive prompt attention.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Farmers & Mechs. Nat. Bk.**	William W. Walker .... P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank.
		John M. Crawford .. V.-P	9,000	Columbia Nat., *Pittsburg.*
		Jno. R. Wallace C		
		C. T. Hiteshew ...... A. C		

Collections sent us will receive prompt attention. Accounts of banks, bankers and others solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Wheeling	**Bank of Wheeling**	A. J. Clarke .... P	200,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank
		W. B. Irvine C	25,000	Merchants' Nat., *Cincin.*

Prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**National Exchange Bank**	J. N. Vance .... P	300,000	American Ex. Nat. Bank.
		Wm. Ellingham ..... V.-P	200,000	Second Nat., *Pittsburg.*
		Lawrence E. Sands C		
		Chas. W. Jeffers ..... A. C		

Collections sent us will receive prompt attention. Accounts of banks, bankers and others solicited. See card on another page.

WISCONSIN.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Milwaukee	**First National Bank**	F. G. Bigelow .... P	1,500,000	Am. Ex., Chemical and Merch.
		Wm. Bigelow .... V.-P	500,000	Nat., and Nat. Park Banks.
		Frank J. Kipp C	250,000	First National Bank,
		Thomas E. Camp .... A. C		*Chicago.*

For further particulars see card on inside front cover of MAGAZINE and in BANKERS' DIRECTORY AND COLLECTION GUIDE.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Milwaukee National Bank**	Geo. W. Strohmeyer ... P	450,000	Mechanics' National Bank.
		Wm. F. Filter C	50,000	Commercial Nat. Bank,
		J. F. Strohmeyer ..... A. C	35,000	*Chicago.*

We promise prompt and careful attention to collections.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Nat. Exchange Bank**	J. W. P. Lombard ...... P	500,000	Mercantile Nat. Bank.
		Grant Fitch C	169,000	Continental Nat., *Chicago.*
		Wm. M. Post .... A. C		

Collections sent us will receive prompt attention. Accounts of banks, bankers and others solicited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Wisconsin National Bank.**	Frederick Pabst .... P	1,000,000	Fourth Nat. and Nat. City.
		L. J. Petit .... V.-P	200,000	Continental and Chicago Nat.,
		Fredk. Kasten ... 2d V.-P	108,143	*Chicago.*
		Chas. E. Arnold C		
		Herman F. Wolf ...... A. C		

Charter No. 4817. Accounts of banks and individuals solicited. Prompt attention to collections. Correspondence invited.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Oliver C. Fuller & Co.**			Merchants' National Bank.
				First Nat., *Milwaukee.*

Investment bankers. Dealers in high-grade bonds.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Racine	**Commercial & Sav'gs B'k**	B. Hinrichs .... P	100,000	Seaboard National Bank
		M. Higgins .... V.-P	50,000	Bankers Nat., *Chicago.*
		C. R. Carpenter C	20,000	Wisconsin Nat., *Milwaukee.*

Our specialty, Collections. Our motto, Promptness. Our charges, always reasonable. Send us your Racine items.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Hamilton	**Bank of Hamilton**	John Stuart .... P	1,995,750	Fourth and Hanover Nat.
		Jas. Turnbull C	1,500,000	First National, *Chicago.*
		Hugh S. Steven ..... A. C		Detroit Nat., *Detroit.*
				Marine Bank, *Buffalo.*
				N. B. Commerce, *Kan. City.*
				Int'n'l Tr. Co., *Boston.*

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Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Toronto	**Canadian Bank Commerce**	B. E. Walker .. *Genl. Mgr*	8,000,000	American Ex. National Bank
		J. H. Plummer, *As. G. Mgr*	2,000,000	Northern Trust Co., *Chicago.*
			251,000	

Collections should be addressed to "The Manager." For further particulars see their card on another page.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Imperial Bank of Canada.**	T. R. Merritt .... P	2,500,000	Bank of Montreal.
		D. R. Wilkie .. V.-P.	1,850,000	Bank of Buffalo, *Buffalo.*
		.... & *G. Mgr*		N. B. Commonwealth, *Boston*
				First National, *Chicago.*

For further particulars see their card on another page.

QUEBEC.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Montreal	**Bank of Montreal**	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona & Mount Royal. *P*	12,000,000	Bank of New York N. B. A.
		E. S. Clouston. *Genl. Mgr*	6,000,000	....
"	**Banque d' Hochelaga**	F. X. St. Charles....... *P*	1,500,000	Nat. Park, Nat. City, Imp. & Traders' Nat., Ladenburg,
		M.J.A. Prendergast, *Genl. Mgr.*	750,000	Thalmann & Co., and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.
		C. A. Giroux. ..... *A. Mgr*	....	

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		John Cassils..... *V.-P*	2,600,000	Merchants' National, *Boston.*
		Geo. Hague... *Genl. Mgr*	....	Northern Tr. Co., *Chicago.*
		Thos. Fyshe... *Genl Mgr*	......	....

For further particulars see their card on another page.

MANITOBA.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Winnipeg	**Bank of Ottawa**	Chas. Magee............ *P*	2,000,000	Bank of Montreal.
		Geo. Burn..... *Gen'l Mgr*	1,765,000	Merchants' Nat., *St. Paul.*
		J. B. Monk *Mgr.*, Winnipeg.	....	Parr's Bank, Ltd., *London.*

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Halifax	**Bank of Nova Scotia**	John Y. Payzant...... *P*	2,000,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
		Chas. Archibald.... *V.-P*	2,800,000	Merchants' Nat'l, *Boston.*

For particulars see the bank's card on another page.

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
"	**Royal Bank of Canada**	Thomas E. Kenny...... *P*	2,000,000	Chase National Bank.
		Thomas Ritchie.. *V.-P*	1,700,000	Nat'l Shawmut, *Boston*
		Edson L. Pease. *G'l Mgr*	....	Ills. Tr. & Sav. Bank, *Chic.*

For further particulars see their card on another page.

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Selected List of Lawyers.

NOTICE.—The Lawyers in this List have been recommended to the Publishers of The Bankers' Magazine by a Bank or well-known Merchant in the place or vicinity. It is the intention to have the List include only the names of individual Lawyers and firms especially equipped for handling (1) the general legal business arising from banking operations; (2) litigated cases intimately related to the banking and mercantile business, and (3) collections of bankers and merchants.

Legal business may be entrusted to the Lawyers represented below with the assurance that it will receive: 1st, proper attention; 2d, a quick and business-like response; and 3d, prompt remittances of collections.

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Commercial, corporation and insurance law specialties. Prompt attention to collection of claims. Practice in all the State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: Alabama National Bank and Jefferson County Savings Bank.

Birmingham, Jefferson Co....**FRANCIS MARION LOWE,**
No. 7 Roden Building.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. Corporation and Commercial law. Depositions carefully taken, and all business given prompt attention Practices in all Courts, State and Federal.
Refers to: Jefferson Co. Savings Bank, Birmingham Trust & Savings Co.

Birmingham, Jefferson Co.....**HENRY UPSON SIMS,**
Steiner Building.
Gives special attention to real estate litigation and corporation practice.
Refers to: First National Bank and other Birmingham banks.

Mobile, Mobile Co......**FREDERICK G. BROMBERG,**
72 St. Francis Street.
Corporation law a specialty. Practices in all the Courts of Alabama.
Refers to: Any bank or banker in Mobile.

Montgomery, Montgomery Co..**LOMAX, CRUM & WEIL.**
(Tennent Lomax, B. P. Crum, Leon Weil.)
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Attorneys for Bradstreet Co., Farley National Bank and Fourth National Bank, Montgomery.
Refer to: Any leading commercial firm in Montgomery.

Tuskaloosa, Tuskaloosa Co....**VAN DE GRAAFF & VERNER,**
(A. L. Van de Graaff, C. B. Verner.)
Attorneys for First National Bank. Practice in all Courts.

ARKANSAS.

Hot Springs, Garland Co... ..**E. W. RECTOR.**

Little Rock, Pulaski Co....**BRADSHAW & HELM,**
Rooms 3 and 5 Kahn Building.
Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Compilers of the Laws of Arkansas for The Bankers' Directory.
Refer to: Any bank in Little Rock.

Little Rock, Pulaski Co....**JOSEPH LOEB.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: German National Bank, or any bank in city.

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(Jno. K. Vanatta, A. F. Woodruff.)
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Corporation, commercial and mining law. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal.
Refer to: El Paso Co. Bank, Exchange National Bank and Fairley Bros., Furniture Dealers.

Cripple Creek, El Paso Co....**THOMAS & THOMAS.**
(Thornton H. Thomas, Cripple Creek; Theodore H. Thomas, Ex-Attorney General, Denver.)
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Specialties: Commercial, Mining and Corporation Law.
Refer to: Bi-Metallic Bank and First National Bank.

Denver, Arapahoe Co..**BARTELS & BLOOD,**
(James H. Blood, G. C. Bartels) 504-508 People's Bank Building.
Counsellors-at-Law. Attorneys for Colorado National Bank of Denver.

Denver, Arapahoe Co..**CLARENCE M. KELLOGG,**
515 McPhee Building.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. Corporation and Commercial Law. Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal.
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Denver, Arapahoe Co..**PONSFORD & SHELDEN,**
500 to 528 Ernest and Cranmer Building.
Reference by permission: Denver National Bank.

Denver, Arapahoe Co ..**ROGERS, CUTHBERT & ELLIS,**
Boston Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation, commercial and mining litigation in State and Federal Courts.
Compilers of the Laws of Colorado for The Bankers' Directory.
Refer to: The Trust Company of America, New York City; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Daniels & Fisher and The National Bank of Commerce, Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Arapahoe Co..**THOMAS & THOMAS.**
(Theodore H. Thomas, Ex-Attorney General, Denver; Thornton H. Thomas, Cripple Creek.)
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Specialties: Commercial, Mining and Corporation Law.
Refer to: First National Bank and Denver National Bank.

Denver, Arapahoe Co...**STUART D. WALLING,**
808 Ernest and Cranmer Building.
Attorney and Counselor. Mining and corporation law. Attorney for The Denver National Bank.

Pueblo, Pueblo Co......**WM. B. YATES,**
Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Graham Westcott Block.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Refers to: First National Bank, Buchanan & Orr, Pueblo; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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Office over First National Bank.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. Attorney for First National Bank.

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29½ Whitehall Street.
Practices in State and Federal Courts. Commercial Law a specialty. Will give prompt attention to collections and business of non-residents.
Refers to: Atlanta National Bank and Keely Company, Dry Goods.

Augusta, Richmond Co.....**C. HENRY COHEN.**
Attorney and Counselor. Attorney for Union Savings Bank and wholesale trade generally.

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Attorneys for Third National Bank and Columbus Savings Bank.

IDAHO.

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Attorney-at-Law. Corporation law a specialty. Compiler of the Laws of Idaho for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refers to: Any or all banks in Boise.

ILLINOIS.

Alton, Madison Co......**HENRY S. BAKER,**
Alton National Bank Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law a specialty. Attorney for Alton Street Railroad Co., Illinois Terminal Railroad Co., and Illinois Glass Co.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

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104-105 Coulter Block.
Attorney and Counselor. Telephone 105.
Attorney for First National Bank.

Belleville, St. Clair Co......**H. R. HEIMBERGER,**
Room 25, First National Bank Building.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. General practice in all Courts. Collections. Notary in Office.
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Attorneys-at-Law.

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308-9 Daniel Building.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Give special attention to Commercial, Probate and Chancery Law.
Refers to: Palmer National Bank and Danville National Bank.

Decatur, Macon Co.....**EWING & BALDWIN,**
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East St. Louis, St. Clair Co......**MARTIN D. BAKER.**
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Refers to: The Mason County Bank, Havana; The Moulton Agency, Chicago.

Jacksonville, Morgan Co......**EDW. McCONNEL.**
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Cutting Building.
Attorneys.
Refer to: Will County National Bank.

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Attorney for City National Bank.

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Cor. First and Marquette Sts.
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Attorneys-at-Law. Practice in all the Courts in Illinois.
Refer to: Any bank or banker in La Salle; James H. Eckels, Chicago.

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Attorneys. Corporation law and collections a specialty.
Refer to: Farmers' Bank.

Lincoln, Logan Co......**GEORGE H. COX.**
Refers to: German-American National Bank of Lincoln.

Mattoon, Coles Co......**JOHN McNUTT, JR.**
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20 South 10th Street.
Attorney-at-Law. Special attention to collections. General law business.
Refers to: First National Bank and City National Bank.

Ottawa, La Salle Co....**GEORGE P. HILLS,**
S. E. corner Main and La Salle Streets.
Attorney-at-Law. Notary.
Refers to: First National Bank.

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Peoria, Peoria Co.......**DAILEY & JACOBSON,**
Rooms 1 and 2, Old Library Building.
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Commercial and corporation law. Mercantile collections a specialty.
Refer to: Merchants' National Bank, Illinois National Bank and The Union Brewing Company, Peoria, Ills.

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Attorney-at-Law. Special attention given to collections, probate and chancery business. Was County Judge 12 years.
Refers to: First National Bank.

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East Side South Main Street.
Attorneys. Common law, Chancery and Probate business. Can be consulted in German.
Refer to: Citizens' National Bank and Farmers' National Bank.

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27-28 Sterns' Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. W. P. Martindale, U. S. Commissioner. Notaries Public. Depositions taken. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Attorneys for Menke Dry Goods Co.
Refer to: Ricker National Bank, Quincy National Bank, Cottrell-Sholl Furniture Co., J. Stern & Sons.

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Corporation and banking law.
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First National Bank Building.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy. Thirty-five years' consecutive practice in Federal Courts.
Refers to: First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.; Appleton National Bank, Lowell, Mass.; First National Bank, Hudson, N. Y.

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Over Farmers' National Bank.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and Commercial Law. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal.
Refer to: Farmers' National Bank.

Streator, La Salle Co...**PAUL R. CHUBBUCK,**
207 Main Street.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Union National Bank and Streator National Bank, Streator; John V. Farwell Co., Chicago.

Urbana, Champaign Co.**ROYAL WRIGHT.**
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
Refers to: First National Bank, Urbana; Champaign National Bank, Champaign.

Vandalia, Fayette Co...**HENRY & HOUSTON.**
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Attorneys for Farmers & Merchants' Bank. Real estate litigation, corporation and probate law.
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Attorneys-at Law.
Refers to: Commercial Bank and Alexandria Bank.

Anderson, Madison Co.....**A. H. VESTAL.**
Refers to: Anderson Banking Co.; C. Quick & Co., Bankers, Frankton.

Cambridge City, Wayne Co.......**DAN E. PETRO.**
City Building.
Refers to: First National Bank and Western Wayne Bank.

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Connersville, Fayette Co....**CHARLES F. VANCE,**
McFarlan Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law and collections.
Refers to: First National Bank.

Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co...**WHITTINGTON & WHITTINGTON.**
Attorneys for Bank of Waveland and Crawfordsville Traction Company. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation, commercial and general law practice.
Refer to: Any bank in the County.

Evansville, Vanderburg Co..**GRAHAM F. DENBY,**
310 Up. Third Street.
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.
Refers to: Old National Bank and German Bank.

Frankfort, Clinton Co..**HARRY C. SHERIDAN,**
Office first floor Coulter Hotel Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Farmers' Bank of Frankfort. Corporation and real estate litigations a specialty.
Refers to: Any bank in city; J. H. Paris Sons, Dry Goods; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Chicago; American National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Greencastle, Putnam Co....**B. F. CORWIN.**
Attorney for First National Bank. Practice in all Courts.
Refers to: Any bank in Putnam county.

Indianapolis, Marion Co....**MORRIS & NEWBERGER,**
Commercial Club Building.

Kokomo, Howard Co....**BELL & PURDUM.**
Attorneys for Howard National Bank. Real estate and corporation law a specialty.

Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co....**STUART, HAMMOND & SIMMS.**
Attorneys for National Fowler Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Lafayette Savings Bank, Lafayette Loan and Trust Co., Wabash Railroad Company, State of Indiana, Big Four Railroad Company (locally), Western Union Telegraph Co. (northern part of State).
Corporation law and probate business specialties.

Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co..**ESTAL G. BIELBY,**
Room 5, Masonic Block, High Street.
Attorney-at-Law. Commercial business a specialty.
Refers to: People's National Bank and Citizens' National Bank

Lebanon, Boone Co.....**S. R. ARTMAN,**
Office, Century Building.
Attorney for Lebanon National Bank and American Trust Company, Lebanon, Ind.
Refers to: Any bank in city; Security Trust Co. and Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

Logansport, Cass Co....**LAIRY & MAHONEY,**
220 Fourth Street.
(Moses B. Lairy, Ex-Judge, C.C., Michael F. Mahoney, Notary Public.)
Attorneys for Logansport State Bank, R. G. Dunn & Co., W. S. Norman & Co., United Commercial Lawyers, The Logansport Telephone Co. and M. J. Bligh Wholesale Co.
Refer to: Logansport State Bank, State National Bank and First National Bank, Logansport.

Madison, Jefferson Co..**W. O. FORD.**
Attorney.
Refers to: National Branch Bank, First National Bank, Firemen and Mechanics' Ins. Co.

Portland, Jay Co........**JAMES J. MORAN,**
28 & 29 Bimel Block.
Attorney-at-Law.

Princeton, Gibson Co.......**MILLER & MILLER.**
Special attention given to collections, real estate litigation and corporations.
Refer to: People's National Bank and Farmers' Bank, Princeton

INDIANA.—Continued.

Rockport, Spencer Co.. **BROWN & BROWN,** Main Street, Opposite CourtHouse, on Ground Floor.
(W. H. Brown, J. J. Brown.)
Refer to: Rockport Bank.

South Bend, St. Joseph Co.... **A. D. HARRIS,** Attorney for Citizens' National Bank.

Tell City, Perry Co..... **PHILIP ZOERCHER.** Attorney-at-Law. Prosecuting Attorney, Second Judicial District (Perry, Spencer and Warrick Counties.)
Refers to: Tell City Bank, Tell City; Cannelton State Bank, Cannelton; Troy Bank, Troy, or any business man in Perry County.

Terre-Haute, Vigo Co.. **C. A. ROYSE,** 517 Ohio Street.
Attorney for Terre-Haute Trust Company. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and probate law a specialty. Collections promptly made.
Refers to: Any bank in city; International Trust Co., Denver, Colo.

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Careful and prompt attention given commercial business.
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IOWA.

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Attorney for First National Bank. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and litigated cases a specialty. Collections promptly made.
Refers to: Joseph Lathrop & Co., St. Louis; Legal Department Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Chicago.

Algona, Kossuth Co..... **HARRINGTON & DICKINSON.**
Practice in all Courts. Attorneys for First National Bank.
Refer to: First National Bank, County Savings Bank.

Atlantic, Cass Co....... **J. B. ROCKAFELLOW.** Attorney for Commercial Bank. Will practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: Any bank in Atlantic or to any Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court.

Audubon, Audubon Co. **COSSON & ROSS,** Lawyers. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Real estate, commercial law and probate law receive special attention.
Refer to: Corn Exchange and First National Banks, Audubon.

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Refers to: City Bank of Boone.

Britt, Hancock Co...... **JOHN HAMMILL.** Attorney for First National Bank. Corporation, probate and real estate law.
Refers to: Any bank in Hancock County.

Burlington, Des Moines Co .... **C. L. POOR,** Parsons' Block.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Practice in all Courts, State or Federal. Exclusive attention to professional business.
Refers to: Any bank or business house in Burlington.

Burlington, Des Moines Co..... **SEERLEY & CLARK,** 210½ Jefferson street.
Attorneys-at-Law. Practice in all State and Federal Courts. Probate and real estate law and collections, specialties.
Refer to: German-American Savings Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Merchants' Life Association.

Carroll, Carroll Co...... **LEE & ROBB.** Lawyers. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Real estate, corporation and probate law specialties.
Refer to: Any bank in Carroll County.

IOWA.—Continued.

Cedar Rapids, Linn Co. **U. C. BLAKE,** Suite, 301, 302 and 303 Cedar Rapids Savings Bank Building.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. General civil practice.
Refers to: Cedar Rapids Savings Bank (Attorney for); Merchants' National Bank; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., Beef and Pork Packers.

Cedar Rapids, Linn Co. **JOHN A. REED,** Suite 9 and 10 Dows Building.
Land, corporation and probate law a specialty.
Refers to: Cedar Rapids Loan and Trust Co., Cedar Rapids National Bank, Security Savings Bank.

Charles City, Floyd Co.. **JAMES H. LLOYD,** 213 Main Street.
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Estates settled. Loans and collections receive prompt attention.
Refers to: Any bank in Charles City.

Cherokee, Cherokee Co. **THOS. McCULLA.** Lawyer. Special attention given to collections and probate business. Attorney for First National Bank.

Clarinda, Page Co...... **H. E. PARSLOW.** Attorney for Clarinda National Bank. General practice.
Refers to: Any bank in Page County, any Judge in the 15th Judicial District of Iowa or any Page County official.

Clarion, Wright Co...... **NAGLE & NAGLE.** Attorneys for Bank of Clarion.
Refer to: J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

Clinton, Clinton Co..... **EARL SMITH,** Room 8, Davis Block.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Merchants' National Bank.

Colfax, Jasper Co....... **W. O. McELROY.** Attorney-at-Law.

Corning, Adams Co.... **MAXWELL & MAXWELL.**
Attorneys for First National Bank and Darrow Investment Company. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: Any bank in County.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co... **FREMONT BENJAMIN,** First National Bank Building.
Corporation and Commercial law, Collections and a general law practice.
Refers to: First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Avoca Bank, Avoca, Iowa.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co... **STONE & TINLEY,** Shugart Block.
Corporation and Commercial law. Attorneys for First National Bank.

Cresco, Howard Co... **H. T. & C. W. REED,** Rooms 1 and 2, Berg Block.
Attorneys for American Loan and Trust Co. Corporation, probate and real estate law a speciality.
Refer to: Any bank in Howard County.

Davenport, Scott Co.... **DAVISON & LANE.** Attorneys for First National Bank.

Decorah, Winneshiek Co.. **H. F. BARTHELL.** Attorney-at-Law. Special attention given to commercial law.
Refers to: Winneshiek County Bank, First National Bank.

Denison, Crawford Co.... **GEO. A. RICHARDSON,** Laub's Block.
Real estate, corporation and probate law. Strict attention given collections.
Refers to: First National Bank and Crawford County State Bank.

Des Moines, Polk Co.... **DALE & ALLEN,** Suite 300, Good Block.
Attorneys-at-Law. (H. F. Dale, S. B. Allen.) Corporation, real estate, probate and commercial litigation. Among parties we represent as attorneys are: Bradstreet, Bankers' Mutual Casualty Co. and Eagle Iron Works, of Des Moines; G. W. Marquardt & Sons, Deering Harvester Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill; Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.; D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y. Members of the Attorneys' National Clearing-House. Members of Commercial Law League of America.
Refer to: Des Moines Citizens' National Bank, Marquardt Savings Bank, Fleming Bros., Lang Bros.

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IOWA.—Continued.

Des Moines, Polk Co...**DUDLEY & COFFIN,**
Nos. 501-504 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s Bldg.
Attorneys for Iowa Loan & Trust Co. and Marquardt Savings Bank. Real estate, corporation and probate law. Compilers of the Laws of Iowa for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

Des Moines, Polk Co...**SULLIVAN & SULLIVAN,**
41-43-45 Clapp Block.
Attorneys for Chicago Life Ins. Co., Century Fire Ins. Co. and Anchor Fire Ins. Co. Corporation law and collections.
Refer to: Marquardt Savings Bank; J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.

Dubuque, Dubuque Co. **HENDERSON, HURD, LENEHAN & KIESEL.**
Attorneys and Counselors. Attorneys for Second National Bank. Specialties: Corporation law, commercial collections, Federal Court tice.

Eagle Grove, Wright Co.. **J. W. McGRATH.**
Attorney for Merchants' National Bank, Eagle Grove, Ia. Practice in all Courts.
Refers to: Any bank in Wright County.

Eldora, Hardin Co...... **ALBROOK & LUNDY.**
Attorneys and Counsellors. Attorneys for First National Bank. Practice in all State and Federal Courts. Corporation, real estate and commercial law, specialties.

Emmetsburg, Palo Alto Co.... **MORLING & DAVIDSON.**
(E. A Morling, F. C. Davidson.)
Corporation, commercial and real estate cases. Practice in Federal and State Courts. Financial agents. Collection department. Notaries.
Refer to: Any bank in Palo Alto County.

Estherville, Emmet Co.... **LEE & OPHEIM.**
N. J. Lee, County Attorney. Commercial and general practice.
Refer to: Any bank in Estherville.

Fairfield, Jefferson Co.... **LEGGETT & McKEMEY.**
Attorneys for Iowa State Savings Bank. General practice.
Refer to: Iowa State Savings Bank, Fairfield; National Bank of Republic, Chicago; Judges of Supreme Court of Iowa.

Forest City, Winnebago Co..... **NELSON & KINGLAND.**
Lawyers. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Settlement of estates and collections a specialty.
Refer to: Forest City National Bank.

Fort Dodge, Webster Co.... **WRIGHT & NUGENT.**
Attorneys for the Commercial National Bank. Special attention given to business in Federal Court. Probate law and collections.

Glenwood, Mills Co.... **C. E. DEAN,**
Attorney for Glenwood State Bank. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: Any bank in Mills County.

Grundy Center, Grundy Co..... **CHARLES T. ROGERS.**
Attorney for First National Bank. Real estate and commercial law a specialty.

Hamburg, Fremont Co. **WILLIAM BAMMER.**
Lawyer and counselor. General practice. Corporation and real estate litigation. Collections a specialty.
Refers to: Any bank in Hamburg.

Hawarden, Sioux Co... **JOHN B. VAN DYKE.**
General practice. Specialties: Probate, real estate and foreclosure litigation. Attorney for First National Bank.

Humboldt, Humboldt Co.... **PROUTY, COYLE & PROUTY.**
Attorneys. Established 1869. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Will attend to all kinds of legal business in Humboldt and Pocahontas counties.
Refer to: People's Bank and Humboldt State Bank.

IOWA.—Continued.

Independence, Buchanan Co.. **RANSIER & EVERETT.**
Special attention to commercial and corporation law.
Refer to: First National Bank, People's Bank, Commercial Bank.

Indianola, Warren Co.. **A. V. PROUDFOOT,**
Warren County Bank Bldg.
Attorney for Warren Co. Bank. Abstracter and examiner of titles. Can give any references.

Iowa City, Johnson Co..... **BAKER & BALL.**
Attorneys for First National Bank and Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and commercial law; collections and general law practice.

Jefferson, Greene Co.... **E. B. WILSON.**
Corporation, commercial and probate law, and general practice.
Refers to: City Bank, Greene County State Bank. Jefferson Savings Bank or any business house in Jefferson.

Keokuk, Lee Co........ **JOHN P. HORNISH,**
30 North Fifth Street.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Real estate litigation and probate law a specialty. General law practice.
Refers to: Keokuk National and other banks in city.

Lemars, Plymouth Co.. **BOLAND BROS.,**
Rooms 1 and 2 German-American Savings Bank.
Attorneys for German-American Savings Bank. Corporation, real estate, probate and collections, specialties.
Refer to: First National Bank or any banking house in County.

Manchester, Delaware Co.. **YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN,**
Over Delaware Co. State Bank.
Attorneys for Delaware Co. State Bank.
Refer to: Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, Dubuque; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, or any Delaware County bank.

Marion, Linn Co........ **J. M. TALLMAN.**
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in all Courts. Specialty of probate practice. Attorney for Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Marion.

Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co..... **CLIGGITT, RULE & KEELER.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. General practice.
Refer to: First National Bank of Mason City.

Monticello, Jones Co... **HERRICK & BAUDER.**
Attorneys for Monticello State Bank. Collections given prompt attention. Probate law a specialty.
Refer to: Any bank in County.

Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co.... **BABB & BABB,**
Savings Bank Building.
Attorneys for National State Bank, Henry County Savings Bank and First National Bank. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Careful attention given to collections.

Muscatine, Muscatine Co.... **JAYNE & HOFFMAN,**
(Henry Jayne, Wm. Hoffman.) Attorneys for Hershey State Bank, Muscatine N. & S. R. R. Co., Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.

Muscatine, Muscatine Co..... **J. W. McKEE,**
114 East Second Street.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Cook, Musser & Co. State Bank and Trust Co., Muscatine; Louisa Co. National Bank, Columbus Junction.

Nevada, Story Co....... **FITCHPATRICK & McCALL.**
Attorneys for First National Bank. Real estate and probate law. Abstracts of title furnished and examined. Collections and general law practice.

New Hampton, Chickasaw Co.... **SPRINGER, CLARY & CONDON,**
163 Main street
Attorneys at-Law. Established 1879. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation law a specialty. Probate and mercantile collections receive careful and prompt attention.
Attorneys for: New Hampton Bank, Chickasaw County Bank

IOWA.—Continued.

Newton, Jasper Co..... **W. O. McELROY**
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Jasper County Bank, Bank of Colfax, Bank of Sully, etc. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation, commercial and real estate law. Financial agents, Collection department. Notaries.
Refers to: Any bank in the County.

Oelwein, Fayette Co.... **W. B. INGERSOLL.**
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Attorney for First National Bank.

Orange City, Sioux Co.. **P. D. VAN OOSTERHOUT.**
General practice. Probate, real estate, collections and foreclosure litigation. Attorney for Orange City Bank.

Osage, Mitchell Co...... **SWENEY & LOVEJOY.**
Attorneys for Mitchell County Bank and Home Trust and Savings Bank. Corporation, probate and commercial cases, specialties.

Osceola, Clarke Co...... **STIVERS & SLAYMAKER.**
Attorneys for Osceola National Bank. General legal business transacted and collections made and promptly remitted.

Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co.... **McCOY & McCOY.**
Real estate, corporation and probate law a specialty. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: Frankel State Bank and Mahaska Co. State Bank.

Ottumwa, Wapello Co.. **FULLEN & AYRES,**
(Chas. D. Fullen, Chas. C. Ayres.)
Suite 1. 105 North Court St.
General practice in all courts.
Refer to: First National Bank, Ottumwa; W. Brown, General Solicitor Chicago & Alton Ry., Chicago.

Rock Rapids, Lyon Co.... **J. W. KACHELHOFFER**
Attorney-at Law. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: First National Bank.

Sac City, Sac Co........ **METCALFE BROTHERS.**
Real estate and probate practice. Collections made in any part of Sac County.
Refer to: First National Bank and any business firm in Sac City.

Sheldon, O'Brien Co.... **JOE MORTON,**
First National Bank Building.
Attorney for First National Bank. Probate, corporation and real estate law a specialty.
Refers to: Any bank in County.

Shenandoah, Page Co.. **JENNINGS & CROSE.**
Counselors-at-Law. Commercial and corporation law. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: First National Bank or any bank in city; also J. V. Farwell Co., Chicago.

Sibley, Osceola Co...... **C. M. BROOKS,**
Room 4, Central Block.
General practice. Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: First National Bank, Sibley State Bank.

Sioux City, Woodbury Co...... **MARLIN J. SWEELEY,**
304 Toy Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Practices in all lines in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Special attention to defaulted mortgages.
Refers to: First National Bank.

Sioux City, Woodbury Co...... **TAYLOR & BURGESS.**
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Practice in the Federal and State Courts. Commercial, Corporation and Real Estate law. Attorneys for Merchants' National Bank, Live Stock National Bank and Credits Commutation Co.

Sioux City, Woodbury Co...... **WRIGHT, CALL & HUBBARD,**
201-208 Iowa Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation, Real Estate and Commercial law.
Refer to: Security National Bank.

Spirit Lake, Dickinson Co.... **ARNOLD & BEEBE.**
Attorneys-at-Law. V. A. Arnold, County Attorney. Attorney for First National Bank. Corporation, probate and real estate law.

IOWA.—Continued.

Storm Lake, Buena Vista Co.... **J. E. BULAND.**
General law practice.
Refers to: First National Bank, Commercial State Bank and Clerk of District Court; Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago.

Tama, Tama Co......... **BRADSHAW & ARB.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Special attention given collections. Practice in all Courts.
Refer to: First National Bank of Tama.

Tipton, Cedar Co........ **FRANCE & ROWELL.**
Lawyers. Specialties: Probate and commercial law.
Refer to: Any bank in the city.

Toledo, Tama Co........ **STRUBLE & STIGER,**
Attorneys for Toledo Savings Bank and Toledo State Bank. Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Vinton, Benton Co...... **MATT. GAASCH,**
Office in rear of People's Savings Bank.
General practice in State and Federal Courts. Will attend to all kinds of legal business in Benton County.
Refers to: People's Savings Bank and Farmers' National Bank.

Wapello, Louisa Co.... **H. O. WEAVER.**
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation, real estate and commercial law.
Refers to: Any bank in the County.

Washington, Washington Co.... **MARSH W. BAILEY,**
309 West Main Street.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. Engaged in general practice in State and Federal Courts. Special attention to commercial and corporation law. Stenographers and notaries in office.
Refers to: Washington National Bank and Citizens' Savings Bank.

Waterloo, Black Hawk Co.. **MULLAN & PICKETT.**
(C. W. Mullan. C. E. Pickett.)
Senior member Attorney-General of State. Attorneys for Leavitt & Johnson National Bank. Corporation, real estate and commercial law a specialty.

Waterloo, Black Hawk Co.. **O. D. OLMSTEAD,**
Haffa Block.
Mercantile and corporation law.
Refers to: Commercial National Bank, First National Bank, Leavitt & Johnson National Bank.

Waverly, Bremer Co.... **LONG, HAGEMANN & FARWELL.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Attorneys for State Bank of Waverly. General practice. Prompt attention given to all business.
Refer to: Any bank in County.

Webster City, Hamilton Co.... **J. L. KAMRAR.**
Attorney for First National Bank of Jewell Junction, Iowa, and Hamilton County State Bank of Webster City, Iowa. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and commercial law, collections, probate and general practice.

KANSAS.

Atchison, Atchison Co. **W. W. & W. F. GUTHRIE.**
Corporation and Commercial law.
Refer to: First National Bank, Atchison; any large commercial city on application.

Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.... **MILLER, BUCHAN & MORRIS,**
Husted Building.
Attorneys for Merchants' Bank.

Wichita, Sedgwick Co.. **AMIDON & CONLY.**
Do a general practice in State and Federal Courts. Attorneys for Fourth National Bank of Wichita, State Bank of Colwich, State Bank of Clearwater and State Bank of Mt. Hope. Notary and stenographer in office. Compilers of the Laws of Kansas for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

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KENTUCKY.

Carrollton, Carroll Co..**EDWARD S. BRIDGES.**
Refers to: Carrollton National Bank and First National Bank.

Covington, Kenton Co.**LOUIS WAGNER ARNETT,**
Rooms 3 and 4 Boone Block.
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' Nationa Bank and Citizens' National Bank.

Covington, Kenton Co.**OSCAR H. ROETKEN,**
Room 3, Bradford Building, 334 Scott Street
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' National Bank. Other references furnished on applica tion.

Covington, Kenton Co.**FRANK M. TRACY,**
Rooms 15 and 16 Bradford Building, 334 Scott Street.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' National Bank and Citizens' National Bank.

Cynthiana, Harrison Co..**J. J. OSBORNE,**
Fennell Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Clients' money paid over on day of collection.
Refers to: Farmers' National Bank, Cynthiana, Ky.

Danville, Boyle Co......**JOHN C. VORIS.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Boyle National Bank.

Flemingsburg, Fleming Co......**G. A. CASSIDY.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Deposit Bank of Pierce, Fant & Co.

Frankfort, Franklin Co....**W. C. MARSHALL.**
Attorney-at-Law. Special facilities for collections.
Refers to: State National Bank and Farmers' Bank of Frankfort.

Grayson, Carter Co....**THEOBALD & THEOBALD,**
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Will practice in all the State courts, the United States District and Circuit Courts in Kentucky.
Refer to: Commercial Bank, Grayson, Ky.; Hon. S. G. Kinner, Judge Twentieth Judicial District, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Co., Ashland, Ky.

Greenup, Greenup Co..**WORTHINGTON & WILHOIT,**
Attorneys and Counsellors-at Law.
Refer to: Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Greenup; Second National Bank and Merchants' National Bank, Ashland.

Harrodsburg, Mercer Co.......**W. W. STEPHENSON.**
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
Refers to: First National Bank; Hansford & James, merchants; Vivion Bros. & Co., merchants.

Hawesville, Hancock Co ...**EDWARD E. KELLY.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Hancock Deposit Bank, Taber, Miller & Co., or any business house in the County.

Henderson, Henderson Co....**A. O. STANLEY,**
Suite 1, 2, 3 and 4, Savings Bank Building.
Refers to: Farmers' Bank and Trust Co.. American Express Co. and Henderson County Savings Bank.

Henderson, Henderson Co....**ROBERT D. VANCE.**
Lawyer.
Refers to: Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Co., Farmers' Bank and Trust Co., Mann Bros.

Hopkinsville, Christian Co....**JOHN STITES,**
No. 11 Webber Block.
Refers to: Bank of Hopkinsville, City Bank of Hopkinsville.

Lancaster, Garrard Co.**R. L. DAVIDSON.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: National Bank of Lancaster and Citizens' National Bank of Lancaster.

Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co....**GEO. A. WILLIAMS.**
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Refers to: Anderson Co. Deposit Bank, Lawrenceburg Bank, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., or any business house.

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

Louisville, Jefferson Co....**GEORGE A. BRENT,**
Louisville Trust Co. Building.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention to collections and commercial litigation.
Reference by permission Union National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Jefferson Co....**GARDNER & MOXLEY,**
351 Fifth Street.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections pushed.
Refer to: Louisville Trust Co., First National Bank, Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co.

Louisville, Jefferson Co....**GRUBBS & GRUBBS,**
Rooms 25, 26 and 27 Kenyon Building, 216 Fifth St.
Compilers of the Laws of Kentucky for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: American National Bank, Union National Bank, Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Co.

Louisville, Jefferson Co....**LANE & HARRISON.**
(H. M. Lane, O. H. Harrison.) 451 West Jefferson Street.
Practice exclusively in Civil Courts. Mercantile law and collections given special attention.
Refer to: Louisville Trust Co. and Third National Bank.

Maysville, Mason Co...**JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Mitchell, Finch & Co.'s Bank and Geo. Cox & Sons, Maysville.

Mount Sterling, Montgomery Co .**R. A. CHILES.**
Attorney-at-Law. Also represents Morehead, West Liberty and Frenchburg.
Refers to: Mt. Sterling National Bank and Exchange Bank of Ky., Mt. Sterling.

Mount Sterling, Montgomery Co..**TURNER & HAZELRIGG.**
Attorneys-at-Law.
Refer to: Traders' Deposit Bank and Mt. Sterling National Bank.

Owensboro, Daviess Co....**J. D. ATCHISON,**
1 & 2 Bank of Commerce Building.
Special attention given to corporation and commercial business. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: Bank of Commerce, National Deposit Bank, Owensboro Wagon Co. and H. B. Phillips Co., Owensboro, Ky; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.; Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.

Paducah, McCracken Co....**HENDRICK & MILLER,**
109 Legal Row.
Lawyers. Practice in all the Courts of the State.
Refer to: Paducah Banking Co.

Paris, Bourbon Co......**JOHN M. BRENNAN.**
Attorney and Counselor.
Refers to: George Alexander & Co., Deposit Bank of Paris, The Central Trust Co., C. S. Brent & Bro.

Paris, Bourbon Co......**McMILLAN & TALBOTT.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Collections. Practice in all the Courts.
Refer to: Bourbon Bank, Citizens' Bank, Agricultural Bank.

Richmond, Madison Co....**S. M. TUDOR.**
Attorney-at-Law. Commercial business a specialty.
Refers to: Farmers' National Bank of Richmond.

Winchester, Clark Co..**J. M. STEVENSON.**
Attorney-at Law. Attorney for the Winchester Bank.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, N. Orleans Parish.**W. S. PARKERSON.**
Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg.
Refers to: State, New Orleans, and Hibernia Nat. Banks.

LOUISIANA.—Continued.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish.... **WISE & HERNDON.**
(W. H. Wise, E. B. Herndon.)
Attorneys for First National Bank and Citizens' National Bank. Compilers of the Laws of Louisiana for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

MAINE.

Portland, Cumberland Co.... **CHAS. P. MATTOCKS,**
31½ Exchange Street.
Refers to: Canal National Bank and First National Bank, of Portland.

Portland, Cumberland Co.... **PAYSON & VIRGIN,**
34 Exchange Street.
Attorneys for Merchants' National Bank. Compilers of the Laws of Maine for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City (no county).... **N. RUFUS GILL & SONS**
Wallis Building, 215 St. Paul Street.
Corporation Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Compilers of the Laws of Maryland for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY
Refer to: Old Town Bank, Trust & Guarantee Co., Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md., Baltimore; Central Foundry Co. of New York, N. Y.

Baltimore City (no county).... **McDOWELL & RHODES,**
409-10-11 Herald Building.
Mercantile Collections and Adjustments.
Refer to: Merchants' National Bank, Daniel Miller Co., R. M. Sutton & Co., Frank & Adler, Armstrong, Cator & Co., Henkelman-Jackson Co.

Cumberland, Allegany Co.... **ROBERT R. HENDERSON.**
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Second National Bank, of Cumberland, and First National Bank, of Frostburg.

Hagerstown, Washington Co.... **ALEXANDER NEILL, JR.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Hagerstown Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Suffolk Co...... **MULLIGAN & DRAKE.**
Corporation and Commercial Law. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Compilers of the Laws of Massachusetts for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: Colonial National Bank, National Bank of Commerce and any mercantile house in Boston.

Fall River, Bristol Co.. **PHILLIPS & FULLER,**
Union Savings Bank Building.
(Arthur S. Phillips, William E. Fuller, Jr.)
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Special department for collections.
Refer to: Metacomet National Bank.

Lowell, Middlesex Co.. **JOHN J. PICKMAN.**
Refers to: Merchants' National Bank, Simpson & Rowland, F. M. Bell & Co.

Springfield, Hampden Co.... **GARDNER & GARDNER,**
Court Square Theatre Building.
Counsel in bank and corporation matters.
Refer to: Any bank or business house in Springfield.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.... **MURRAY & STORM.**

troit, Wayne Co...... **BARNES & RACE,**
55 Home Bank Bldg.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation, commercial law. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Attorneys for Home Savings Bank.
Refer to: Citizens' Savings Bank and Wolverine Manufacturing Co.

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

Detroit, Wayne Co...... **CLARK, DURFEE & ALLOR,**
Union Trust Building.
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Practice in all Courts. Well-organized collection department. Depositions given careful attention. Compilers of the Laws of Michigan for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY
Refer to: State Savings Bank, Detroit; Union Trust Co. and Carter, Hughes & Dwight, New York.

Detroit, Wayne Co..... **JULIAN G. DICKINSON,**
33-34 Newberry & McMillan Building.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Stern & Rushmore, Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Wayne Co...... **ADOLPH SLOMAN,**
Suite 40-41, Buhl Block, adjoining old post office.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Practices in all Courts, State and Federal. Commercial and Corporation law specialties.
Refers to: Any bank or wholesale business house in the city.

Grand Haven, Ottawa Co.... **GEORGE A. FARR.**
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for the National Bank of Grand Haven.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co. **KNAPPEN & KLEINHANS,**
Michigan Trust Co. Building.
Attorneys for Fourth National Bank.
Refer to: Above bank, Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids; James H. Dunham & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co. and H. B. Claflin Co., New York.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co.......... **TAGGART, DENISON & WILSON.**
(Edward Taggart, 1868; Arthur C. Denison, 1883; Chas. M. Wilson, 1883.)
General practice and corporation law.

Jackson, Jackson Co.. **BADGLEY & BADGLEY.**
Commercial law and collections a specialty.
Refer to: Bradstreet Co., People's National Bank, Jackson County Bank and Union County Bank.

Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co **J. D. DRIVER.**
Special attention given to business of non-residents.
Refers to: City National Bank and Kalamazoo National Bank.

Muskegon, Muskegon Co.. **SMITH, NIMS, HOYT & ERWIN.**
(Fredk. A. Nims, H. J. Hoyt, David D. Erwin, John Vanderwerp.)
Attorneys for National Lumberman's Bank and Hackley National Bank, Muskegon; Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids.

Owosso, Shiawassee Co.... **KILPATRICK & PIERPONT.**
Attorneys for Owosso Savings Bank.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co.... **GEORGE G. MOORE,**
25-27 White Building.
General Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: Any bank or banker in Port Huron or St. Clair County.

Saginaw, Saginaw Co.... **E. J. DEMOREST,**
Eddy Building.
Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: Second National Bank and Bank of Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth, St. Louis Co... **WILSON G. CROSBY,**
602-604 First National Bank Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation law a specialty. Two assistants in office. Attorneys for The First National Bank of Duluth, and Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota.

Duluth, St. Louis Co... **RICHARDSON & DAY,**
409 Exchange Building.
Refer to: American Exchange Bank, Marshall Wells Hardware Co., Stone-Ordean Wells Co.

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MINNESOTA.—Continued.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co...... **DODGE & WEBBER,**
917 New York Life Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and Commercial law. Attorneys for and represent Mercantile Adjuster and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Refer to: Banks and jobbing houses of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co...... **FIFIELD, FLETCHER & FIFIELD,**
920-930 Lumber Exchange.
Mercantile and corporation law a specialty.
References—MINNEAPOLIS: Security Bank of Minnesota; National Bank of Commerce; Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.; W. S. Nott & Co.; Crocker Chair Co. CHICAGO: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; Reid, Murdoch & Co.; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co; Swift & Co. BOSTON: American Soda Fountain Co.; Walworth Manufacturing Co. DAYTON, O.: National Cash Register Co.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co.... **KEITH, EVANS, THOMPSON & FAIRCHILD,**
36-42 Minnesota Loan and Trust Co.'s Bldg.
Attorneys for National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis. Compilers of the Laws of Minnesota for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., First National Bank, Minneapolis; Fogg Bros. & Co., Boston; Carter, Hughes & Dwight, New York.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co.... **KOON, WHELAN & BENNETT,**
350 Temple Court Building.
Corporation and commercial law.
Refer to: Northwestern National Bank; Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Limited; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.; Minneapolis Street Railway Co.; Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury; Thomas Lowry; Ex-Senator Wm. D. Washburn; The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.; G. W. Van Dusen & Co.; Washburn, Crosby Co.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co.... **ARTHUR G. MOREY.**
Attorney-at-Law. Commercial and Real Estate law. President and Counsel Minneapolis Snow, Church & Company. Special attention given the taking of depositions. A well-equipped collection department. Correspondence promptly attended to.
Refers to: Hennepin County Savings Bank. Others upon application.

Minneapolis,
Hennepin Co.... **SNYDER & GALE,**
701 New York Life Building.
(Frederick B. Snyder, Edward G. Gale.)
Refer to: Minneapolis—Hon. Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota; First National Bank, Metropolitan Bank, St. Anthony Falls Bank, Swedish-American National Bank, Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., Ltd. Pittsburg, Pa.—Citizens' National Bank, Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Co. Springfield, Mass.—Second National Bank, Pynchon National Bank, Springfield National Bank, Hampton Loan & Trust Co. Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Safe Works, Charles Baxter, of Fife & Co., boots and shoes. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. E. Fox & Co., Bankers, Louis B. Henry, 1420 Chestnut St. Hartford, Conn.—Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. New York City.—Anderson, Howland & Murray, Attorneys. Chicago, Ill.—Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf, Attorneys.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... **CROOKS & FRY,**
Suite 716-717, N. Y. Life Building.
Attorneys and counselors. Corporation, commercial and real estate law. Examination of titles. Special collection department.
Refer to: First National Bank, St. Paul; Bankers National Bank, Chicago; The Broughton Co., New York.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... **S. P. CROSBY,**
610, 611 Globe Building.
Refers to: Merchants' National Bank; American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, La.; Browning, King & Co., St. Paul.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... **MORPHY & EWING.**
Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Collection Department.
Refer to: First National Bank, St. Paul; National Bank of Republic, New York; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago; Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi, Harrison Co.... **WM. ARMSTRONG.**
Practices in all Courts, State and Federal.

Corinth, Alcorn Co...... **LAMB & KIER.**
Attorneys for Bank of Corinth, Assistant Division Counsel for Southern Railway Co. and Corinth Coal and Ice Co.

Greenville,
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Attorney for Citizens' Bank, Southern Railway Co. and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Co.

Jackson, Hinds Co...... **BRAME & BRAME.**
(L. Brame, former Chancellor and Reporter Supreme Court of Miss., L. Brame, Jr.)
Collections and commercial law. Represent no local bank, and can therefore more readily protect foreign creditors. Attorneys for R. G. Dun & Co. Compiler of the Laws of Mississippi for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

Jackson, Hinds Co...... **McWILLIE & THOMPSON,**
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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Attorneys for Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Co., Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co., Pullman Palace Car Co.

Jackson, Hinds Co...... **WATKINS & EASTERLING.**
Attorneys and Counselors at-Law. Attorneys for Jackson Bank. Prompt attention to commercial litigation. Long distance telephone in office. We can attend to business at the following towns: Jackson, Bolton, Magee, Terry, Edwards, Braxton, Mendenhall, Utica, Mount Olive, Florence, Collins.

Macon, Noxubee Co.... **ALLGOOD & TYSON.**
Attorneys for Bank of Macon and County of Noxubee. General law practice.

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Lauderdale Co..... **R. F. COCHRAN,**
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Corporation, insurance and commercial matters a specialty.
Refers to: Any bank in city.

Meridian,
Lauderdale Co..... **WILLIAM M. HALL,**
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Attorney for Meridian National Bank, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. and Meridian Water Works.

Rosedale, Bolivar Co... **CHAS. SCOTT, WOODS & SCOTT.**
Refer to: Supreme Court Judges of Miss; Hanover National Bank, and Mr Stuyvesant Fish, President Ills. Central R. R., New York City.

Starkville,
Oktibbeha Co.... **BELL & DANIEL.**
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and commercial law. Collections and general law practice. Examination of titles a specialty.
Refer to: People's Savings Bank.

Vicksburg,
Warren Co.... **DABNEY & McCABE,**
Rooms 4, 5 and 6, over Vicksburg Bank.
Attorneys for First National Bank, Vicksburg Bank and Mississippi Home Insurance Co. Remittances always made immediately.

West Point, Clay Co.... **STERLING G. IVY.**
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Practice in the Federal and State Courts. Commercial, corporation and real estate law.
Refers to: First National Bank and others on application.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal, Marion Co... **F. W. NEEPER,**
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Attorney-at-Law. Referee in Bankruptcy. Practices in all State and United States Courts. Probate practice a specialty.

Jefferson City,
Cole Co.... **F. E. LUCKETT.**
Practice in the United States and all State Courts. Real estate and commercial law a specialty. Prompt attention given to collections. Special attention paid to requisition matters.
Refers to: Exchange Bank, First National Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI.—Continued.

Kansas City, Jackson Co.... **WILLIAMS & DAVISON**
New York Life Building.
General practice; bankruptcy matters and collections.
Refer to: First National Bank, American National Bank, Armour Packing Co., Richards & Conover Hardware Co., Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co., Evans-Smith Drug Co., Rock Island Implement Co., Cutler & Neilson Paint & Color Co., Askew Saddlery Co., and the entire jobbing trade of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jackson Co.... **WOLLMAN, SOLOMON & COOPER**
(Benjamin F. Wollman, Henry C. Solomon, Armwell L. Cooper). Water Works Building.
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Corporation, commercial and bankruptcy law a specialty.
Refer to: National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

Lexington, Lafayette Co.... **WILLIAM AULL,**
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Refers to: Any bank in Lafayette Co.

Marshall, Saline Co..... **DUGGINS & RAINEY.**
Attorneys for Bank of Saline. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Real estate litigation. Corporation and probate law a specialty. Examiners of abstracts and titles.
Refer to: Any bank in County.

St. Joseph, Buchanan Co..... **JOHNSON, RUSK & STRINGFELLOW,**
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Attorneys and Counsellors. Corporation, Commercial, Insurance and Real Estate law.
Refer to: First National Bank.

St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.... **STAUBER, CRANDALL & STROP,**
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Corporation, Commercial and Probate Law. Counsel and Attorneys for R. G. Dun & Co.
Refer to: American Exchange Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln Trust Co., Bell Telephone Co. of Mo., Missouri Edison Electric Co., American Type Founders Co.

St. Louis, St. Louis Co..... **COLLINS, JAMISON & CHAPPELL,**
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General practice.
Refer to: St. Louis Trust Co., Mechanics' National Bank, Bemis Bro. Bag Co., General Chemical Co. and The Estey Company.

St. Louis, St. Louis Co. **F. H. SULLIVAN,**
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Corporation and Commercial Law.
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St. Louis, St. Louis Co..... **GERRIT H. TEN BROEK,**
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MONTANA.

Great Falls, Cascade Co.... **H. H. EWING.**
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: Great Falls National Bank.

Helena, Lewis and Clarke Co.. **WALSH & NEWMAN.**
General practice in State and Federal Courts. Compilers of the Laws of Montana for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: American National Bank.

Kalispell, Flathead Co.... **FOOT & POMEROY.**
Attorneys for First National Bank.

NEBRASKA.

Crete, Saline Co......... **FAYETTE I. FOSS.**
Refers to: First National Bank; Crete State Bank: Dorchester State Bank, Dorchester.

Lincoln, Lancaster Co.... **WILSON & BROWN.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. Not in politics nor attorneys for local banks. Compilers of the Laws of Nebraska for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: Lincoln: First National Bank, McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Rudge Guenzel Co., Raymond Bros. Clarke Co., Boston Investment Co. Chicago: Sprague-Warner Co., Work Bros., Pope-Eckhardt Co.

Nebraska City, Otoe Co.... **RODDY & BISCHOF,**
Petring & Schuster Block.
(Thomas F. Roddy; Arthur A. Bischof, Notary Public.)
Corporation and bankruptcy law. Collections and depositions.
Refer to: Nebraska City National Bank, King Drill Mfg. Co.; also Farmers and Merchants' Ins. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Omaha, Douglas Co,.... **BARTLETT, DUNDEY & MARTIN.**
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(Edmund M. Bartlett, Charles L. Dundey, Edward M. Martin.)
Attorneys and Counsellors. Corporation, real estate, commercial law and settlements of estates.
Refer to: Omaha National Bank; First National Bank, Chicago; Chase National Bank, New York; Law Department, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha; Standard Oil Company, Omaha; Omaha Packing Co.

Plattsmouth, Cass Co.. **SPURLOCK & TIDD,**
Dovey Block.
Corporation and real estate law. Collections and settlement of estates. Practice in Federal and State Courts.
Refer to: First National Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City, Atlantic Co...... **HARRY WOOTTON,**
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Commercial and general practice.
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Camden, Camden Co.... **HENRY I. BUDD, JR.,**
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Morristown, Morris Co....... **WILLARD W. CUTLER.**

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Refer to: Broad Street National Bank, Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Co. and A. C. Reins.

NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany Co..... **LEWIS R. PARKER.**
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Collections given prompt attention. Also Standing Examiner in the United States District Court, Northern District of New York.
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Rochester, Monroe Co..**BROWN & POOLE,**
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Clientage references: Merchants' Bank of Rochester and McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.; W. & J. Sloane, New York City; Merchant & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Also refer to Flour City National Bank and Traders' National Bank of Rochester.

Syracuse, Onondaga Co......**H'Y DANZIGER, JR.,**
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Corporation and commercial law. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: National Bank of Syracuse; Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York City.

Syracuse, Onondaga Co......**HANCOCK, HOGAN & DEVINE.**
(Theodore E. Hancock, John W. Hogan, James Devine).
Corporation and commercial law. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Attorneys for National Bank of Syracuse.

Syracuse, Onondaga Co......**WHITE, CHENEY & SHINAMAN.**
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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
(Horace White, Jerome L. Cheney, Charles E. Shinaman.)
Attorneys for First National Bank of Syracuse and American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse.

Syracuse, Onondago Co....**WILSON, COBB & RYAN,**
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General practice. Attorneys for Third National Bank.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham, Durham Co...**BOONE, BRYANT & BIGGS.**

Greensboro, Guilford Co....**SCALES & SCALES.**
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Refers to: Citizens' National Bank.

OHIO.

Akron, Summit Co.....**OTIS & OTIS.**
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Cincinnati, Hamilton Co....**W. J. DAVIDSON,**
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Refers to: J. Walter Thompson, New York; Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia; L. Everingham, Chicago; Equitable National Bank, The National Saw Co., Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Hamilton Co....**LOUIS J. DOLLE,**
621 Main Street.
Refers to: Second National Bank: M. Sullivan, general contractor; J. B. Doppes & Sons, lumber; York Mfg. Co., ice machinery, York, Pa.; Fred. W. Wolf & Co., ice machinery, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Wiedemann Brewing Co., Newport, Ky.

Cincinnati, Hamilton Co....**ERNST & STEINBERG,**
1325-1329 Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. Building.
Commercial law. Collections a specialty. Headquarters of the Cincinnati Credit Men's Association.

OHIO.—Continued.

Cincinnati, Hamilton Co.....**SWING & MORSE,**
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General law practice, Corporation matters (litigated and otherwise) and Collections. Attorneys for The East Cleveland Savings and Loan Company.

Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co......**FORD, SNYDER, HENRY & McGRAW,**
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Columbus, Franklin Co....**ARNOLD, MORTON & IRVINE,**
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Corporation and commercial law. General practice.

Columbus, Franklin Co....**CRUM, RAYMUND & HEDGES,**
Hayden Building, East Broad Street.
Refer to: Commercial National Bank, The Hayden-Clinton National Bank, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, The New First National Bank, The Ohio State Savings and Loan Association, and any other bank and any business house in Columbus, Ohio.

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Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. Collections. Attorneys for Winters National Bank.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Eaton Banking Co., Preble Co. National Bank.

Hamilton, Butler Co...**MOREY, ANDREWS, & MOREY.**
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Refer to: Miami Valley National Bank, Second National Bank, Niles Tool Works Co.

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Office, over Second National Bank.
Refer to: Second National Bank, First National Bank and W. A. Murdock, grocer, of Ironton.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Portsmouth National Bank and J. Eisman & Co.

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Attorneys-at-Law. Attorneys for The Merchants' National Bank, The Paragon Refining Co., C. H. & D. and Pere Marquette Railroad Companies.

OREGON.

Oregon City, Clackamas Co....**C. D. & D. C. LATOURETTE.**
Attorneys for Commercial Bank.

Portland, Multnomah Co....**PIPES & TIFFT,**
708-711 Chamber of Commerce.
Corporation, commercial law and collections. Commissioners of Deeds. Investment securities passed upon.
Refer to: London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd., Portland; Chase National Bank, New York.

OREGON.—Continued.

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Worcester Block.
(O. A. Neal, D. P. Price.) Formerly with R. G. Dun & Co., Toledo, O.
Refer to: Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Lang & Co., Blake, McFall & Co., Portland, Ore.; Toledo Metal Wheel Co., Toledo, O.

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Philadelphia, Philadelphia.... **CONARD & MIDDLETON,**
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General practice in State and Federal Courts.
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Counsel for
SHRIVER, BARTLETT & CO.

Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.... **McCREADY & MOORE,**
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Refer to: Union Trust Co., Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce.

Pittsburg, Allegheny Co .... **WAY, WALKER & MORRIS,**
1108 Frick Building. Long distance telephone, No. 1524 Grant. Cable address, "Way."
Corporation, real estate and probate law and commercial litigation.
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Revisers of Pennsylvania Law Digest in "Bankers' Directory."
Bank references: Pittsburg—People's National Bank; New York—National Bank of Commerce; Chicago—National Bank of the Republic.
Legal references: New York—Carter, Hughes & Dwight; Chicago—Holt, Wheeler & Sidley; Toronto—Blake, Lash & Cassels; London—Stibbard, Gibson & Co.

Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.... **WISE & MINOR,**
1423-24-25 Park Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.
Refer to: Allegheny National Bank and Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.

Washington, Washington Co.... **BOYD E. WARNE,**
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Attorney-at-Law. General law practice.
Refers to: Washington Trust Co. and First National Bank.

York, York Co.......... **ROSS & BRENNEMAN.**
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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law and collections. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Attorneys for the City Bank of York, Pa.

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Attorney-at-Law. Standing Master in Chancery. Mercantile, corporation and bankruptcy litigation. Represents American Lawyers' Quarterly, Claim Forwarder, National Mercantile Agency. Compiler of the Laws of Rhode Island for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refers to: Any bank in Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Charleston Co.... **MORDECAI & GADSDEN,**
43, 45 and 47 Broad Street.
Attorneys in South Carolina for Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas & Electric Co.; Plant System of Railways; Postal Telegraph Co.; Standard Oil Co., Balitimore, Md.; Counsel State Savings Bank. Compilers of the Laws of South Carolina for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: First National Bank of Charleston; National Park Bank and Western National Bank, New York; Postal Telegraph Cable Co.; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and Dr. J. H. Parker, New York; Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Canton, Lincoln Co..... **CUTHBERT & CARLSON.**
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation, real estate and probate law, specialties.
Refer to: First National Bank, Farmers' State Bank.

Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co.... **KITTREDGE, WINANS & SCOTT.**
Attorneys for Central Banking and Trust Co., Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; John V. Farwell Co., Chicago, Ill. Compilers of the Laws of South Dakota for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
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TENNESSEE.

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Times Building.

Clarksville, Montgomery Co.... **BRUCE L. RICE.**
Refers to: Northern Bank of Tennessee.

Memphis, Shelby Co.... **THOMAS M. SCRUGGS,**
68 East Court Street.
Attorney for Security Bank of Memphis.
Refers to: North American Trust Co., New York; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee; Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co., San Francisco.

Nashville, Davidson Co.... **BOYD & McNEILLY,**
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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Attorneys for Nashville Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.; United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.

Nashville, Davidson Co.... **LEMUEL R. CAMPBELL.**
Attorney-at-Law. Practice in all the Courts. Special attention to bankruptcy matters. Commercial, corporation and real estate law. Collection department.
Refers to: American National Bank.

Nashville, Davidson Co...... **KIRKPATRICK & STOKES,**
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Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Corporation, commercial law and collections. Attorneys for Aultman-Taylor Co. Compilers of the Laws of Tennessee for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: Union Bank & Trust Co., First National Bank and Nashville Trust Co.

Paris, Henry Co......... **SWEENEY & FARABOUGH.**
Attorneys for Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
Refer to: Commercial Bank and Bank of Henry.

Union City, Obion Co.. **H. C. ALEXANDER.**
Refers to: First National Bank, Commercial Bank.

TEXAS.

Austin, Travis Co...... **J. L. PEELER.**
Offices occupy entire front, second floor, Masonic Temple.
General attorney for over twenty-five corporations and wholesale houses and has a reliable correspondent in every County in Texas. Compiler of the Laws of Texas for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

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(M. L. Morris, W. M. Crow.) 304, 305 North-Texas Building.
Commercial law and collections. Corporation and land law and litigation. Practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: City National Bank, American National Bank, Gaston & Ayres, bankers, Dallas Texas.

El Paso, El Paso Co.... **JNO. L. DYER, Jr.,**
Rooms 11 and 12 Coles-Hubbell Block.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to and Attorney for Lowdon National Bank, El Paso; Board of Trade, San Francisco, Cal.; Dallas Brewery, Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS.—Continued.

Galveston, Galveston Co....**MACO & MINOR STEWART.**
General practice. Attorneys for People's Loan & Homestead Co.
Refer to: Adoue & Lobet, First National Bank, Ed. McCarthy & Co., Bankers, Galveston; Wm. H. Stewart, District Judge, Galveston.

Houston, Harris Co....**LEON B. SMITH.**
Attorney for Houston National Bank and Fidelity Savings Association. Corporation and commercial law. Practices in State and Federal Courts.

San Antonio, Bexar Co....**BALL & FULLER.**
(Robert L. Ball and Tully A. Fuller.) Attorneys for Frost National Bank.
Refer to: Chemical National Bank, New York; G. A. Baker, President Continental National Bank, St. Louis; Seymour Coman & Co., Bankers, Chicago; First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Co., Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

San Antonio, Bexar Co......**CHARLES W. OGDEN,**
301 Commerce Street.
General practice.
Refers to: D. Sullivan & Co., bankers, San Antonio; National Exchange Bank, Dallas; Austin National Bank, Austin; Alexander & Green, attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York; Texas Midland Railroad, Terrell; Peck, Miller & Starr, attorneys, Monadnock Building, Chicago.

San Antonio, Bexar Co....**TERRELL & TERRELL,**
Oppenheimer Building, 228 Commerce Street.
Attorney-at-Law.

Waco, McLennan Co...**JOHN W. DAVIS,**
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General law practice, State and Federal Courts. Attorney for The Cooper Grocery Co., wholesale grocers, Waco; The Scottish-American Mortgage Co., Limited; The Edinburg American Mortgage Co. and The Investors Security & Mortgage Co., Limited.
Refers to: The above, the Provident National Bank, Waco; Hon. M. Surratt, District Judge, Waco, and Hon. E. R. Meek, U. S. District Judge, Fort Worth.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co....**BOOTH, LEE & RITCHIE,**
Offices, Fifth floor Auerbach Block.
(Hiram E. Booth, E. O. Lee, M. L. Ritchie.)
Lawyers. Corporation, commercial and mining law. Attorneys for National Bank of the Republic. Compilers of the Laws of Utah for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, Norfolk Co....**WOLCOTT, WOLCOTT & GAGE,**
City National Bank building.
Attorneys, Counsellors and Proctors. Corporation and commercial lawyers. Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal. Compilers of the Laws of Virginia for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: City National Bank and Bank of Commerce.

Richmond, Henrico Co....**WILLIS B. SMITH,**
No. 4 Eleventh Street.
Refers to: Southern Railway Co., State Bank of Virginia, Savings Bank of Richmond, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., New York City.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, King Co........**GRAY & TAIT,**
Mutual Life Building.
(John G. Gray, Hugh A. Tait.)
Lawyers. Corporation, commercial, probate and mining law, collections, depositions.
Refer to: Scandinavian-American Bank, Seattle; McCornick & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Commercial National Bank, Ogden, Utah.

WASHINGTON.—Continued.

Seattle, King Co........**JAMES McNENY,**
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General practice. Business of non-residents a specialty.
Refers to: National Bank of Commerce and Washington National Bank, Seattle; Citizens' National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.; Geo. W. Moore & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Continental Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.

Seattle, King Co........**ROBERTS & LEEHEY**
705 New York Block.
Mining and corporation law.
Refer to: Washington National Bank, First National Bank, Seattle; Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Montana.

Spokane, Spokane Co..**BELDEN & BELDEN,**
50, 51, 52 and 53 Jamieson Block.
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. General practice in all Courts. Attorneys for R. G. Dun & Co. Eleven years active practice in Spokane.
Refer to: Exchange National Bank, or any wholesale house in Spokane.

Spokane, Spokane Co.**MARK F. MENDENHALL**
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Corporation, commercial and mining law.
General practice in State and Federal Courts. Notary Public. Depositions taken.
Refers to: Exchange and Old National Banks, Spokane Building and Loan Society, and John W. Graham & Co., Spokane; Shoe and Leather Mercantile Agency, Boston, Mass.; Baggott & Ryall, New York; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Hon. C. H. Hanford, U. S. District Judge, Seattle, Wash.

Tacoma, Pierce Co......**F. S. BLATTNER,**
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Corporation, commercial and mining law. Practice in all United States and State Courts.
Refers to: Local banks and wholesale houses. References in other cities furnished on application.

Tacoma, Pierce Co......**FOGG & FOGG,**
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(Charles S. Fogg, Frederick S. Fogg.)
Corporation and commercial law. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal.
Refer to: Fidelity Trust Company.

Tacoma, Pierce Co......**HUDSON & HOLT,**
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Refer to: J. P. Morgan & Co., New York city, and others given when requested.

WEST VIRGINIA.

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Huntington, Cabell Co.**JEAN F. SMITH,**
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Parkersburg, Wood Co....**MERRICK & SMITH.**
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Wheeling, Ohio Co.....**T. M. GARVIN,**
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WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee,
Milwaukee Co.... **FISH, CARY, UPHAM & BLACK,**
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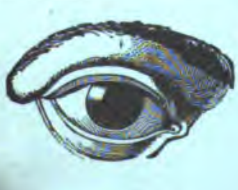

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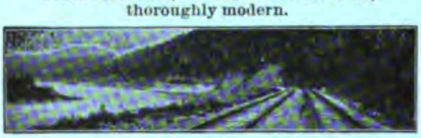

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A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits. Interest paid on balances subject to cheque at sight through the New York Clearing-House, and higher rates allowed upon deposits payable at specified dates or subject to notice.

The Company is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, and Receiver; as Fiscal Agent for the payment of Bonds, Coupons, Dividends, etc., of States, Municipalities, Railroads, and other Corporations; as Trustee under Mortgages or Deeds of Trust securing Issues of Bonds, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies; as Trustee of Estates and Individuals, for the transaction of whose business exceptional facilities are offered.

OFFICERS:

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, Vice-President.
AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Trust Officer.
E. A. SKINNER, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS, 1902.

Francis R. Appleton, New York.
George F. Baker, New York.
August Belmont, New York.
H. W. Cannon, New York.
A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia.
R. J. Cross, New York.
Rudulph Ellis, Philadelphia.
Amos T. French, New York.
James J. Hill, St. Paul.
John Kean, New Jersey.
John Howard Latham, N. Y.
Oliver H. Payne, New York.
E. D. Randolph, New York.
Grant B. Schley, New York.
James O. Sheldon, New York.
Edward Tuck, New York.
John I. Waterbury, New York.
R. T. Wilson, New York.

BANKS AND BANKERS

WISHING TO

HOLD PRESENT BUSINESS

AND AT THE SAME TIME

SECURE NEW ACCOUNTS

CAN DO SO AT SMALL EXPENSE

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THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

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The Chase National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS (earned), $3,100,000.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS and BANKERS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS Received on Favorable Terms.

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS

AND MAKE TRANSFERS AND EXCHANGES OF U. S. BONDS IN WASHINGTON WITHOUT CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

H. W. CANNON, President.
E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
S. H. MILLER, Asst. Cashier.
A. B. HEPBURN, Vice-President.
C. C. SLADE, Asst. Cashier.
H. K. TWITCHELL, Asst. Cashier.
W. O. JONES, Asst. Cashier.

The National City Bank

OF NEW YORK.

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1812.

Capital and Surplus, - - $16,603,000

We Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World, Open Commercial Credits, Buy Foreign Exchange and Sell Drafts and Cable Transfers.

JAMES STILLMAN, President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Vice-President.
A. G. LOOMIS, Vice-President.
G. S. WHITSON, Vice-President.
WM. A. SIMONSON, Vice-President.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice-Pres.
HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier.
WALTER H. TAPPAN, Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Asst. Cashier.
JAMES A. STILLMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, nearly

$5,000,000.00

Deposits

$60,000,000.00

The Western National Bank of the City of New York

V. P. SNYDER, President
J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-Pres.
W. L. MOYER, V.-Pres.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier
C. L. ROBINSON, Ass't Cashier
O. I. PILAT, Ass't Cashier

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